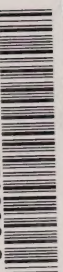



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS
AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION,
THE PENSION APPEAL COURT, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1937



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FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1937



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. POWER,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

June 30, 1937.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Head Office Daly Building, Ottawa

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Branch Office, Belanger Block, Quebec, P.Q.
- "B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
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- "D" District, Central Ontario—
Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.
- "F" District, Western Ontario—
Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.
- "G" District, Manitoba—
Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—*Concluded*

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

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Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Overseas Office—Sun Life of Canada Building, London, S.W.1, England

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Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.

Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

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Lawlor's Island, Halifax, N.S.

Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

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Montreal—Immigration Building.

Halifax—Immigration Building.

Saint John—Immigration Building.

North Sydney—Immigration Building.

Vancouver—Immigration Building.

Victoria—Immigration Building.

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London—Sun Life of Canada Building.

France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.

Belgium—Antwerp—9 Quai Van Dyck.

Germany—Hamburg—12 Alsterglaciis.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.

Halifax—43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).

Montreal—170 Place d'Youville.

Toronto—59 Victoria Street.

Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.

Vancouver—402 Pender Street West (B.C. Mining Building).

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING BRANCH

District Offices—

Montreal—170 Place d'Youville.

St. Catharines—Bank of Nova Scotia Building.

Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.

Vancouver—402 Pender Street West (B.C. Mining Building).

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■

INTRODUCTORY LETTER
TO THE REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1936-37.

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION
REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

Health Organization, League of Nations

One of the most important recommendations made by the Council of the League, during the year 1936, was to the effect that International Standards adopted by the Health Organization of the League in respect of sera, glandular extracts and vitamins be made compulsory. It was recommended that a national centre be established in each country as a repository for the standards and for their supervision.

In Canada, the Laboratory of Hygiene acts as curator and distributor of these standards and, in addition, supervises their manufacture and sale.

A major undertaking of the League is the solution of the numerous health problems of Africa. The first step to be taken in this direction was the creation of the Pan-African Health Conference of 1932. A second Conference, held in 1935, was reported in March, 1936. This report deals comprehensively with yellow fever, malaria, plague, typhus, and diseases communicable to man by animals, both domestic and wild, such as sleeping sickness of the type transmitted by the tse-tse fly, plague, bovine tuberculosis, abortive fever, the various types of worms transmissible from animals to man and the virus diseases. The report deals extensively with "Jungle Yellow Fever," which occurs in rural, jungle and fluvial zones in the absence of "*aedes aegypti*," the usual mosquito vector of yellow fever. It occurs under conditions suggesting that man may not be an essential factor in the continuance of endemicity, nor in the spread of the virus from one place to another. It was first observed in Brazil in 1932.

The Health Organization of the League has been engaged in the study of nutrition for ten years. A number of reports have been published. At the June, 1936, meeting the 1935 report was revised and amplified.

The League continued to stimulate interest in the campaign against rheumatism, particular attention being paid to the cause and prevention of acute rheumatism in childhood.

The Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People met at Geneva in April and the Committee on Traffic in Women at approximately the same time. The Committee on Child Welfare dealt chiefly with the problem of placing children in families; with the recreational aspect of the cinema for young people and with the problem of young offenders and children in moral danger.

At the invitation of the People's Commissar for Public Health in the U.S.S.R., the Bureau of the League Health Committee met in June, 1936, at Moscow. After the meeting, members were invited by the Commissar of Public Health to make a tour of the U.S.S.R. Visits were paid to institutes of experimental medicine, hospitals, dispensaries of various kinds, health resorts, sanatoria, rest homes and others. The visitors were impressed with the accomplishment, both in regard to preventive medicine and social action.

Among matters discussed was the projected scheme of reform of the Health Organization. A new statute provides that the Permanent Committee of the International Health Office shall continue to act as the Advisory Health Council of the League. The first meeting of the Health section, which has been reduced in number, with the Committee of the Office in Paris was planned for May, 1937.

The Permanent Central Opium Board continued its meetings during the year and discussed various aspects of the illicit traffic in narcotics. The discrepancies between import and export statistics were given consideration. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ratified the Opium Conventions.

Being informed by the Spanish Government of the situation in Spain, the Council of the League of Nations on December 12, 1936, adopted a resolution which authorized the Secretary General to make available the assistance of the technical services of the League of Nations. In virtue of the above resolution, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs requested the Secretary General to send a mission to Spain to study the situation with a view to adopting measures for the prevention of epidemics among the civil population.

World Health

The situation in regard to influenza during the calendar year 1936 was comparable to that of the years 1932 and 1933, when the disease reached the highest peak for a number of years. Morbidity and mortality rates were high during the month of January, followed by a gradual regression during that of February, to reach a comparatively low level in March. It was nearly stationary during the summer months, but the months of November and December saw a very definite and sharp upward swing. This was notably the case in North America where the disease partook of the nature of colds with fever. It was not of nearly so virulent a type as that of 1918. While the morbidity rate was high, that of mortality was low. The general conclusion to be drawn is that the recrudescence was less severe in its total effects than that of 1932-33.

In the United States the disease occurred almost a month earlier than usual. The entire country was affected. The floods added to the incidence without, however, causing a serious rise in mortality.

In Canada the incidence corresponded with that of the United States. December saw an increase in the incidence. The mortality was low.

During the first three months of the year the pneumonia mortality rate, which is usually high during these months, was maintained. The following pneumonia mortality rates per 100,000 of population for the twelve-month period July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, indicate the wide variation in mortality from pneumonia in various world cities: Karachi, 622.5; Bombay, 620.1; Mexico, 463.7; Rangoon, 367.2; Singapore, 356.0; Oporto, 205.4; Glasgow, 147.4; Dublin, 146.5; Quebec, 117.6; Rome, 112.9; Edinburgh, 100.7; Philadelphia, 92.5; New York, 92.3; Paris, 87.6; London, 77.5; San Francisco, 73.5; Montreal, 70.1; The Hague, 53.8; Amsterdam, 44.0; Durham, 38.9; and Rouen, 21.1.

In the United States 4,602 cases of poliomyelitis were reported, the incidence being greatest in the months of July, August, September, October and November, the peak being reached in September. The incidence was highest in the east, south and central states. In Germany the total number of cases reported was 2,268, the greater number occurring in August, September and October, with

September the greatest. England and Wales reported 894 cases, with the disease at the peak in September. In Italy there were 2,071 cases, the highest rate being reached in the last two weeks of July and the first week of August. The peak was reached in Sweden the last week of July and the first week of August; the total number of cases being 2,803.

The situation in regard to the control of diphtheria is encouraging. The intense campaign of inoculation against that disease in various countries has borne results during the year, particularly in the United States and Canada. The following mortality rates per 100,000 of population are of interest: Kingston-upon-Hull, 38·5; Quebec, 29·9; Koenigsberg, 27·4; Cairo, 27·3; Dublin, 23·5; Sofia, 22·6; Breslau, 20·5; Nancy, 20·5; Montevideo, 19·1; Nuremberg, 18·4; Liverpool, 16·9; Hamburg, 15·8; Sheffield, 15·6; Lwow (Lemberg), 14·2; Port Said, 12·8; Singapore, 12·4; Manchester, 12·4; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12·0; Mexico City, 10·2; Belfast, 9·2; Berlin, 7·3; Birmingham, 6·4; Montreal, 2·1; Vancouver, 1·6; New York, 0·5; Toronto, 0·3; Hamilton, 0·0; Brantford, 0·0; and Berne, 0·0.

In India there were 216,956 cases and 54,462 deaths from smallpox. The incidence was low throughout Europe and the situation in America was favourable. There were 8,031 cases reported in the United States.

The number of cases of plague reported in 1936 in British India was less than in 1935, the death rate being considerably below the mean mortality curve for the period 1931-35. The incidence of plague in all provinces of India was less in 1936 than in the preceding year. The total number of cases and deaths from plague in India were 23,873 and 10,542, respectively.

The situation as regards cholera improved during the year, the morbidity and mortality rates being less than those of 1935. In British India the disease reached double peaks, one in April and another in September. The mortality exceeded the mean rate for the past five years during the first two quarters of the year, but was less during the third and fourth quarters. No cases were reported in China. This is the fourth consecutive cholera-free year for China. This is due largely to the extension of pure water supplies, expansion of public health measures by municipalities and of intensive anti-cholera vaccination. In India there were 249,777 cases and 125,866 deaths, as compared with 333,729 cases and 173,289 deaths in 1935.

In Russia, the great endemic centre of typhus in Europe, the number of cases of typhus ranged between 40 to 59 per 100,000 in White Russia, which occupies the central and western sections of the country, and 20 to 40 in northern and southern sections. In the Ukraine the incidence was somewhat lower. The highest incidence in Europe occurred in the eastern section of Roumania, reaching a case incidence of 300 per 100,000. With the exception of an increased incidence in Roumania, the world situation in regard to typhus was little changed from that of 1935.

A most interesting outbreak of drowsy occurred in the town of Purulia in the district of Manbhum in the province of Bihar and Orissa in India, 43,253 persons being affected, of whom 782 died. The disease affected mostly the middle and upper classes of the population, who generally live on parboiled rice that is stored up after the season is over. The labouring classes who usually live on coarse freshly husked rice escaped the disease. The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine is investigating the origin of the disease. No definite conclusion has been arrived at regarding the etiology of the condition, but the prevailing opinion favours the theory of diseased rice.

The following are comparative general death rates per 1,000 of population for various cities and countries for the year 1936: Calcutta, 31·4; Cairo, 26·8; Bombay, 25·5; Alexandria, 21·8; Dublin, 15·4; Belfast, 15·0; France, 14·5; Irish Free State, 14·4; Northern Ireland, 14·2; Hungary, 14·2; Rio de Janeiro,

13·6; Italy, 13·6; Scotland, 13·4; Liverpool, 13·1; Berlin, 13·0; England and Wales, 12·1; Tokio, 12·1; London, 12·0; Germany, 11·55; Rome, 11·4; Montreal, 10·7; New York, 10·6; Chicago, 10·6; Canada, 9·6; Southern Australia, 9·2; and New Zealand, 8·7. These are a fair index of the health of the people in these jurisdictions.

The improvement in the situation with regard to cholera in China and plague in India is encouraging. On the whole there was an improvement in health conditions generally throughout the world.

State of Health of the People of Canada

The number of deaths at all ages in Canada during the year 1936 was 106,617,* a crude death rate per 1,000 of population of 9·7, which is only slightly higher than that of last year. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 11·1, and Saskatchewan the lowest, with a death rate of 6·7. The death rate in the province of New Brunswick was 11·0; Nova Scotia, 10·7; Quebec, 10·3; Ontario, 10·2; British Columbia, 9·6; Manitoba, 8·7; and Alberta, 7·7. The death rates in the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were, as usual, relatively low, that of Saskatchewan being one of the lowest of the world's death rates.

The total number of deaths, in all Canada, under one year of age was 14,508, or at a rate of 66 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably lower than that of last year, when the rate was 71.

There occurred 1,229 maternal deaths, giving a rate of 5·6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 1,093 deaths, and a rate of 4·9 for the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer in Canada as compared with the preceding year. The total number of deaths from that disease during 1936 was 11,652 and 11,156 during the preceding year, the rate per 100,000 of population for 1936 being 105·8, as compared with 102·2 for 1935, and 97·9 for 1934. There were 4,438 deaths in Ontario, the rate being 120·3 per 100,000 of population, while in Quebec there were 2,938 deaths, or a rate of 94·9 per 100,000.

The number of deaths from heart disease for Canada was 16,361, a rate of 148·5 per 100,000 of population as compared with 147·1 for the previous year. The total number of deaths from heart disease in Ontario was 7,052, a rate of 191·1 per 100,000 of population, as compared with 192 for the previous year. In the province of Quebec there were 3,932 deaths, a rate of 127 per 100,000 of population.

Diseases of the kidneys were responsible for 6,734 deaths, with a rate of 61·1 per 100,000 of population, a slight increase over the preceding year, when there were 6,522 deaths, with a rate of 59·7. Mortality was highest in the province of Quebec, with a rate of 95·6 per 100,000 of population, and lowest in Alberta, with a rate of 25·4.

In the whole of Canada communicable diseases reported to the Department of Pensions and National Health by the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1936 numbered 239,781, a rate of 21·8 per 1,000 of population. The total number of deaths from these diseases was 19,265, a rate of 1·74 per 1,000 of population. There were 751 fewer deaths from communicable diseases than in 1935. Venereal diseases are not included.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis reported for the year 1936 was 8,609, with 6,745 deaths. In 1935, there were 8,676 cases and 6,597 deaths. Taking into consideration the increase in population, this gives a death rate for 1936 of 61·2, as compared with 60·4 for 1935. Case-finding facilities were increased during 1936, and the number of clinics increased. An effort was also made to provide more regular clinic service in as many communities as possible.

* All figures quoted are preliminary.

There was also an increase in the number of case-finding surveys. These included tuberculin testing surveys of school children with X-ray examination of positive reactors. The policy of regular examination of normal school students and teachers was extended. The regular medical examination and supervision of nurses in training in general hospitals were established on a definite basis and by far the greater number of general hospitals observed these precautions. A number of tuberculosis surveys were carried out in mental hospitals and efforts made to segregate tuberculous patients from the general population of these institutions. The number of treatment beds increased during the year by new construction and extension of existing general hospital beds. The number of beds is in excess of 1.35 per death.

All forms of pneumonia caused 7,266 deaths, a decrease of 145 deaths from the previous year.

The total number of cases of diphtheria was 2,043 and the deaths 258. For the previous year the figures were 1,995 and 264 respectively. While there was an increase in the number of cases, the death rate was somewhat lower. The province of Quebec had the highest number of deaths, namely, 159, thereby accounting for more than one-half the total number of deaths for the entire country.

There were 372 deaths from measles, 30 from German measles, and 244 from scarlet fever.

During the calendar year of 1936 there were 6,737 cases of influenza and 3,096 deaths reported. The death rate was highest during the months of February, March and April. There was a sharp decline in the month of May and the number of cases reported during the succeeding months until December were negligible. The death rate corresponded very closely with the number of cases reported. The highest death rate occurred in the month of March and the lowest in the month of August. In December the number of cases again increased. In the previous year there were 3,392 deaths, a decrease of 296 in 1936.

Typhoid fever was responsible for 243 deaths, of which 122, or nearly one-half, occurred in the province of Quebec.

There were 970 cases and 99 deaths from infantile paralysis during the year. During the previous year 361 cases and 64 deaths were reported, and in 1934 there were 513 cases and 84 deaths. Of the cases reported, 523 occurred in the province of Manitoba, 208 in Ontario, 116 in Quebec, 77 in Saskatchewan, 27 in British Columbia, 16 in Alberta, and 3 in New Brunswick. No cases were reported in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, although a death occurred from this disease in each of these two provinces. During the year 1936 infantile paralysis assumed epidemic proportions in the province of Manitoba. The first case was reported on April 29 at Ochre River and terminated fatally in about four days. The disease spread slowly at first, and for the first six weeks was confined to the original focus. Following this period, it extended fairly rapidly, cases being reported in August, September and in the early part of October from practically all parts of the province. The line of extension was along the main highways. The peak of the epidemic was reached in the week ending September 24, when 47 cases were reported. From investigations carried out by the Provincial Health Authorities, it would appear that the incubation period varied between four to thirteen days, the majority of cases falling within the seventh or eighth day period. The greater number of cases occurred in the age groups between five and nine years. Recourse was had to convalescent serum at the earliest moment. Strict isolation of patients and contacts was enforced. In certain districts, schools were closed and public gatherings prohibited, and in some cases the ingress of individuals from infected areas into other municipalities was prohibited. In three districts in which this measure was definitely

enforced, no cases of infantile paralysis occurred. Free medical services for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment were provided, the doctor being paid by the municipality. The services of public health nurses were provided for all communities in which the disease was prevalent. While no definite pronouncement has been made in regard to the value of serum treatment, it would appear from the reports of physicians to be of value from the clinical standpoint. In 58 cases where diagnosis had been confirmed by spinal puncture, it was found that in a group of 32 cases which had received serum within 36 hours of the onset of the initial symptoms, there were no cases of residual paralysis. In the remaining 26 cases in which serum was given 48 hours or longer after the onset of symptoms, there were 17 cases of residual paralysis.

Cerebrospinal meningitis gave a total of 134 cases and 102 deaths, the incidence and deaths being highest in Ontario and Quebec. There were 25 cases of encephalitis lethargica reported and 52 deaths, the highest mortality occurring in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

There were 62 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths recorded during the year. The greatest number of cases occurred in the province of Alberta, where there were 55 cases and 1 death. There was one death respectively in Alberta and British Columbia.

Four cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported, two of which occurred in British Columbia and two in Alberta. There was one death in the latter province. Both cases in Alberta occurred at Manyberries and gave histories of many tick bites during the spring and summer months. It was impossible to establish the relationship of any particular tick bite to the onset of symptoms on account of the frequent intervals at which the bites occurred. In British Columbia both patients were residents of Hedley and both recovered. As a result of the appearance of these cases, it was proposed to conduct a survey to ascertain what percentage of ground rodents are infected in these areas.

Activity in respect of the control of the venereal diseases was continued by the provinces throughout the year. Continuing treatment in clinics from the previous year were 4,814 cases of syphilis, 2,542 cases of gonorrhoea, and 1 case of chancroid. The number of cases admitted to clinics in 1936 were 5,877 syphilis, 9,404 gonorrhoea, and 4,378 chancroid. The total number of consultations and treatments given during the year was 737,677. In the case of syphilis treated in clinics, 113,479 were given arsenical injections, 140,232 bismuth, 25,990 mercury, and 235 malarial treatments; laboratory examinations, 169,655.

The following developments in the mental hygiene field in Canada indicate the trends of progress during the year:—

Arrangements have been made in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia to test the efficacy of the insulin shock treatment for Schizophrenia. Canadian psychiatrists have been interested in the reports of workers in Europe and the United States that indicate possible cures from this form of therapy in connection with a condition that accounts for 40 per cent of patient population in mental hospitals and that hitherto has resisted scientific attacks. The work now going forward in the Dominion will be a valuable addition to efforts elsewhere. In several provinces it is proposed to enlarge existing mental hospitals and to build new institutions. Provincial Departments of Health have been impressed with the need of developing diagnostic, early treatment and preventive activities in a thorough-going fashion that would compare favourably with similar efforts in tuberculosis. This involves the extension of clinics, the conduction of preventive work among school children and arrangements for public education in reference to the conservation of mental health.

Unfortunately motor cars continue to take an excessive toll of life, there having occurred 1,277 deaths.

After a considerable amount of study and discussion between officials of the Department of Pensions and National Health, United States Public Health Officers, the Dominion Council of Health and State and Provincial Health Officers, it was decided to amend the maritime quarantine regulations, with the object of simplifying quarantine procedure and expediting shipping. Briefly, the effect of the amended Quarantine Regulations are that the officer in charge of a vessel subject to quarantine will wireless the quarantine officer the state of the health of the vessel, and the quarantine officer, if satisfied that there is no quarantinable disease on board, will instruct the vessel to proceed to its destination. The quarantine officer will notify the collector of customs by telegram, or in writing, that the vessel has satisfied the Quarantine Regulations and the customs officer will permit the vessel to make customs entry without written pratique. Subsequent to the vessel being docked, the quarantine officer will obtain confirmation of the vessel's wireless message in writing. The quarantine officer, if not satisfied as to the health of the vessel, will indicate to such vessel the place and time it will be subject to quarantine inspection. Hitherto, all vessels entering the maritime ports of Canada were obliged to produce a bill of health. Now, only those coming from ports designated from time to time by the department will be obliged to do so.

During the course of the year a sub-committee on Nutrition of the Canadian Preparatory Committee for the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference made a brief study of nutrition in Canada. The principal findings of the committee were published in the *National Health Review*, a publication of the department.

During the year the provinces disseminated scientific knowledge relating to food consumption which has been made available by universities, health departments, hospital dietetic services and various voluntary organizations. In addition to the publication of literature, certain of the provinces have broadcast information on the subject of diets for children and adults, particular attention being given to the relation of vitamin contents of food to disease. Pamphlets were issued dealing with the problem of nutrition of pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The object of the Dominion Housing Act of 1935 was to assist in the improvement of housing conditions and to aid in the absorption of the unemployed.

The Act provides for loans for the construction only of new buildings. In September, 1936, new regulations were brought into effect to encourage lending institutions to make loans to owners of moderate means. The new regulations cover the allotment of losses on loans as between the Government and the lending agency. To supplement the provisions of the Dominion Housing Act, a Home Improvement Plan was inaugurated by the Government in September, 1936. This plan authorizes chartered banks and approved lending institutions to make loans to owners of residential property and farm buildings for repairs, alterations and additions.

The province of British Columbia passed a Health Insurance Act, to include employees resident in the province whose remuneration is not greater than \$1,800 per year. Agricultural employees, those who are members of an industrial medical scheme and members of the Christian Science Church are exempt. Domestic servants, casual employees, part-time employees and those who are engaged in certain designated establishments, industries or localities and those, who in the opinion of the commission it would be unnecessary or inexpedient to bring within the scope of the Act, are also exempt. To meet expenditures incurred a fund has been created, known as "The Health Insurance Fund," to be operated by a commission. Funds are provided by the employee and employer. The benefits include the services of a physician and hospital care in a public ward, including all services for which the hospital is equipped. Hospitalization is provided free for a period of ten consecutive weeks. One-half of the cost of

drugs, medicines and dressings is to be borne by the insured person. Laboratory services and diagnostic aids, including X-ray, are provided free. In so far as the fund will permit, additional services may be provided for insured persons.

Upon the representation of the Committee the Ontario Medical Association appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the initiation of experiments in health insurance. The committee endorsed the plans proposed by the Medical Societies of Toronto and of Norfolk and Essex counties for the establishment of trial areas, and application has been made for charters of incorporation.

In June the Provincial Ministers of Health met, with the Minister of Pensions and National Health as chairman, and discussed public health problems affecting the country as a whole. Following the conference of the Provincial Ministers of Health, there was a joint meeting of Provincial Ministers and the Dominion Council of Health. Among the health topics considered were the use of second-hand material in mattresses; ultimate authority in regard to sanitary laws and regulations as between Provincial and Dominion Governments; tuberculosis among the Indians; sanitary control of outdoor bathing places; sanitary measures designed to protect tourist traffic; revision of maritime quarantine procedure and the establishment of uniform record forms in cancer clinics.

At the November meeting of the Dominion Council of Health the subjects brought up for discussion were rural health contests; venereal disease grants; abolition of sandblasting and spray painting and fundamentals of air conditioning. A preliminary report of the outbreak of anterior poliomyelitis in Manitoba was presented and the advisability of establishing maternal welfare and maternal demonstration areas was discussed. It was also proposed to establish a uniform morbidity code for general use in Canada based upon the International Mortality Code. Much work has been done by the Department of Pensions and National Health in the preparation of such a code and its adoption throughout the country appears assured.

At this meeting the Health Officer of the Province of Nova Scotia discussed poisoning by mussels and pointed out that in July two deaths had occurred in Digby County, N.S., within three hours of eating shellfish. There were four or five cases of severe illness. On feeding a quantity of these mussels to guinea pigs, some of them died within 45 minutes, others became sick, whilst a few were not affected at all. It was suspected that certain quahaugs (hard shell clams) likewise contained the same poisonous principles, as guinea pigs fed on the meat of some of these gathered from the same area from which the mussels were taken died. In view of this, it was decided that the Laboratory of Hygiene of the Department should undertake an intensive study of the problem. Among other questions that were brought before the meeting for discussion were facilities for the treatment of drug addiction; minimum wage laws and a general survey of health services in Canada.

During the year it was proposed to establish four new divisions in the department, namely, Child and Maternal Hygiene; Industrial Hygiene; Epidemiology; and Publicity and Health Education. It is believed that, through direction and assistance afforded the provinces and municipalities by the proposed Child and Maternal Hygiene Division, a reduction in child and maternal deaths should be effected. The Division of Industrial Hygiene will co-operate with the provinces in the study and control of industrial diseases and particularly in regard to silicosis among miners and other workers exposed to trade or processing hazards. The Division of Epidemiology will co-operate with the provinces in an endeavour to reduce the morbidity and mortality of infectious diseases and more particularly in respect of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, cancer and the diseases of middle life.

There has been a long-felt need in the National Health Section of a division to provide adequate education on the subject of public health. The proposed Division of Publicity and Health Education will meet this demand through the provision of articles on the subject of public health for newspapers, journals,

radio talks, pamphlets and lectures. The need for public health education was emphasized by the Provincial Ministers of Health and Deputy Ministers at the meeting in June.

On account of increasing manufacture and sale by commercial houses of foods and drugs containing vitamins, it is urgently required that their control be closely supervised to prevent exploitation of the public. Such control has required an extension to the present laboratory quarters and an increase in the number of technical assistants.

Owing to the increasing importance of the question of exportation of shellfish to the United States and other countries, each shipment of which must be accompanied by a sanitary certificate from the Department, together with the fact that deaths have occurred in the province of Nova Scotia through the ingestion of poisonous mussels, and many other problems such as sylvatic plague, spotted fever, etc., it has been necessary to increase the personnel of the Laboratory of Hygiene with the object of carrying out investigations. It has also been necessary to increase the Sanitary Engineering staff by the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer for the eastern maritime provinces to assist in the supervision of water and food supplies upon vessels and common carriers, and to carry out sanitary investigations in regard to shellfish producing areas.

The monthly meetings of departmental physicians were continued during the year, papers being presented upon a variety of topics, including the control of shellfish areas in Canada; international health contacts; obesity remedies; cancer; modern trends in the control of tuberculosis; morbidity code; supervision of sick leave among civil servants, and narcotic control. Certain of these lectures were illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures. "The National Health Review," which is published quarterly, was distributed to physicians and others interested in public health. Literature on public health topics was distributed to the general public. The various divisions of the National Health Section co-operated with other departments of the Government, notably with the Department of Marine in the control of typhoid; with the Department of Agriculture in the study of the lead contained in maple sugar; with the Department of Mines in the supervision of employees of the Government engaged in the radium industry, and with other departments in housing and nutrition. Assistance was received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the control of the illicit traffic in drugs. The Health Section was represented on the General Council of the Canadian Medical Association and on both the Executive Council and Executive Committee of the Canadian Public Health Association, as well as the State and Provincial Health Officers' Association. There was an extension of activity in a number of the divisions of the National Health Section, particularly in the field of food control.

The department has made an exhaustive study of illness in the Civil Service of Canada. Some important things about sickness incidence by age and sex have been discovered, which should materially aid the various provinces when considering health insurance or the medical care of the indigent. A special endeavour has been made to find out the percentage of population that have repeated illnesses in a year, and a percentage has been struck that indicates the group on which the greatest amount of money must be expended for medical treatment. Tables are being developed which, it is hoped, can be used as a yard stick to measure illness in any given population. These figures will be made available to all concerned as soon as possible.

PENSIONS SECTION

Treatment Branch

In addition to the regular activities of this branch in respect to examinations, hospitalization and out-patient treatment of ex-soldiers, the department has further extended its help in the way of advice on purely technical medical matters

to other such Government Departments as have no central medical supervising officers. During the ensuing year the department will also be obligated to examine and check up pensioners under the Old Age Pension Act who have received special consideration because of blindness.

The number of disability ex-soldier pensioners increased during the past year by over a thousand, making a potential patient clientele of 79,789 as of March 31, 1937. As ex-soldiers get older they develop the usual civilian diseases and disabilities incident to age, so that the applications for examinations and treatment in the out-patient branches take more time and require greater exactitude than ever before.

The year closed with 2,519 patients in hospital under departmental care, as against 2,729 a year previously. These include 299 on veterans' care, an increase of 13.

During the past year a great deal of the technical equipment in the hospitals has been replaced by more modern apparatus. This particularly applies to the X-ray branches.

The time is approaching when numbers of the senior medical officers will reach retirement age and this applies also to many of the nursing and orderly staff. Tentative plans have been made for replacement, which aim at maintaining the Treatment Branch on a high level of efficiency.

Many of the original buildings obtained in the latter days of the war and immediately after the war were adapted to hospital use, although originally not so intended. Certain of the buildings are of stucco construction and have already outlived their expectancy of life, so that in several of the districts new buildings will shortly have to be considered. The department has only two permanent buildings planned and built by the department for modern hospital requirements—one in Winnipeg and one in London, Ontario. The latter has been further equipped during the past year by the addition of a new wing.

Workmen's Compensation

Two hundred and sixty pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards were injured while engaged in industry. The department reimbursed Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers \$18,590. The previous year the number of cases was 279 and the expenditure \$27,138.

Unemployment Assistance

The issue of Unemployment Assistance to pensioners who are out of employment continues to be one of the major activities of the department. 12,322 men were granted assistance during the year as against 12,083 in 1935-36. The expenditure was \$2,435,285.30, being an increase of \$70,705.87 over the previous fiscal year.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

A summary of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year, prepared by the chairman, will be found on pages 54 and 55; statistics are on pages 56 to 71.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance

During the year 586 policies were surrendered for cash as against 694 in 1935-36 and 844 in 1934-35. The death claims show an increase and will continue to do so. In 1936-37 they were 309, in 1935-36, 275 and in 1934-35, 268. Thirty four claims were admitted under the section of the statute which provides that disability benefit is granted where the assured becomes totally disabled, and 23 discontinued. On March 31, 1937, 114 disability benefits were in force.

At the end of the previous fiscal year there were 25,846 policies in force for an insurance value of \$55,326,246.46. The number on March 31, 1937 was 24,801 for an insurance value of \$52,802,684.90.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Tables covering the work of the Pension Appeal Court are set forth on pages 73 to 80. During the year 2,525 decisions were rendered by the court.

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The work of the above Board is dealt with in a section of this report under the above heading (see pages 81 to 85.) The number of applications dealt with was 7,401, an increase of 3,308 over the previous year. The number of beneficiaries at March 31, 1937, was 11,306 as against 8,820 a year previously and 7,186 two years previously.

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

On account of the prevalent unemployment among returned soldiers, Parliament was asked to approve the creation of a commission to investigate the situation and to make recommendations to the Government thereon. At the 1936 session, therefore, the Veterans' Assistance Commission Act of 1936 was passed. Under its authority, a commission, consisting of Colonel J. G. Rattray, Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugues le Moyne de Martigny and Brigadier-General Alexander Ross, was created. Later, on the resignation of General Ross, Mr. Robert Macnicol was appointed in his stead. Under the authority of the Act, the commission has established offices in Ottawa and has appointed Honorary Local Committees, with paid secretaries, in the following centres: Halifax, Charlottetown, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The commission was charged with the following duties:—

To carry out as soon as possible an investigation to ascertain the extent of unemployment among veterans in Canada, and classify those who are unemployed according to physical and mental capacity or incapacity to undertake gainful employment in restricted and unrestricted occupations; and in any other categories, which, after the investigation, the Commission may consider applicable.

To investigate and report upon methods at present utilized for the purpose of providing employment for veterans, particularly those handicapped and disabled.

To investigate and report upon proposals leading to the development of further agencies and schemes to provide for a speedy absorption of as many veterans as possible into employment.

To investigate and report on the probability of re-establishing in gainful occupations handicapped and disabled veterans who are incapable of being absorbed into industrial employment, by the development of small holdings, community centres, and by such other methods as may be deemed practicable.

To investigate into existing facilities for the care and maintenance of veterans while unemployed and report thereon with such suggestion or recommendations as may be deemed advisable.

To co-ordinate and co-operate with the National Employment Commission in efforts towards the registration, classification and employment of veterans.

The Honorary Local Committees, which are composed of prominent citizens in their respective communities, were asked,—

To assist the commission in obtaining information relating to veterans which may be required for the classification of unemployed veterans;

To investigate and report to the commission upon measures and means in respect to the employment of veterans;

To assist the commission in enlisting the co-operation of employers' and employees' associations, as well as of such other public and private agencies as may be in a position to provide employment for veterans;

To aid the commission in any other way in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

For the fiscal year 1936-37, the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated by Parliament, out of which approximately \$100,000 was expended. The amount of \$400,000 was revoked to cover the fiscal year 1937-38, and a further sum of \$250,000 was appropriated to provide for allowances to men who might be granted probational training.

Shortly after assuming office, the commission arranged to make a survey of all unemployed veterans and 35,343 completed a questionnaire. Those who did so have been classified according to employability and occupations.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the commission and especially by the Honorary Local Committees, through radio and newspaper publicity, the issue of circulars and personal contact with employers, to secure work and several hundred have been placed. The following schemes have also been inaugurated:—

Formation of a Corps of Commissionaires, with branches in the principal cities.

Establishment of veteran industries or workshops, in Montreal, Regina and Saskatoon.

Land settlement on small holdings, near Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg.

Probational training in industry in any case in which an employer is prepared to give permanent employment to a veteran who has seen service in a theatre of actual war, after a period of training of not more than three months.

Provision for the purchase of tools and equipment and the issue of transportation to a place of employment, on a repayment basis, when such assistance will enable a veteran, particularly a mechanic, to secure permanent employment.

The final report of the work accomplished by the commission will be tabled at the next session of Parliament.

STAFF

The staff of the department on March 31, 1937, was 2,288 made up as follows:—Pension Section 1,811, Canadian Pension Commission, 212, and National Health Section 265. Of the male members of the staff of the Pensions Section 92.4 per cent saw service in the late war.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NET PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1937

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs.....	\$ 249,638 98	
Public Health Engineering.....	25,889 03	
Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals.....	173,525 60	
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	150,248 16	
Immigration Medical Service.....	103,046 47	
Grants.....	98,350 00	
		\$ 800,698 24

PENSIONS SECTION

NET CASH PAYMENTS

European War Pensions.....	\$41,424,432 74
War Veterans' Allowances.....	3,178,616 18
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,435,285 30
Sheltered Employment.....	18,420 59
Hospital Allowances.....	1,083,919 42

Total paid in cash.....\$48,140,674 23

PENSIONS SECTION—*Concluded*

NET COST OF SERVICES

Hospital Treatment.....	2,732,087 72
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	18,590 27
Last Post Fund.....	60,000 00.
Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	9,000 00
Transportation, Pensioners, Patients, etc.....	84,945 35
After care and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers.....	6,310 45
Total—Indirect payments to and on behalf of ex-members of the forces and their dependents.....	2,910,933 79

OTHER EXPENDITURES AND OPERATIONS INCLUDING PAYMENTS OF MILITIA (STATUTE) AND OTHER PENSIONS TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES, RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE, VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION, ETC.

Militia Pensions (Statute).....	\$ 1,356,181 92
North West Rebellion, 1885, and General.....	20,056 29
Interest on Trust Funds.....	6,487 79
War Service Gratuity.....	17,354 37
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	852,548 70
Pensions under Administration.....	952,885 02
Capital Expenditures.....	27,934 38
Recoverable Expenditures.....	83,553 86
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	99,572 25
	<u>\$ 3,416,574 58</u>
	\$54,468,182 60
Total Expenditures apart from Cost of Administration.....	<u>\$55,268,880 84</u>

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Salaries.....	\$ 58,559 87
Contingencies.....	12,923 96
	<u>\$ 71,483 83</u>

PENSIONS SECTION

Departmental—	
Salaries.....	\$ 910,205 79
General.....	150,166 01
	<u>1,060,371 80</u>
Canadian Pension Commission.....	517,912 55
Veterans' Bureau.....	190,480 63
Pension Appeal Court.....	66,237 76
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	413,418 55
	<u>2,248,421 29</u>
Total Cost of Administration.....	<u>2,319,905 12</u>
	<u>\$57,588,785 96</u>

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Refunds.....	\$ 24,080 39
Revenue.....	245,210 70
	<u>269,291 09</u>

PENSIONS SECTION

Revenue and Refunds.....	877,835 96
Casual Revenue.....	144,374 40
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund.....	450 48
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest.....	1,941,203 83
Funds deposited to Trust Accounts, Pensions under Administration, etc.....	961,537 84
	<u>3,925,402 51</u>
	<u>\$ 4,194,693 60</u>

Cost of Administration 3.755%.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,

Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1937.

PENSIONS SECTION

MEDICAL TREATMENT

TABLE 1.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1936-1937

District	Departmental Hospitals	On strength 31-3-36	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-37
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	422	305	303	242	371	30	387
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	114	1,071	19	23	1,060	11	110
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	296	1,981	73	73	1,919	80	278
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	487	340	126	83	389	29	452
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	163	823	155	110	873	19	139
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	39	435	8	6	427	16	33
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	110	1,055	36	13	1,046	52	90
K	Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.	58	473	87	75	494	3	46
	Total, Departmental Hospitals....	1,689	6,483	807	625	6,579	240	1,535
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>							
A	Quebec.....	11	196	35	91	137	8	6
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	53	37	13	11	30	7	55
C	Eastern Ontario.....	61	739	76	82	711	27	56
D	Central Ontario.....	34	117	45	45	90	21	40
F	Western Ontario.....	25	122	80	119	72	17	19
G	Manitoba.....	98	305	159	206	243	22	91
H	Saskatchewan.....	113	397	96	96	387	19	104
I	Alberta.....	111	476	48	49	470	26	90
J	British Columbia.....	143	297	114	137	254	27	136
K	New Brunswick.....	13	38	71	83	29	3	7
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada..	662	2,724	737	919	2,423	179	604
M	United Kingdom.....	59	90			88	8	53
U	U.S.A.....	28	189	8	8	176	13	28
	Total Other Hospitals.....	749	3,003	745	927	2,687	198	685
	Grand Total.....	2,438	9,486	1,552	1,552	9,266	438	2,220

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1937

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	61		299		27		387		387
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	105	2			3		108	2	110
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	261	1			16		277	1	278
F	Westminster Hospital.....	43		405		4		452		452
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	136		3				139		139
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	32				1		33		33
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	85	3	1		1		87	3	90
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	46						46		46
	Total, Departmental Hospitals....	769	6	708		52		1,529	6	1,535

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1937—*Concluded*

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>									
A	Quebec.....	5		1				6		6
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....			38		17		55		55
C	Eastern Ontario.....	48				8		56		56
D	Central Ontario.....	9		5		26		40		40
F	Western Ontario.....	4				15		19		19
G	Manitoba.....	24		58		9		91		91
H	Saskatchewan.....	24	2	73		5		102	2	104
I	Alberta.....	34		49		7		90		90
J	British Columbia.....	13		99		24		136		136
K	New Brunswick.....	2		4		1		7		7
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.....	163	2	327		112		602	2	604
M	United Kingdom.....	7		42		4		53		53
U	U.S.A.....	16		6		6		28		28
	Total, Other Hospitals.....	186	2	375		122		683	2	685
	Grand Total.....	955	2	1,083		174		2,212	8	2,220

TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT HOSPITAL ALLOWANCES BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING (INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Class 2	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	189	344	533
Other institutions in Canada.....	46	118	164
In England.....		4	4
In United States.....		2	2
Totals.....	235	468	703

TABLE 4.—BOARD AND QUARTERS

On strength March 31, 1936.....	8
Admissions 1-4-36 to 31-3-37.....	1,772
Total.....	1,780
Discharges 1-4-36 to 31-3-37.....	1,775
Total strength at 31-3-37.....	5

TABLE 5.—EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR (INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	On strength 31-3-36	Taken on strength	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-37
Ex-Imperials.....	46	196	198	6	38
Australian.....		7	6		1
Newfoundland.....	1	8	7	1	1
New Zealand.....		2	1	1	
South Africa.....		3	3		
United States.....	5	4	5		4
Total.....	52	220	220	8	44

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL BY THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT TO MARCH 31, 1937

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	10,150
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	10,411
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	9,486
Total.....	269,156

TABLE 7.—CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	204,474
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	206,233
Total.....	3,353,161

TABLE 8.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1936	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength at end of month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	795	4	33	945	5	43	38	2,239
May.....	697	5	35	727	7	35	51	2,156
June.....	740	2	31	782	4	29	36	2,078
July.....	640	2	24	749	3	27	41	1,924
August.....	660	4	28	581	9	31	21	1,974
September.....	672	6	28	588	5	17	33	2,037
October.....	722	2	33	665	5	18	25	2,081
November.....	808	5	31	725	3	17	36	2,144
December.....	723	1	17	797	3	29	37	2,019
1937								
January.....	952	7	46	701	4	12	43	2,264
February.....	768	4	32	770	2	21	43	2,232
March.....	887	2	40	866	2	39	34	2,220
Totals....	9,064	44	378	8,896	52	318	438	

Patient strength as at March 31, 1936..... 2,438
 Patient strength as at March 31, 1937..... 2,220

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

TABLE 9—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS FROM 1921 TO 1937

All Institutions—Year	In patients	Out patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	5,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6	2,438
March 31, 1937.....	2,212	8	2,220

VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1937, there were, in addition to those on treatment strength, 299 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

TABLE 10

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-36	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-37
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	74	68	47	45	55	12	77
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.....			4	2	2		
	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.....		1	2	2	1		
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	21	30			22	4	25
	Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, N.S.....		1		1			
C	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.....	1	2		2		1	
	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.....		1		1			
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	51	43	12	10	33	7	56
	Muskoka Sanatorium, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
	Red Cross Hospital, Toronto Island, Ont.....			1	1			
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.....		1		1			
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	35	22			24	3	30
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	26	7	21	17	10	4	23
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		1	1	2			
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			1	1			
	McKellar Hospital, Fort William, Ont.....		1	1	1	1		
H	Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, Sask.....	1	3		2	2		
	St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....		1				1	
	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1		1			
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	26	19	32	24	11	6	36
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	1		1	1			1

TABLE 10—*Concluded*

District	Institutions	On strength 1-4-36	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-37
I	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	6	20	5	13	14	2	2
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Pon- oka, Alta.....	1						1
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	32	33	22	22	19	11	35
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.....		2			2		
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C.....		2			2		
	Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.	10	10	5	6	5	2	12
		286	269	155	155	203	53	299

DENTAL SERVICES

Comparative table of clinical treatments completed and patients during the fiscal years 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37:—

TABLE 11

	1934-35		1935-36		1936-37	
	Treat- ments	Patients	Treat- ments	Patients	Treat- ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	28,540	1,216	31,482	1,471	31,534	1,881
Dental representatives.....	6,361	739	6,039	741	5,903	707
United States Veterans' administration.	358	38	362	43	225	21
	35,259	1,993	37,883	2,255	37,662	2,609

ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH

Any surgical appliance which a former member of the forces has to use or wear on account of a disability related to his military service is supplied through this Branch, as also are renewals and repairs. The work is carried on through a main orthopædic depot at Toronto and eleven branch orthopædic depots throughout the Dominion and, with very few exceptions, all appliances are manufactured and repaired in these depots. These include artificial legs and arms of duralumin and wood; orthopædic boots, body belts of all kinds, splints and braces, artificial eyes, etc.: also the provision of invalid chairs.

In addition to the appliances which are issued to pensioners, the department also undertakes the supply of appliances, on a repayment basis, to beneficiaries of Allied Governments and the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and, in a few cases, to those of the federal Government departments.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF APPLIANCES ISSUED BY ORTHOPAEDIC AND SPECIAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1936					Delivered during April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937					Grand Total
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pen- sation Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pen- sation Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	
Legs (all types).....	11,513	391	427	810	13,141	191	25	8	24	248	13,389
Arms (all types).....	3,017	331	29	85	3,552	23	17	2	.....	42	3,594
Orthopaedic boots.....	92,918	385	1,001	2,091	96,395	2,889½	36	4	155	3,084½	99,479½
Peg legs.....	1,715	186	2	18	1,921	13	18	.....	.....	31	1,952
Optical supplies.....	39,459	787	560	760	41,566	1,192	45	19	49	1,305	42,871
Minor orthopaedic appliances.....	338,108	4,624	4,630	10,293	357,655	19,376½	702½	99	116	20,294	377,949
Repairs.....	266,103	.....	.....	.....	266,103	13,767	.....	.....	.....	13,767	279,870
Total.....	752,923	6,704	6,649	14,057	780,333	37,452	843½	132	344	38,771½	819,140½

EMPLOYMENT

PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

TABLE 13.—EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	747
Placements—Temporary.....	2,493
Cancellations.....	4,255
Unemployed.....	1,947
Total.....	9,442

MONTREAL REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

April 1, 1936, to September 12, 1936

Placements—Permanent.....	8
Placements—Semi-Permanent.....	
Placements—Temporary.....	797
Cancellations.....	41
Unemployed.....	912
Total.....	1,758

SUMMARY

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS
1935-36 AND 1936-37

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending placement
March 31, 1936.....	12,622	4,867	4,263	3,492
March 31, 1937.....	11,200	4,045	4,296	2,859

EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased.....	1,422
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	822
Total number of pensioners in Canada March 31, 1937.....	67,824
Total number of pensioners outside Canada March 31, 1937.....	11,965
Total number of pensioners.....	79,789
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	665
Of this number 2,859 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 633 over previous year.	

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 14.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED
PENSIONERS DURING 1936-37 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Number of men.....	12,735	11,541	12,083	12,322
Number of issues.....	106,606	101,030	105,438	103,842
Average number of issues per man.....	8.37	8.75	8.73	8.42
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$1,912,563 09	\$2,042,354 79	\$2,365,579 43	\$ 2,435,285 30.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The department operates Vetreft Factories at Toronto and Montreal and, in Victoria, a Workshop is operated by the Red Cross Society under an agreement with the department.

These factories give employment to former members of the forces who have been classified as problem cases and in need of sheltered employment. The objective is to restore their self-confidence and workability to the extent where they are fit for employment in the regular labour market.

The production consists of unfinished furniture lines, kitchen cabinets, porcelain and basswood top tables, juvenile furniture and toys and, in addition, the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed throughout the Dominion on Remembrance Day.

During the year, 76 men were admitted, 71 discharged and, at March 31, 1937, 121 were employed.

VOCATIONAL AND PROBATIONAL TRAINING

On April 1, 1936, one man was undergoing training. During the year four others were taken on strength one of whom was still undergoing training at March 31, 1937.

VETERANS' BUREAU

The feature of the work of the Veterans' Bureau during the fiscal year 1936-37 has been its share in the administration of the very effective legislation respecting pensions enacted pursuant to recommendations of a Special Committee of the House of Commons during the 1936 parliamentary session. This legislation has placed the administration of the Pension Act upon the most satisfactory basis in its history. Substantial finality with respect to adjudication of pension claims has been achieved. Delay in the hearing of applications which has been a prolific source of complaint for many years has been eliminated and in general the method of dealing with the very difficult problem of determining questions of entitlement to pension has been placed upon a most practical basis.

It may be observed further that though more than eighteen years have elapsed since the end of the Great War many applications for pension are now being made for the first time and there continue to be numbers among them that are well founded. Preparation of the claims, however, is becoming increasingly difficult with the lapse of time, since investigations have often to be carried out covering the whole of the post-war period. Pensions advocates are continually faced with complex problems in endeavouring to obtain an accurate history of the case.

One of the principal provisions of the new legislation affecting the Veterans' Bureau is that requiring that every application for pension shall be completely prepared at the outset in respect of every injury or disease for which the applicant wishes to claim entitlement to pension. Provision is made for any necessary medical examination for diagnostic purposes and for full investigation of the case in every respect. Further provision is made for submission of a complete summary of the evidence to the applicant personally so that those interested in his application may have full information as to precisely what material is available in official records before the case is submitted for judicial decision. The work of the bureau has been considerably enlarged in carrying out these provisions. The procedure followed has not only completely eliminated repeated applications from the same person but has resulted in greater satisfaction to the applicant and generally in more effective disposition of the claim.

One cause of complaint with respect to the administration of the Act for many years past has been delay in disposing of applications awaiting local hearing. In the annual report for the fiscal year 1935-36 reference was made

to a substantial reduction in this outstanding work following the appointment of additional members to the Canadian Pension Commission. This reduction continued steadily through the fiscal year now under review and on March 31, 1937, the number of applications outstanding was only 501 which represents little more than one month's work for quorums of the commission. It may, therefore, be said that any cause for complaint for delay in this respect has been entirely removed inasmuch as the local hearing of pension entitlement applications is right up to date, a situation which has never before been achieved since provision was made for the local hearing of pension claims more than fourteen years ago. This satisfactory state of affairs is in a large measure due to the beneficial effect of the 1936 legislation inasmuch as the more thorough preparation of applications and the dissemination of more complete information to applicants has very considerably reduced the number of requests for local hearing of applications. A substantial saving in administrative expense has been effected by this marked reduction in the number of local hearings without in any way impairing the service given to applicants.

While the new legislation did not specifically provide for this, it has indirectly been responsible for most valuable procedure in connection with the preparation of pension claims by means of which the Canadian Pension Commission, the Treatment Branch of the department and the Veterans' Bureau co-operate in clarifying the medical position of each application before it is submitted for judicial consideration. This procedure is carried out by unofficial bodies known as Applicants' Committees. A Central Committee, consisting of the Director of Medical Services, the Chief Medical Adviser to the Canadian Pension Commission and the Chief Pensions Advocate, functions at Head Office of the department and District Committees, consisting of the Chief Medical Officer, the Pension Medical Examiner and the District Pensions Advocate, function in each of the District Offices. These Applicants' Committees check over applications at the outset, not in any sense from a judicial standpoint but solely to make quite certain that the diagnosis of the condition for which pension is being claimed is clearly and completely established. If necessary the applicant is brought in to a Departmental hospital for a short period and is thoroughly examined in every respect. Should his case be unusual in some way he may be brought in to a diagnostic centre where he can be seen by consulting specialists and where his case may be thoroughly studied. This procedure is proving to be of the greatest benefit in that it results in the medical aspect of each case being thoroughly cleared up before any judicial proceedings are instituted. Previously it was not unusual to find at the end of expensive judicial procedure that the whole case had been considered on an inaccurate or incomplete diagnosis with the result that the judicial work had to be done all over again.

The Veterans' Bureau has continued with its work before the Pension Appeal Court throughout the year, sittings of the court being held daily. An important change in the composition of the court took place during the year in the appointment of a medical member, provision for which was made in the new legislation. Virtually every case considered by the court involves medical questions and pensions advocates in their daily work of representing applicants before the court have found the presence of a medical member most helpful from every point of view.

The number of cases in which the Reviewing Officer finds it necessary to lodge an appeal on behalf of the Crown continued to be small during the year. Crown appeals on the whole have been limited to special cases in which some important principle was involved and the judgments of the Appeal Court with respect to these have served as a guide in dealing with other cases. The provision in the new legislation that a Crown appeal from a decision of a quorum of the commission shall stand dismissed if the court is not unanimous has operated to the general advantage of applicants.

The bureau continues to be a clearing house for information of all sorts respecting pensions. There is a heavy correspondence from organizations and individuals interested in soldiers' affairs and in addition to their primary duty of assisting with entitlement applications pensions advocates throughout the country are approached regarding assessment and dependents' claims, retro-active adjustments and a variety of other such matters. The bureau has the advantage of most useful co-operation extended by officials of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, the Amputations' Association and other Veterans' Organizations throughout the country.

Statistics covering the work of the bureau follow.

RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD
OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1937

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766	
Applications added to March 31, 1937.....	12,547	
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under Section 54 of the Pension Act.....		28,313
		7,096
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....		21,217
		17,685
Net applications of record at head office remaining under preparation as at March 31, 1937.....		3,532

APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS OF
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION. THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED
IN THE FIGURE 17,685 SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED
TO C.P.C.

Total applications reported for quorum hearing October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1937.....	12,086
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1937.....	501

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS
AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933,
WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
" " September 30, 1934.....	1,894
" " October 31, 1934.....	2,408
" " November 30, 1934.....	2,661
" " December 31, 1934.....	2,791
" " January 31, 1935.....	3,045
" " February 28, 1935.....	3,283
" " March 31, 1935.....	3,495
" " April 30, 1935.....	3,627
" " May 31, 1935.....	3,592
" " June 30, 1935.....	3,534
" " July 31, 1935.....	3,496
" " August 31, 1935.....	3,546
" " September 30, 1935.....	3,514
" " October 31, 1935.....	3,357
" " November 30, 1935.....	3,251
" " December 31, 1935.....	3,305
" " January 31, 1936.....	3,165
" " February 29, 1936.....	3,096
" " March 31, 1936.....	2,802
" " April 30, 1936.....	2,796
" " May 31, 1936.....	2,671
" " June 30, 1936.....	2,700
" " July 31, 1936.....	2,462
" " August 31, 1936.....	2,526
" " September 30, 1936.....	2,576
" " October 31, 1936.....	2,410
" " November 30, 1936.....	2,127
" " December 31, 1936.....	1,605
" " January 31, 1937.....	1,336
" " February 28, 1937.....	923
" " March 31, 1937.....	501

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	1,710
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	4,148
Cancelled by failure to submit additional evidence within one year, Section 54, of the Pension Act.....	1,238
Total.....	7,096

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for second hearing.....	1,971
Summary of evidence mailed to applicant.....	940
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for second hearing.....	290

REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of quorum hearings to March 31, 1937, is as follows:—

	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	836	97
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	748	84
	2,057	248

The Crown appeals have been disposed of as follows:—

	To 31-3-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Total
Withdrawn (no right of appeal).....	14	3	17
Allowed.....	35	24	59
Remitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	44	27	71
Disallowed by decision.....	30	27	57
Disallowed under Section 67 (3).....		7	7
	123	88	211

On April 1, 1936, 41 appeals were awaiting decision.

On March 31, 1937, 37 appeals were awaiting decision.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1936-37

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of Pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
Quebec.....	12	\$ 2,589 44
Nova Scotia.....	10	542 36
Ontario.....	130	6,320 52
Manitoba.....	38	2,011 21
Saskatchewan.....	16	1,246 93
Alberta.....	46	3,568 87
British Columbia.....	8	2,310 94
Total.....	260	\$18,590 27

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS SECTION
AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate less 5%)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Head Office.....	272	53	325	\$ 493,749	\$ 48,677	\$ 542,426
"A" Montreal, Que.....	203	45	248	278,662	40,623	319,285
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	66	25	91	102,632	24,750	127,382
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	45	4	49	83,682	5,944	89,626
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	305	86	391	477,348	79,808	557,156
"F" London, Ont.....	179	69	248	221,217	57,898	279,115
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	86	39	125	134,505	38,793	173,298
"H" Regina, Sask.....	32	12	44	58,641	10,228	68,869
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	67	22	89	114,194	24,522	138,716
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	117	34	151	178,716	33,352	212,068
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	34	6	40	44,691	6,045	50,736
"M" London, England.....	9	1	10	18,969	720	19,689
Total.....	1,415	396	1,811	2,207,006	371,360	2,578,366

There was a net increase of 16 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1937

PENSIONS SECTION

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,102 ¹	60.9
Service in England.....	113 ²	6.2
Service in Canada.....	50 ³	2.8
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	7	0.4
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	79	4.4
Civilians (Male).....	9	0.5
Civilians (Female).....	451	24.8
Total.....	1,811	100.0

NOTE.—¹Includes 76 Nursing Sisters.

²Includes 23 Nursing Sisters.

³Includes 6 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,026	82.1
Service in England.....	85	6.8
Service in Canada.....	44	3.5
Rejected or Exempted from Military Service.....	7	0.6
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	79	6.3
Civilians.....	9	0.7
Total.....	1,250	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,155	92.4%
Male Staff without War Service.....	95	7.6%

STAFF—CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate less 5%)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Head Office.....	62	48	110	\$ 131,610	\$ 51,564	\$ 183,174
"A" Montreal, Que.....	6	2	8	11,286	5,358	16,644
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	7	2	9	10,860	1,974	12,834
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	5		5	9,237		9,237
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	22	6	28	40,229	8,388	48,617
"E" London, Ont.....	5	1	6	9,731	720	10,451
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	10	2	12	19,117	1,800	20,917
"H" Regina, Sask.....	6	1	7	13,237	1,254	14,491
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	9	1	10	18,338	720	19,058
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	12	1	13	21,359	3,363	24,722
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	4		4	7,964		7,964
Total.....	148	64	212	292,968	75,141	368,109

The above statement is exclusive of the chairman and 12 members, whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$75,050.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*; J. L. MELVILLE and A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statement of capital, working and cash account indicates the activity of the fund during the period April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

Subscriptions.....	\$ 93,710 20
Interest.....	89,251 89
Securities held at cost (Face value \$49,000.00).....	\$ 40,224 22
Working capital.....	142,737 87
	<u>\$ 182,962 09</u> <u>\$ 182,962 09</u>

WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

<i>Loans outstanding—</i>		
Head Office.....	\$ 9,076 03	
Districts.....	6,514 63	15,590 66
		<u>400 00</u>
<i>Doubtful loans (not written off).....</i>		
<i>Bad debts—</i>		
Current year.....	1,382 26	
Previous years.....	26,524 21	27,906 47
		<u></u>
<i>Donations—</i>		
Current period.....	9,351 39	
Previously made.....	74,072 45	83,423 84
		<u></u>
<i>Administration expenses—</i>		
Current period.....	8 33	
Previously expended.....	2,343 93	2,352 26
		<u></u>
<i>Cash on hand—</i>		
Head office current account.....	3,819 42	
Head office special account.....	1,000 00	
Districts.....	8,245 22	13,064 64
		<u></u>

CASH ACCOUNT

Cash on hand March 31, 1936.....	\$ 14,001 18
Income from Investments.....	1,627 20
Sale of Investments.....	3,100 10
Loans repaid.....	47,069 59
Administration expenses.....	\$ 8 33
Loans made 2494.....	41,991 45
Bad debts.....	1,382 26
Donations.....	9,351 39
Cash on hand March 31, 1937.....	13,064 64
	<u>\$ 65,798 07</u> <u>\$ 65,798 07</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FURNISHED BY THE CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1, are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1936-37*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balances of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1937, by Fiscal Years.*3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Account for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1937, by Fiscal Years.*4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1937.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government departments.

5. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1937.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside Hospitals and sanatoria.

6. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1937.*

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

7. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1938.*8. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, claims, lapses and reinstatements, income and expenditure.

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

9. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1936-37.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with the revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

	<i>Pensions</i>
Vote 181 North West Rebellion.....	\$ 20,000 00
210 North West Rebellion, Un- forseen Expenditures.....	56 29
182 European War.....	20,055 29
Statute Militia Pensions Act.....	41,650 000 00
	1,356,181 92
	<u>\$43,026,238 21</u>

DEPARTMENTAL

Vote 173 Care of Patients.....	3,000,000 00
174 Salaries.....	2,957,561 00
496 Salaries—Supplementary.....	37,000 00
175 Unemployment Assistance.....	2,994,561 00
176 Administration Expense.....	2,600,000 00
177 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	329,475 00
178 Grant to Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.....	40,000 00
179 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	9,000 00
180 War Veterans' Allowances.....	60,000 00
497 War Veterans' Allowances— Supplementary.....	200,000 00

Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pen- sion Commission.....	3,400,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	71,763 25
Vote 422 Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	2,050 00
511 To authorize payment of the insurance money under policy No. 16736, written under authority of Returned Soldiers In- surance Act on the life of Percy William Roper, to Maggie Amanda Roper.....	500,000 00
	<u>1 00</u>

REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 173 Care of Patients.....	\$ 544,175 06
174 Salaries.....	7,193 29
175 Unemployment Assistance.....	14,830 06
176 Administration Expense.....	57,010 74
177 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	1,155
180 War Veterans' Allowances.....	19,552 69
181 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	21 75
182 Pensions—European War.....	226,659 41

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

	<i>Pensions</i>
<i>European War Pensions.</i> —	
Pensions.....	\$40,297 447 50
Retroactive Adjustments.....	354,447 55
First Payments—Canadian Pen- sion Commission.....	226,716 36
Gratuities.....	50,500 23
New Zealand Pensions (recover- able).....	11,731 33
Supplementary—Imperial.....	186,174 99
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	24,544 36
Burial Grants.....	53,058 34
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	45,174 95
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	36,158 61
First Payments—Quorum Awards.....	316,266 52
Final Payments Restored—Cana- dian Pension Commission.....	48,871 36
	<u>\$41,651,022 15</u>
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,362,473 76
North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....	20,078 04
	<u>\$43,033,645 95</u>
	3,198,168 87
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,089,196 58
Hospital Allowances and Loss of Wages— Travelling Allowances.....	17,108 84
Pensioners called in for examination.....	6,487 79
Interest on Trust Funds.....	2,450,115 36
Unemployment Assistance.....	
Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	77,481 13
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	17,354 37
Funds under Administration.....	952,856 02
Vocational Expense.....	2 00
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,248 96

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance</i> —	
Death Benefits.....	\$ 229,163 82
Annuities.....	259,784 55
Disability Benefits.....	12,519 76
Cash Surrender Values.....	284,731 75
Return of Premiums.....	59,042 32
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	7,306 50
	<u>\$ 852,548 70</u>
	\$ 5,404,428 75

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

REVENUE AND REFUNDS—Concluded

Statute Pensions—Militia Pensions Act..... 6,263 84
Vote 422 Veterans' Assistance Commission..... 2,097 57

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental..... 105,137 43
Pensions..... 39,236 97

TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—
Balance at March 31, 1936.....\$ 146,494 88
Deposits..... 450 48

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1936..... 14,676,571 91
Deposits—Premiums, etc..... 1,348,321 59
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.... 592,882 24

Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1936..... 877,345 70
Deposits—Pensions, etc..... 961,537 84

1,838,883 54

DISBURSEMENTS—Continue

PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

Hospital Treatment, etc.—
Departmental Hospitals.....\$ 1,813,302 00
Outside Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc..... 628,908 25
Dental Treatment..... 60,371 38
Pension Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.... 14,300 45

Limb Factory Operations—

Factory Operations.....\$ 185,667 23
Outside Purchases and Repairs... 16,592 41

Treatment Stores Purchased.....

Transportation—

Patients and Escorts..... 36,818 51
Pensioners..... 34,501 23
Travelling Medical Boards..... 10 75
Ambulance and Taxi Hire..... 6,239 80
Medical Staff..... 3,224 24

Funeral Expenses and Grave Markers.....

Sheltered Employment—

Stores Purchased..... 96,444 16
Montreal Vetreraft Workshop..... 19,908 84
Toronto Vetreraft Workshop..... 40,549 27

18,603,604 64

156,902 27

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Employers' Liability Compensation—

Quebec.....\$ 2,589 44
Nova Scotia..... 542 36
Ontario..... 6,320 52
Manitoba..... 2,011 21
Saskatchewan..... 1,246 93
Alberta..... 3,570 42
British Columbia..... 2,310 94

18,591 82

Capital Expenditures.....

\$ 3,293,718 90
27,934 38

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	60,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,061 49
Canadian Legion—British Empire Service League.....	9,000 00
Canadian Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop.....	5,894 20
	<hr/>
	79,955 69

RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES

Cash Advances.....	34,071 75
Accounts Receivable.....	49,482 11
	<hr/>
	83,553 86

CASUAL REVENUE

	55,181,406 40
Departmental.....	105,137 43
Pensions.....	39,236 97
	<hr/>
	144,374 40
	<hr/>
	55,325,780 80

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
General Administrative.....	750,699 92
Medical Administrative.....	147,910 92
Members—War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	17,400 75
	<hr/>
	916,011

General—

Communication Services.....	29,682 90
Maintenance and Repairs—Equipment and Buildings.....	13,104 61
Automobile Expense.....	2,475 75
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	76,970 05
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	2,158 80
Taxes, Insurance and Bonding.....	118 92
Janitors' Supplies.....	4,115 38
Transportation of Things.....	4,120 87
Transportation of Persons.....	45,944 22
Miscellaneous.....	7,713 21
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	16,239 33
Bank and Legal.....	1,438 80
Rents.....	630 55
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and Applicants.....	2,372 70
	<hr/>
	207,086 09

1,123,097 68

56,448,878 48

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>		
Commissioners.....	71,763 25	
Staff.....	370,478 14	
	<hr/>	442,241 39
<i>General—</i>		
Communication Services.....	5,260 24	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,265 15	
Professional and Special.....	3,912 36	
Materials and Supplies.....	6,121 65	
Transportation of Persons.....	57,543 32	
Per Diem Allowance—Chairman..	1,905 00	
	<hr/>	76,007 62
		<hr/>
		518,249 01

56,967,127 49

VETERANS' BUREAU

<i>Salaries.....</i>		175,059 52
<i>General—</i>		
Communication Services.....	2,954 23	
Transportation and Travelling—		
Staff.....	8,710 72	
Stationery and Office Supplies....	1,422 34	
Transportation and Travelling—		
Applicants.....	359 51	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	262 17	
Stenographic Assistance.....	1,712 14	
	<hr/>	15,421 11
		<hr/>
		190,480 63

PENSION APPEAL COURT

<i>Salaries—Members.....</i>	25,887 24	
<i>Salaries—Staff.....</i>	39,038 05	
	<hr/>	64,925 29
<i>General—</i>		
Communication Services.....	20 54	
Stationery and Office Supplies....	698 67	
Transportation and Travelling....	505 76	
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	87 50	
	<hr/>	1,312 47
		<hr/>
		66,237 76

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	9,735 96
Staff.....	27,459 05
	<hr/>
	37,195 01

<i>General—</i>	
Communication Services.....	931 75
Grants.....	53,000 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,510 90
Rentals.....	60 00
Materials and Supplies.....	3,219 07
Transportation of Things.....	127 71
Transportation of Persons.....	4,625 38
	<hr/>
	64,474 81
	<hr/>
	101,669 82

57,325,515 70

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuities—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	146,494 88
Deposits.....	450 48
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	146,945 36
	<hr/>
	17,354 37
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	129,500 99

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	14,676,571 91
Deposits.....	1,941,203 83
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	16,617,775 74
	<hr/>
	852,548 70
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	15,765,227 04

<i>Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army Pay, etc.—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1936.....	877,345 70
Deposits.....	961,537 84
	<hr/>
Disbursements.....	1,838,883 54
	<hr/>
	952,885 02
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	885,998 52

16,780,816 55

74,106,332 25

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

<i>Pensions—</i>			
Vote 182 European War.....		225,567 26	
<i>Departmental—</i>			
Vote 173 Care of Patients.....	446,278 02		
174 Salaries.....	34,386 16		
175 Unemployment Assistance.....	164,714 70		
176 Administration Expense.....	38,392 77		
177 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	21,409 73		
180 War Veterans' Allowances.....	221,383 82		
422 Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	400,427 75		
511 To authorize payment of the Insurance money under policy No. 16736 written under authority of Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act on the life of Percy William Roper to Maggie Amanda Roper.....	1 00	1,327,003 95	1,552,571 21
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....			<u>\$75,658,903 46</u>
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....			<u>\$75,658,903 46</u>

No. 2—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1937

Details	Total	April 1916 to March 1931		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36		Fiscal Year 1936-37	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
European War Pensions.....	708,900,077 13	452,225,121	81	46,794,939	58	43,141,138	66	41,839,830	90	41,953,036	79	41,521,576	65	41,424,432	74
North West Rebellion.....	559,855 43	433,718	81	23,106	02	21,510	78	20,219	17	20,133	76	21,000	00	20,056	29
Panama Raid.....	8,193 54	8,193	54												
Militia Long Service.....	14,949,678 07	8,144,147	75	950,888	20	1,020,558	80	1,064,133	31	1,166,075	24	1,247,642	85	1,356,181	92
Civil Flying.....	5,523 62	3,695	62	276	00	276	00	276	00						
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479	80												
Total Cost of Pensions.....	730,359,807 59	466,752,357	33	47,769,270	40	44,183,484	24	42,924,509	38	43,139,295	79	42,790,219	50	42,800,670	95
Less Casual Revenue.....	1,079,955 52	808,874	13	51,588	58	32,856	94	55,268	18	49,453	07	42,677	65	39,236	97
Net Cost of Pensions.....	729,279,852 07	465,943,483	20	47,717,681	82	44,150,627	30	42,869,241	20	43,089,842	72	42,747,541	85	42,761,433	98

NOTE.—From April, 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Canadian Pension Commission are included with Re-establishment Expenditures.

No. 3—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915, TO MARCH 31, 1937

Details	Total		July 1915 to March 1931		Fiscal Year 1931-32		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36		Fiscal Year 1936-37	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	146,413	76	90,413	92	10,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00	9,499	92	9,499	92
Civil Government Pensions..	268,531	29	268,531	29												
Capital.....	3,593,819	31	3,593,819	31												
Care of Patients.....	50,152,074	28	36,296,667	21	2,251,151	27	1,799,669	18	1,441,712	21	2,945,161	73	2,863,990	70	2,553,721	98
Vocational Expense.....	3,785,389	55	3,785,389	55												
Salaries.....	68,446,198	39	51,560,461	05	3,200,576	02	2,867,998	76	2,443,598	22	2,363,129	43	2,523,888	55	3,421,555	31
Compensation.....	63,146,234	42	58,412,046	25	1,885,806	68	1,533,474	77	1,314,906	72						
Vocational Loans.....	560,370	17	560,370	17												
Interest on Funds.....	179,771	70	179,771	70												
Administration Expense....	8,741,139	93	6,855,187	64	407,099	55	297,213	31	195,736	38	174,546	20	216,852	94	594,403	91
Unemployment Assistance....	20,268,882	39	7,452,763	04	2,082,052	10	1,978,284	64	1,912,563	09	2,042,354	79	2,365,579	43	2,435,285	30
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	549,159	83	376,295	15	49,971	52	17,641	12	36,419	95	23,103	35	27,138	47	18,590	27
Sheltered Employment.....	1,496,931	50	1,363,571	86	23,046	41	36,090	04	16,538	26	29,164	23	28,540	70		
Special Publicity.....	14,449	87	14,449	87												
Federal Appeal Board.....	906,417	84	906,417	84												
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175	26	214,175	26												
Miscellaneous Gratuities....	33,173	96	16,060	66	2,330	00	3,936	66	2,400	00	1,973	32	3,923	32	2,550	00
Superannuation Fund No. 4. Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	3,840	00	3,840	00												
Provisional Bonus.....	86,000	00	30,000	00	10,000	00	10,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00	9,000	00
Medical Appeal Board.....	3,712,939	00	3,712,939	00												
Reparation.....	7,228	94	7,228	94												
Civil Pay—G. T. R. Em- ployees.....	39,566	41	39,566	41												
Demobilization.....	37,961	54	37,961	54												
Increases in Salary—Reclas- sification.....	37,343	22	37,343	22												
War Bonus.....	5,480	24	5,480	24												
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	136,795	29	136,795	29												
War Appropriation. Commis- sion—Salaries and Contin- gencies.....	48,302	45	48,302	45												
	24,667	838	29	24,667	838	29										
	3,123,206	61	931,826	35	462,234	95	427,362	38	416,202	13	409,973	71	475,607	09		

Canadian Pension Commission—Salaries, Commissioners.....	276,274 36	38,000 00	17,032 26	16,830 00	30,600 00	39,459 68	62,589 17	71,763 25
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	330,000 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00
Salaries—Members—Pension Tribunal.....	188,774 42	26,028 24	65,961 82	65,700 00	31,084 36			
Salaries—Members—Pension Appeal Court.....	105,298 19	7,558 71	23,209 68	17,210 00	16,650 00	19,800 00	20,899 80	
War Veterans Allowances.....	12,119,782 00	318,029 22	1,039,551 25	1,388,708 15	1,646,313 63	2,017,074 80	2,531,488 77	3,178,616 18
Salaries—Members—W.V.A. Board.....	87,733 12	13,333 20	16,000 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	15,199 92	
Salary Deduction Act.....	75,050 64			32,847 12	25,701 20	17,002 82		
Gratuities to former members—Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	4,866 50			4,866 50				
Veterans' Assistance Commission Act.....	92,187 76					92,187 76		
	99,572 25							99,572 25
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	267,789,224 68	202,058,462 87	11,646,023 51	10,560,832 63	9,607,817 15	10,427,331 37	11,214,198 78	12,454,558 37
Less—Casual Revenue.....	5,381,470 21	4,631,696 47	135,155 96	151,119 30	132,841 09	122,190 99	103,828 97	105,137 43
Net Cost of Re-establishment.....	262,407,754 47	197,426,766 40	11,510,867 55	10,409,713 33	9,475,476 06	10,125,140 38	11,110,369 81	12,349,420 94

No. 4—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS
AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.O.	Ottawa.....	34,534 59	267 10	34,219 55		47 94
"A"	Quebec.....	30,852 49		19,511 62	11,340 87	
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	3,136 62		2,700 12		436 50
"D"	Central Ontario.....	46,625 98		26,774 03	19,801 70	50 25
"F"	Western Ontario.....	16,187 89		15,659 60		528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	4,954 08		4,939 33		14 75
"I"	Alberta.....	3,003 49		2,983 49		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,902 42		2,902 42		
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,194 84		1,879 21		315 63
	Total.....	144,392 40	267 10	111,569 37	31,142 57	1,413 36

No. 5—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

Great Britain.....	\$ 12,099 51
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	2,961 22
Department of National Defence.....	3,090 19
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	17,253 66
Vetcraft Workshops.....	15,696 39
Repatriation Loans.....	15,622 30
Vocational Loans.....	16,058 17
Total.....	\$ 170,786 84

No. 6—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Administrative Personnel travelling and investigations.....	\$ 7,099 55
Medical, Dental Officers and Vetcraft Staff travelling.....	2,264 97
War Veterans' Allowance Board travelling and investigations.....	610 06
War Veterans' Allowance Board Medical Examinations.....	805 73
Canadian Pension Commission, investigations and Quorum Staff travelling..	9,087 82
Veterans' Bureau, Pensions Advocate travelling.....	2,495 87
Pension Appeal Court Staff travelling.....	250 96
Men called in for Treatment or Orthopaedic Repairs.....	21,379 23
Men called in for Clinical Treatment.....	4,213 39
Pensioners called in for or returning from Examination.....	28,738 33
Last Post Fund.....	76 62
Blind or totally disabled ex-members of the Forces.....	683 06
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	159 01
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for interview.....	217 14
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons	341 89
Canadian Pension Commission, Witnesses.....	267 60
Canadian Pension Commission, Applicants.....	3,814 40
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Commissioners.....	1,319 14
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Staff.....	690 59
Freight and Express.....	\$ 84,515 36
	24,232 05
Total Net Expenditures.....	\$ 108,747 41
Accounts Receivable.....	2,984 69
Total Gross Expenditures.....	\$ 111,732 10

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

<i>Passenger—</i>			
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 49,580 72	57.0%	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	30,564 82	35.0	
Sundry Railways.....	7,354 51	8.0	
		100.0	\$ 87,500 05
<i>Freight and Express—</i>			
Canadian National Railways and Express....	15,158 71	62.0	
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	8,954 54	37.0	
Sundry Railways.....	118 80	1.0	
		100.0	\$ 24,232 05
Total amount paid to Railways.....			\$ 111,732 10

No. 7—APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1930-31 TO 1937-38 ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Care of Patients.....	2,800,000 00	3,000,000 00	2,200,000 00	1,800,000 00	3,200,000 00	3,200,000 00	3,000,000 00	2,900,000 00
Salaries.....	3,106,000 00	3,400,000 00	2,835,000 00	2,474,600 00	2,375,000 00	2,523,885 55	3,465,000 00	3,658,953 00
Compensation.....	2,300,000 00	2,750,000 00	1,950,000 00	1,520,000 00	250,000 00	225,000 00	681,758 00	675,000 00
Administration Expense.....	500,000 00	500,000 00	400,000 00	275,000 00	2,100,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00
Unemployment Assistance.....	915,000 00	2,125,000 00	2,225,000 00	2,600,000 00				
Vocational Loans.....	2,000 00							
Interest on Funds.....	10,000 00							
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	60,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
Sheltered Employment.....	130,000 00	70,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00		
Federal Appeal Board.....	130,000 00							
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	30,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00
Salaries and Contingencies, C.P.C.....	385,115 00	537,510 00	491,284 00	437,436 00	437,342 00	475,607 00		
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....	19,000 00	19,000 00	17,100 00	30,600 00	44,100 00	63,060 00	71,703 25	49,000 00
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	37,000 00							
Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	32,083 33	67,000 00	65,700 00	65,700 00				
Salaries—Members, Appeal Court.....	12,833 33	23,209 68	19,800 00	19,800 00	19,800 00	20,899 80		
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,000,000 00	1,600,000 00	1,500,000 00	1,650,000 00	2,020,000 00	2,550,000 00	3,400,000 00	4,200,000 00
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	14,666 66	16,000 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	15,198 92		
Pensions—European War.....	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00	48,000,000 00	45,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	41,650,000 00	41,500,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	35,000 00	30,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	23,000 00	21,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Pensions—Militia Pensions Act.....	900,000 00	950,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,250,000 00	1,350,000 00	1,400,000 00
Pensions—Civil Flying.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00			500,000 00	400,000 00
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....								
Probational Training Allowances to Veterans under arrangements with prospective employers.....								
Total.....	62,513,698 32	66,112,819 68	61,014,284 00	57,152,536 00	53,674,842 00	55,103,682 36	56,847,521 25	57,761,953 00

No. 8—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1936,
TO MARCH 31, 1937

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1936.....	\$14,676,571 91	
Income.....	1,327,707 99	
Interest 1936-37.....	592,882 24	
Expenditures.....		\$ 831,935 10
Balance.....		15,765,227 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,597,162 14	\$16,597,162 14
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1936.....	11,453	\$26,740,718 58
Surrendered for cash 1936-37.....	586	1,461,313 57
Total surrendered for cash.....	12,039	28,202,032 15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1936.....	457	453,223 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1936-37.....	42	52,753 00
Total.....	499	505,976 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	22	24,188 00
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	477	481,788 20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1936.....	1,878	4,218,216 32
On Extended Term Insurance 1936-37.....	441	988,393 41
Total.....	2,319	5,206,609 73
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	521	1,257,272 92
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,798	3,949,336 81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1936.....	103	151,347 36
Disability Claims admitted 1936-37.....	34	75,981 00
Total.....	137	227,328 36
Terminated or reduced.....	23	48,895 39
Disability Claims in force.....	114	178,432 97

DEATH CLAIMS

Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1936.....	3,775	9,513,847 79
Policy Value of Death Claims 1936-37.....	309	612,143 51
Total policy value.....	4,084	10,125,991 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1936.....	2,711	7,796,336 55
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1936-37.....	232	438,005 02
Settled by cancellation.....	1	1,000 00
Total settled.....	2,944	8,235,341 57
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. to March 31, 1936.....	980	734,613 72
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10 R.S.I. 1936-37.....	85	95,028 34
Total.....	1,065	829,642 06
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1937.....	92	155,372 80

LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1936.....	46,526	106,388,655 29
Lapses 1936-37.....	1,309	3,111,170 12
Total.....	47,835	109,499,825 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reinstatements to March 31, 1936.....	35,146	80,432,195 56
Reinstatements 1936-37.....	1,141	2,771,036 71
Total.....	36,287	83,203,232 27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	11,548	26,296,593 14
Policies in force March 31, 1937.....	24,801	\$52,802,684 90

No. 9—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL HEALTH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS	
Statute Minister's Salary.....	\$ 9,499 92
Vote 174 Salaries.....	470,439 00
176 Administration Expense.....	352,283 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	500 00
Vote 231 Canadian Welfare Council.....	13,100 00
232 Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
233 Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
234 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
235 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
237 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
237 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
238 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	8,100 00
239 Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	750 00
498 Association des Medecins de la Banque Francaise de l'Amerique du Nord.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$ 930,071 92</u>

REFUNDS

Vote 174 Salaries.....	11,296 29
176 Administration Expense.....	12,784 10
	<u>24,080 39</u>

REVENUE

<i>Food and Drugs</i> —	
Licences.....	590 00
Analyses.....	3,357 00
Penalties.....	3,168 00
Costs.....	978 72
	<u>8,093 72</u>

Opium and Narcotic Drugs—

Business Licences.....	\$ 3,065 00
Import Licences.....	337 50
Export Licences.....	10 00
Penalties.....	1,000 00
Seizures.....	47 00
	<u>4,459 50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	
Salaries—Minister.....	\$ 9,499 92
Salaries—Staff.....	55,661 12
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	500 00
	<u>\$ 65,661 04</u>
<i>General</i> —	
Advertising and Publicity.....	6,220 90
Communication Services.....	316 56
Miscellaneous Expense.....	961 21
Professional and Special.....	292 00
Materials and Supplies.....	1,915 01
Freight, Express, etc.....	221 29
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	3,322 02
Equipment and Maintenance.....	422 16
	<u>13,671 15</u>
	<u>\$ 79,332 19</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS

<i>Food and Drugs</i> —	
Communication Services.....	\$ 2,140 29
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,093 10
Miscellaneous Expense.....	6,512 06
Salaries.....	118,508 69
Professional and Special.....	1,257 96
Materials and Supplies.....	4,225 30
Freight, Express, etc.....	346 56
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	10,508 35
	<u>144,592 31</u>

<i>Opium and Narcotic Drugs</i> —	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	\$ 75 63
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,013 72
Salaries.....	30,506 47
Legal Services.....	12,466 28
Communication Services.....	1 30
Materials and Supplies.....	1,079 12
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	2,702 77
	<u>47,845 29</u>

Proprietary or Patent Medicines—

Retaining Fees.....	\$ 2,000 00
Salaries.....	12,312 34
Materials and Supplies.....	421 35
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	89 65
	<u>14,823 34</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Concluded

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Concluded

REVENUE—Concluded

Proprietary or Patent Medicines—
 Registration Fees.....\$ 1,503 00
 Licence Fees.....5,575 42

7,078 42

Sick Mariners' Dues.

205,491 65

Quarantine—

Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....\$ 12,855 78
 Use of Quarantine Launch.....1,800 00
 Penalties.....75 00

14,730 78

Immigration Medical Service—

Services and Board—Sick Mariners....\$ 3,592 80
 Services and Board—Detained Mariners.....838 00

4,430 80

Premium Discount and Exchange.

3 86

Miscellaneous Revenue.....459 35
 Refunds of Previous Year's Expenditures.....482 62

245,210 70

DISBURSEMENTS—Concluded

FOOD AND DRUGS—Concluded

Laboratory of Hygiene—
 Equipment and Maintenance.....\$ 3,152 96
 Miscellaneous Expense.....3,086 12
 Salaries.....34,187 20
 Materials and Supplies.....7,681 41
 Freight, Express, etc.....7,89 98
 Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....1,943 65

50,141 32

257,402 26

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Equipment and Maintenance.....\$ 158 30
 Miscellaneous Expense.....2,339 83
 Salaries.....17,396 50
 Materials and Supplies.....696 76
 Collection of Water Samples.....805 00
 Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....5,531 28
 Advertising and Publicity.....285 01
 Communication Services.....231 35

27,444 03

SICK MARINERS

Communication Services.....\$ 109 56
 Equipment and Maintenance.....25 50
 Grants to Sailors' Institutes.....2,600 00
 Miscellaneous Expense.....544 70
 Salaries.....15,482 15
 Medical Fees.....32,394 20
 Nurses' Fees.....32,827 00
 Maintenance—Contract Hospitals.....113,050 38
 Maintenance—Private Houses.....3,214 90
 Burial of Destitute Sailors.....200 00
 Materials and Supplies.....5,090 43
 Transportation and Travelling.....1,618 41

175,157 23

QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY

Quarantine.....\$ 134,759 32
 Leprosy.....17,812 82

152,572 14

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Communication Services.....	664 14
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,181 30
Miscellaneous Expense.....	8,808 04
Salaries.....	78,294 90
Professional and Special.....	544 48
Rents.....	9,006 16
Materials and Supplies.....	3,879 84
Freight, Express, etc.....	19 47
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	3,486 28
	<hr/>
	105,884 61

GRANTS

Canadian Welfare Council.....	\$ 13,100 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	8,100 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	750 00
Association des Medecins de Langue Francaise de l'Amerique du Nord.....	5,000 00
Canadian Public Health Association.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	98,350 00

REFUNDS OF REVENUE

Food and Drugs.....	\$ 115 00
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	117 50
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	586 50
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	906 74
Quarantine.....	65 00
	<hr/>
Revenue (as per contra) Less Refunds of Revenue.....	1,850 74
	243,359 96

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 174 Salaries.....	\$ 9,048 53
176 Administration Expense.....	48,961 32
	<hr/>
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	\$ 1,199,363 01

Grand Total—Appropriations, Refunds and Revenue... \$ 1,199,363 01

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(2) Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1936, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, which includes in statistical form a detailed review of the activities of the commission.

Annual liability for pensions at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1937, amounted to \$40,783,023.

The total number of ex-soldiers, wives, widows, children or other dependents in receipt of benefits was 251,335, of which 79,789 were ex-soldiers themselves.

The annual liability showed a decrease of \$71,451 over the corresponding date the year previous.

The year under review was marked by the enactment of amendments to the Pension Act which were assented to on June 23, 1936. These amendments included provisions:—

- (1) To amend the definition of improper conduct to enable the payment of pension to ex-soldiers who suffered disability from accidental wounding.
- (2) To enable the commission to continue the payment, with certain limitations, of pension which had been awarded in error and whose discontinuance would result in undue hardship to the pensioner.
- (3) To remove the ten year limitation in the award of pensions to widows of pensioners in receipt of eighty per cent or over who died from a disability not related to their war service.
- (4) To permit the payment of additional allowances to a widower where a competent person assumes the care of minor children.

The effect of these and other minor amendments was to bring within the scope of the Act a number of persons hitherto not eligible and to this extent they operated against the normally expected decrease in the annual liability. This is reflected in the fact that at December 31, 1936, (when practically all of the cases immediately awaiting adjustment had been dealt with) the annual liability amounted to only \$6,988 less than that at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The amendments, however, had the effect of eliminating irritating sources of complaint and, as indicated by the figures first quoted above, their operation has been absorbed into the normal activities of the commission.

The amendments of 1936 also instituted a time limit as at July 1, 1936, for applications from ex-soldiers who did not serve in a theatre of actual war. The small number of applications received from this class which the commission have been compelled to refuse would indicate that no substantial injustice has been done by this limitation.

The amendments in regard to the procedure of application for pension, collection of evidence, and consideration by the commission have tended to eliminate repeated applications on account of the same disability and have

operated to a more thorough preparation and consideration of claims put before the commission and to bring them to a satisfactory degree of finality with greater expedition than previously.

During the year under review the commission at Head Office dealt with and gave rulings upon over 16,200 applications for benefits under the Act, the details of which are shown in Table 27 of the statistical information included in this report.

At April 1, 1936, the commission were confronted with 2,802 applications ready and awaiting personal appearance of the applicant before quorums of the commission in the field. Sessions were held continuously at convenient centres throughout Canada, and a further number of such applications were reported ready for hearing during the year, so that in all the quorums of the commission gave rulings on 4,426 applications. At March 31, 1937, there were awaiting hearing only 501 such cases, and many of these had not been heard owing to conditions beyond the control of the commission.

The operations of the commission are analysed in complete detail in the statistical information accompanying this report, but I would draw particular attention to Table 32, which sets forth in compact form a complete review of the operations of the commission and the financial effects of their rulings, showing the respective increases and decreases in liability with the reasons therefor. The major single item of increase in annual liability continues to be the increase on medical examination of pensioners. In 3,221 pensioners who were medically examined, increases in disability were reported, making a total increase in annual liability of \$615,687 during the year. Three hundred and four pensioners were reduced on medical examination, decreasing the annual liability by \$68,459.

In addition to the decrease in pension, liability owing to the deaths of pensioners and their dependents, a large item of decrease is due to the fact that children of pensioners are now rapidly reaching the age at which additional allowances are not payable. Over 10,200 children of pensioners passed the statutory age during the year, although in the cases of slightly over 2,000 of these the allowances were continued in view of the financial circumstances concerned. Full details of these and other increases and decreases in pension liability will be found set out in Table 32 above referred to.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1937

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1936.....	79,124
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,273
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	671
Total.....	81,068
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	1,185
Other causes.....	94
	1,279
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	79,789
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1936.....	18,175
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	802
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	176
Total.....	19,153
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	586
Other causes.....	381
	967
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	18,186
DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1936.....	97,299
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	2,075
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	847
Total.....	100,221
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,246
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	97,975

TABLE 2—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	79,789	
" wives.....	57,439	
" children.....	88,543	
" mothers.....	1,140	
" fathers.....	161	
" two parents.....	109	
" other relatives.....	1	
" housekeepers (Sections 22-9 and 77 B, Pension Act).....	412	
		227,594
Dependent pensioners.....	18,186	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,675	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,507	
		23,368

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

Disability, as per table 15.....	281
Dependent, as per table 15.....	92
Grand Total.....	251,335

TABLE 3—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT AND OTHER WARS*

Victoria Cross (6 in receipt of both pension and annuity.....	16
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	397
Total.....	413

*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1937

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,935,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
*1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,188	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00

*The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war, are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	80	Annual Liability.....	\$25,668 00
Dependent.....	22	“.....	17,698 00
Total.....	102	Total.....	\$43,366 00

TABLE 5—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1923

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822	736	210,304	3,855	895,906	1,097	111,469	471
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	329
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	780,405	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967	901	138,619	1,522	640,956	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933	709	91,401	1,222	611,821	9,172	233,205	286
31-3-37.....	1,273	185,738	671	85,622	1,279	656,681	8,824	227,594	281

Supplementary Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Re-instatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765	57	28,332	727	364,607	34,433	See Disability Statement 122
31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	880	34,146	
31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	
31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828	32,345	
31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	
31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	
31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	755	283,419	1,095	29,298	
31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691	
31-3-31.....	988	551,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162	
31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086	
31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845	
31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	23,812	
31-3-35.....	726	370,722	385	124,820	1,106	384,578	2,002	23,777	
31-3-36.....	723	385,692	252	70,196	1,041	359,726	2,177	23,541	
31-3-37.....	802	441,084	176	53,648	967	355,077	2,054	23,368	

NOTE.—Number of dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,484	6.87	2,044,077	1,484	8.16	866,948	6,968	7.11	2,911,025
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,524	5.67	1,851,279	1,279	7.04	622,102	5,803	5.92	2,473,381
East. Ontario.....	4,445	5.57	1,679,846	969	5.33	566,108	5,414	5.53	2,245,954
Cent. Ontario.....	17,320	21.71	6,547,438	3,717	20.44	2,335,234	21,037	21.47	8,882,672
West. Ontario.....	5,674	7.11	2,378,093	926	5.09	550,108	6,600	6.74	2,928,201
Manitoba.....	7,438	9.32	2,651,916	1,114	6.12	628,746	8,552	8.73	3,280,662
Saskatchewan.....	4,451	5.58	1,615,024	428	2.35	241,138	4,879	4.98	1,856,162
Alberta.....	5,929	7.43	2,176,883	726	3.99	428,536	6,655	6.79	2,605,419
British Columbia.....	10,386	13.02	4,029,103	1,783	9.81	1,131,566	12,169	12.42	5,160,669
New Brunswick.....	2,173	2.72	883,748	712	3.91	355,512	2,885	2.94	1,239,260
Great Britain.....	4,648	5.82	2,051,485	3,369	18.53	1,769,442	8,017	8.18	3,820,927
United States.....	6,757	8.48	2,223,234	1,355	7.45	788,898	8,112	8.28	3,012,132
Other Countries.....	560	0.70	233,739	324	1.78	132,820	884	0.91	366,559
Total.....	79,789	100	30,365,865	18,186	100	10,417,158	97,975	100	40,783,023

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	30	Hungary.....	1	Pacific Islands.....	17
Australia.....	149	Iceland.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	India.....	5	Poland.....	10
Belgium.....	53	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	126	Portugal.....	1
British West Indies.....	54	Italy.....	27	Roumania.....	4
Bulgaria.....	1	Japan.....	27	Russia.....	27
China.....	9	Lithuania.....	1	Serbia.....	4
Denmark.....	15	Malta.....	8	South America.....	13
Egypt.....	2	Mexico.....	9	Sweden.....	13
France.....	54	Montenegro.....	9	Switzerland.....	2
Germany.....	1	Newfoundland.....	109	Syria.....	1
Greece.....	16	New Zealand.....	65		
Holland.....	3	Norway.....	12	Total.....	884

TABLE 7—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total number of pensions	Number of pensions permanent	Percentage of pensions permanent
			%
Quebec.....	5,484	2,613	47.65
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,524	1,994	44.04
Eastern Ontario.....	4,445	1,642	36.94
Central Ontario.....	17,320	10,120	58.43
Western Ontario.....	5,674	2,391	42.14
Manitoba.....	7,438	3,024	40.66
Saskatchewan.....	4,451	2,186	49.11
Alberta.....	5,929	3,375	56.92
British Columbia.....	10,386	6,285	60.51
New Brunswick.....	2,173	1,417	65.21
Great Britain.....	4,648	3,127	67.28
United States.....	6,757	4,317	63.89
Other Countries.....	560	394	70.36
Total.....	79,789	42,885	53.75

TABLE 8—COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED OR DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre of War	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per-cent-age	Annual Liability	No.	Per-cent-age	Annual Liability
			\$			\$
France.....	69,917	87.63	26,961,797	15,891	87.38	8,921,757
England.....	6,660	8.35	2,206,472	1,232	6.77	806,331
Canada.....	2,750	3.45	1,017,984	912	5.01	599,646
Other theatres of war.....	462	0.57	179,612	151	0.84	89,424
Total.....	79,789	100	30,365,865	18,186	100	10,417,158

TABLE 9—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1937, ALSO COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of origin				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other theatres of war			
					%		\$
1.....	3,322	332	168	34	100	3,856	4,985,964
2.....	38	2	1		95	41	52,480
3.....	263	57	31	3	90	354	422,534
4.....	280	7	3		85	290	339,567
5.....	1,236	95	48	6	80	1,385	1,473,733
6.....	1,267	60	32	5	75	1,364	1,364,113
7.....	1,389	92	39	1	70	1,521	1,433,461
8.....	660	29	13	3	65	705	609,957
9.....	2,182	180	68	18	60	2,448	1,942,351
10.....	410	30	15	3	55	458	334,553
11.....	3,713	324	144	26	50	4,207	2,777,513
12.....	931	54	21	6	45	1,012	605,018
13.....	3,700	296	142	31	40	4,169	2,192,026
14.....	1,827	126	51	9	35	2,013	929,669
15.....	4,554	355	165	22	30	5,096	2,014,946
16.....	4,710	414	151	34	25	5,309	1,739,636
17.....	8,056	770	306	50	20	9,182	2,407,438
18.....	8,577	741	324	62	15	9,704	1,907,579
19.....	14,832	1,431	565	90	10	16,819	2,197,772
20.....	7,970	1,265	463	59	5	9,757	635,555
Totals.....	69,917	6,660	2,750	462		79,789	30,365,865

TABLE 10—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1937, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID.

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
General Diseases.....	4,412	11.96	2,382	5.55	6,794	11,345	1,468,245	764,050	2,232,304
Nervous System.....	3,252	8.51	1,220	2.84	4,472	7,610	1,344,963	482,426	1,827,389
Special Senses.....	3,096	8.39	3,307	7.71	6,403	10,593	968,891	1,197,676	2,166,567
Circulatory System.....	5,956	16.14	2,852	6.65	8,808	15,231	2,437,484	1,010,013	3,447,497
Gastro Intestinal System.....	9,393	25.29	3,375	7.87	12,768	18,651	5,041,702	1,342,438	6,384,140
Urinary and Genital.....	1,891	5.12	1,285	3.00	3,176	5,837	634,492	307,543	942,035
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	1,164	3.15	602	1.40	1,766	3,047	425,826	210,717	636,543
G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints.....	119	0.32	2,477	5.77	2,596	4,827	95,750	2,077,244	2,172,994
G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures.....	1,358	3.68	4,712	10.99	6,070	8,594	397,883	1,327,524	1,725,407
General Diseases and Injuries.....	5,006	13.57	18,693	43.59	23,699	32,057	2,035,890	6,134,712	8,190,602
Veneral Diseases Sequelæ.....	1,255	3.40	1,842	4.30	3,097	6,599	286,159	289,619	575,778
	62	0.17	138	0.33	200	271	22,686	41,923	64,609
	36,904	100%	42,885	100%	79,789	124,662	15,159,971	15,205,894	30,365,865

General Diseases:—Diabetes, Pernicious anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System:—Poliomyelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses:—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System:—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-angitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System:—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System:—Appendicitis and peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital:—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulations:—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints:—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures:—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries:—Brain Tumour, Disfigurement, Flat Feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelæ:—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	67,815	84.99	25,729,830	84.73	15,496	85.06	8,499,402	81.59
Sergeant.....	7,344	9.20	2,667,166	8.78	1,467	8.07	974,176	9.35
R.S.M.....	301	0.38	104,549	0.34	42	0.23	27,720	0.27
W.O.....	168	0.21	60,214	0.20	22	0.12	15,588	0.15
Lieutenant.....	2,288	2.87	883,696	2.91	642	3.53	403,106	3.87
Captain.....	991	1.24	461,626	1.52	277	1.52	219,186	2.10
Major.....	355	0.44	201,272	0.66	161	0.89	156,188	1.50
Lt.-Colonel.....	108	0.13	82,000	0.27	87	0.48	103,276	0.99
Colonel.....	15	0.02	14,655	0.05	3	0.02	4,008	0.04
Brig. Gen. and higher ranks	7	0.01	10,749	0.04	6	0.03	11,100	0.11
Nurses-Lieut.....	396	0.50	149,908	0.49	10	0.05	3,408	0.03
Nurses-Capt.....	1	0.01	200	0.01				
Total.....	79,789	100	30,365,865	100	18,186	100	10,417,158	100

TABLE 12—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main pension	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
*Widow.....	9,639		3,341	105	13,085	7,554,642
Mother.....	5,491			2	5,493	1,935,210
Father.....	925				925	248,924
Orphan children.....	182		117	5	304	94,292
Grandparents.....	7				7	2,400
Brothers and sisters.....	51		2		53	13,008
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	28		3		31	7,428
Other relatives.....	2		3		5	1,344
Children.....	475		209	9	693	136,890
Parents.....	1,386	1,386			2,772	423,020
Total.....	18,186	1,386	3,675	121	23,368	10,417,158

*Of the 9,639 widows, 1,794 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—927, one child; 477, two children; 223, three children; 96, four children; 38, five children; 19, six children; 10, seven children; 3, eight children; and 1, nine children; making a total of 3,341 pensionable children.

TABLE 13—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	3,341
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	684
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	299
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	8
Total.....	4,332

TABLE 14—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness.....	365
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,103

TABLE 15—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Sec. 46).....			1	499	1	499
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Sec. 46).....			4	1,920	4	1,920
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Sec. 46).....			31	15,449	31	15,449
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Secs. 45 and 46).....	212	42,206	47	7,784	259	49,990
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Sec. 47)....	45	8,034	3	1,062	48	9,096
R.N.W.M. Police (Sec. 48).....	2	200			2	200
Pension Act, 1885, and General (Secs. 48 and 49).....	22	11,854	6	4,608	28	16,462
Total.....	281	62,294	92	31,322	373	93,616

TABLE 16—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
1885 and General.....	18	2,858			18	2,858
Militia Pensions.....	1,421	1,257,824	161	122,270	1,582	1,380,094
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i> Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276			1	276
Total.....	1,440	1,260,958	161	122,270	1,601	1,383,228

TABLE 17—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,185	
Disappearance of disability.....	33	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	23	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	18	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	13	
Miscellaneous.....	7	
		1,279
DEPENDENT		
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	10	
Under Section 33.....	11	
*Widows re-married (Section 40-1).....	34	
Mothers re-married (Section 40-1).....	5	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	195	
Pensioner died.....	586	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	80	
Miscellaneous.....	43	
Marriage of last child.....	2	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	1	
		967
Total.....		2,246

*In addition to these totals, 16 widows' pensions were discontinued on re-marriage but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

TABLE 18—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,279	
Wives.....		766
Children.....		885
Fathers.....		2
Mothers.....		17
Widowers' Allowance (Sections 22-9 and 77B).....		2
Helplessness.....		17
Wear and tear of clothing.....		61
Total.....	1,279	1,750

TABLE 19—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	9,256	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,242	
		<u>10,498</u>

TABLE 20—DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

	Number	Total
Pensioners—		
Death related to service.....	354	
Death not related to service.....	790	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	41	
	<u>1,185</u>	
Wives of pensioners.....	381	
Children of pensioners.....	119	
Other relatives receiving allowances—(mothers).....	84	
Other relatives receiving allowances—(fathers).....	19	
		<u>1,788</u>
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS		
	Pensions Cancelled	Pensions Continued to other Dependents
Widows.....	93	6
Mothers.....	396	70
Fathers.....	92	118
Children.....	3	7
Brother or sister.....	1	..
Grandparents.....	1	..
	<u>586</u>	<u>201</u>
Grand Total.....		<u>2,575</u>

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	541	
Grant refused.....	118	
		<u>659</u>

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

TABLE 21—PENSIONS PAID IN RESPECT OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECS. 22-3 AND 38 OF THE PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Number of children	Amount
433	\$17,291 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, under Section 38 of the Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows.....	313
Children.....	352
Total.....	<u>665</u> <u>\$29,526 00</u>

TABLE 22—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows re-married—pensions for children continued.....	16
Widows re-married—with no pensionable children.....	34
Mothers re-married.....	5
Children.....	36
Total.....	<u>91</u>

TABLE 23—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Totals
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	220	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	63	
Final payment by agreement (Section 25-8).....	24	
Final payment by agreement (Section 25-9).....	57	
Final payment, Neurological (Section 25-3).....	7	
Final payment by agreement (Section 25-4) (1936 amendments).....	80	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	190	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	15	
Miscellaneous.....	15	671
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	4	
Widows reinstated after death of second husband.....	3	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	47	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	93	
Under Section 33.....	22	
Miscellaneous.....	5	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	1	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	1	176
Total.....		847
NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were re-instated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	1,589	
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	318	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	333	
Entitlement restored for injuries or diseases and pension increased pending appearance before a quorum of the Commission.....	1	2,241
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit..	413	
Children of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....	1	414
Grand Total.....		3,502

TABLE 24—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not granted	Total Applications	Dual decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	1,914	4,397	6,311	437	500
(b) Claims, I.D.S.....	22	83	105		5
(c) Section 12.....	40	110	150		1
(d) Death.....	414	1,603	2,017		51
(e) Retroactive pension.....	1,528	389	1,917		20
(f) Assessment.....	292	285	577		103
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	15	4	19		
Total.....	4,225	6,871	11,096	437	680

NOTE.—Of a total of 11,096 applications 5,124 represent pensioners and 5,972 non-pensioners. Dual decisions are only included in granted.

The above includes first and second hearing decisions, under the 1936 amendments to the Pension Act, effective August 1, 1936, as follows:—

First hearings.....	Granted.....	1,374
	Not granted.....	3,049
Total.....		4,423
Second hearings.....	Granted.....	14
	Not granted.....	211
Total.....		225
Applications for second hearing (accepted).....		1,978
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....		685
90 days not expired.....		676
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....		6

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of application	Granted	Not granted	Total applications	Investigate
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	1,612	321	1,933	1
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	1	1	2	
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	99	15	114	1
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	207	26	233	7
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	101	22	123	
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	26	19	45	3
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	39	5	44	1
(h) Person in lieu of wife Sec. 22-9 1936 amendments..	203	3	206	
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 amendments.....	58	5	63	4
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 77B 1936 amendments.....	109		109	
Total.....	2,455	417	2,872	17

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

(a) Widow.....	357	139	496	14
(b) Mother.....	202	71	273	
(c) Father.....	60	44	104	1
(d) Parents jointly.....	152	67	219	
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	40	20	60	2
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22A or B.....	519	116	635	2
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22A or B.....				
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	14	4	18	
(i) Assessment.....	266	116	382	
(j) Retroactive pension.....	32	11	43	
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5, 1936 amendments.....	63	3	66	
Total.....	1,705	591	2,296	19

TABLE 25—SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

DISABILITY APPLICATIONS—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions				
	Granted	Not granted	Listed for re-hearing; investigate	Totally withdrawn	No Jurisdiction
(a) Injury or disease.....	673	3,089	973	20	2
(b) Death.....	36	455	123	2	
(c) Section 12.....		7	1		
(d) Claims incurred during service.....	23	143	33	1	
Total.....	732	3,694	1,130	23	2

REFERRED FOR QUORUM HEARING RE CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	—
(a) Entitlement.....	Reduced (rates of pension reduced).....	21
	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity).....	7
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	2
	Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	4
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	17
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	2
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	13
	No change, C.P.C. recommendation not concurred in.....	13
	No change, B.P.C. decision confirmed, Quorum decision, Sec. 5, confirmed.....	3
	Granted, entitlement restored.....	1
	Total.....	83

TABLE 26—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1936, TO MARCH 31, 1937

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions													
	Reduced	Cancelled	Disc'd with gratuity	Total	Increased	Primary Assessment	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Suspension	Suspension raised	Restored on special review	Granted	Grand total
(a) Entitlement.....	1			1			96	10	30			3		140
(b) Degree of aggravation.....	3		1	4	4		22							30
(c) Assessment.....	41	5	1	47	13		60	11						131
(d) Suspension.....										810	57			867
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on Form 925).....	9			9	30	60	92							191
(f) Quorum decisions on basis of entitlement confirmed.....		11		11			23							34
(g) Reconsideration of basis of entitlement quorum decision not binding.....							18						9	27
Total.....	54	16	2	72	47	60	311	21	30	810	57	3	9	1,420

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Investigate	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>					
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	14		520	38	572
(b) Parents—one or both.....			68	3	71
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....			8		8
Total.....	14		596	41	651

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>						
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....		28	61	26	695	810
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	1		4	91	34	130
(c) Reviewed on instruction.....	1	39	209	19	1,110	1,378
Total.....	2	67	274	136	1,839	2,318

TABLE 27—MERITORIOUS SECTION (21)

Application to Commission prior to March 31, 1936.....		833
Pensions awarded.....	128	
Awards not approved.....	705	
	833	833
Applications to Commission, April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....		162
Pensions awarded.....	46	
Awards not approved.....	116	
	162	162
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court for leave to submit claim to Court....		19
Leave granted.....	2	
Leave not granted.....	17	
	19	19
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court.....		2
Pension awarded.....	1	
Award not approved.....	1	
	2	2

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS

Applications as above.....		995
Pensions awarded by Commission.....	174	
Pensions awarded by Court.....	1	
Awards not approved.....	820	
	995	995

TABLE 28—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,177	
Final payments.....	25	
Gratuities—first awards.....	13	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	36	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	19	
Discontinued classified insane.....	239	1,509
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		24,909

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 20—INCREASES AND DECREASES

Reasons for increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	1,273	185,738			802	441,084		
Reinstatements.....	671	85,622			176	53,648		
Totals.....			1,944	271,360			978	494,732
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 813	56,746						
	Children 1,339							
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 12	465						
Sec. 25-9.....	Children 11							
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 52	6,963						
Section 30-5 1936 amendments.....	Children 20							
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 283	19,968						
	Children 254							
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 35	1,479						
Sec. 25-9.....	Children 30							
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Addition of child or children.....		214	6,659		1	180		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....		49	2,149					
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-A.....		157	9,595		83	14,432		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-B.....		1,432	83,444		330	54,948		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Addition of mother.....		71	4,653		5	840		
" father.....		14	612		2	360		
" parents.....		6	436					
" helplessness allowance.....		27	10,145					
" widower's allowance, Sec. 22-9....		194	22,370					
" widower's allowance, Sec. 77-B....								
1936 amendments.....		107	10,683					
Addition of allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....		49	2,195					
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Increased on medical re-examination.....	3,221	615,687						
Restoration of entitlement on review.....	1	810						
Restoration to full amount, Sec. 28-1.....	1	90						
			855,198					
Addition of widow when pension is in force, Sec. 32-A 1 and 2 and 32-2.....					16	9,588		
Child increased to orphan rates.....					14	3,636		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33.....					293	31,658		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					41	4,020		119,662
Miscellaneous.....		3,590	3,590			1,156		1,156
Total increase.....			\$1,130,149					\$615,550

COMPARATIVE

	Disability	
	Number	Liability
		\$
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-36...	79,124	30,473,353
" " " " " " 31-3-37...	79,789	30,365,865
Net increase or decrease.....	*665	†107,488

*Indicates increase.

†Indicates decrease.

IN PENSIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons for decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations</i> —{Deaths.....	1,185	644,192			586	230,912		
{Other reasons.....	94	12,439			381	124,165		
Totals.....			1,279	656,631			967	355,077
<i>By change in social condition</i> —								
Wife deceased.....	381	37,692						
Wife divorced.....	44	4,617						
Wife, also wife and children discon- tinued other reasons.....	12							
	269	23,172						
	96							
<i>By additional allowances</i> —								
Child age expiry.....	9,256	412,709			967	159,780		
Child marriage.....	28	1,647			6	984		
Child deceased.....	119	5,133			7	1,236		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	140	6,199			18	3,420		
<i>By other allowances</i> —								
Death of mother.....	84	5,730			70	1,260		
Death of father.....	19	1,033			118	720		
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	2	624						
Cancellation of widower's allowance.....	44	5,682						
Other allowances discontinued for other rea- sons.....	71	3,473						
<i>Miscellaneous activities</i> —								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	304	66,459						
Reduced entire to aggravation or degree of aggravation.....	15	4,893						
Reduced entire or aggravation to not granted.	1	180						
				579,243				
Widow cancelled for immorality pension con- tinued to others (Sec. 39-1 P.A.).....					1	720		
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					16	11,244		
Death of widow pension continued to others..					6	2,412		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates..					5	1,188		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33.....					69	8,820		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					232	32,652		224,436
Miscellaneous.....		1,713		1,713				
Total decrease.....				\$1,237,637				\$579,513

STATEMENT

Dependent		Total	
Number	Liability	Number	Liability
	\$		\$
18,175	10,381,121	97,299	40,854,474
18,186	10,417,158	97,975	40,783,023
*11	*36,037	*676	*71,451

TABLE 30—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	3,221
Number of disability pensions increased by having entitlement restored for injuries or diseases, pending appearance before a Quorum of the Commission.....	1
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	320
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	19,374
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	13,574
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	251
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	1,584
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death.....	313
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	248
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	71
Fathers.....	14
Parents (jointly).....	6
Allowance for housekeeper (Sec. 22-9).....	194
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b).....	107
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	49
Helplessness allowance.....	27
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	825
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	2
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	5
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance, Sec. 22-9).....	39
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b).....	5
Mothers.....	46
Fathers.....	16
Parents (jointly).....	4
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	157
For educational purposes.....	1,432
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	1
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	182
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners re-instated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously re-instated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	318
Children.....	333
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive for 6 months.....	226
For less than 12 months, Sec. 27 (1) (a) (1936 amendments).....	509
For more than 12 months, Sec. 27 (1) (b), (c) and (d) (1936 amendments).....	381
For additional 6 months (Retroactive Limitation), Sec. 27 (2), (1936 amendments).....	11
Number of disability pensions reviewed and continued under Sec. 5-2.....	38
Number of disability pensions, reviewed and awarded, Sec. 2 (h).....	34
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for wife under Sec. 30-5 (1936 amendments).....	52
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Sec. 30-5 (1936 amendments).....	20
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	5
Fathers.....	2
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	14
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	5
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	830
For educational purposes.....	33
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	18
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Sec. 32-A).....	135
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on re-marriage (Sec. 40-2)—	
Widows.....	2
Widowed mothers.....	1
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	1
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed.....	13
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Sec. 33—	
(a) Reinstated.....	18
(b) Increased.....	334
(c) Decreased.....	301
(d) No change.....	1,727
(e) Discontinued.....	11
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows, Sec. 32-2.....	72
Number of dependent pensions awarded to children, Sec. 22-7.....	1

TABLE 31—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1937—*Concluded*

Age in 1937	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners						Grand Total	
			Widows		Parents, Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and others	Children		Total Dependents
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
71.....	283		42		374		1		417	700
72.....	215		42		437		1		480	695
73.....	170		27		462		1		490	660
74.....	146	1	35		452	1	1		489	636
75.....	102		27		453				480	582
76.....	74		15		367		1		333	457
77.....	66		16		413		1		430	496
78.....	38		13		354				367	405
79.....	28		7		326		1		334	362
80.....	22		7		271				278	300
81.....	12		5		274				279	291
82.....	7		2		230				232	239
83.....	8				211		1		212	220
84.....	3		1		154				155	158
85.....	3		1		127				128	131
86.....			1		80				81	81
87.....	2				88				88	90
88.....	1				49				49	50
89.....	1				51				51	52
90.....					21				21	21
91.....					22				22	22
92.....	1				17				17	18
93.....					8				8	8
94.....					7				7	7
95.....			1		4				5	5
96.....					6				6	6
97.....					3				3	3
98.....					3				3	3
99.....					2				2	2
Totals	79,709	80	9,622	17	7,804	5	81	657	18,186	97,975

The average age of disability pensioners in 1937 is 49.78 years.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MINISTER,—As requested by the Secretary of your Department, I have the honour to state that the following is a summary of the work of the Pension Appeal Court during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937:—

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPEALS

By applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed.....	0	
Disallowed.....	122	
	<hr/>	122
By applicants from decisions of the Canadian Pension Commission—		
Allowed.....	9	
Disallowed.....	105	
Remitted.....	2	
	<hr/>	116
By applicants from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed on jurisdiction.....	5	
Allowed.....	8	
Disallowed on jurisdiction.....	1	
Disallowed.....	2,171	
Remitted.....	17	
	<hr/>	2,202
By the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed.....	23	
Allowed on jurisdiction.....	1	
Disallowed.....	26	
Disallowed, Sec. 67 (3).....	7	
Disallowed on jurisdiction.....	1	
Remitted.....	27	
	<hr/>	85
		<hr/>
		2,525
		<hr/>

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPLICATIONS

That leave be granted to the Canadian Pension Commission to entertain a fresh application—		
Allowed.....	72	
Disallowed.....	181	
	<hr/>	253
For leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed.....	2	
Disallowed.....	17	
	<hr/>	19
For Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act—		
Allowed.....	1	
Disallowed.....	1	
	<hr/>	2
		<hr/>
		274
		<hr/>

All appeals reported ready for hearing by Veterans' Bureau and Pension Counsel have been heard. The following is a statement showing the number of

appeals remaining unheard March 31, 1937, the Court having received no notice from Veterans' Bureau or Pension Counsel that parties were ready to proceed with the hearing.

By applicant from Pension Tribunal.....	49
By applicant from Canadian Pension Commission.....	61
By applicant from Quorums of the Commission.....	1,041
By the Crown from Quorums of the Commission.....	23
	<hr/>
	1,174
	<hr/>

Since my last report, Dr. R. J. Kee, a former Member of the Canadian Pension Commission, was appointed to the Court and has been continuously engaged in hearing appeals, along with myself and the other Members. I think it my duty to state that owing to his long experience in pension matters, Dr. Kee has been of very great assistance in the consideration of the claims which come before us daily.

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,

President.

OTTAWA, May 28, 1937.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Applicants		Appealed by			Entitlement		Pension Result					Amount of grat- uities	
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Commis- sion Counsel	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities Sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability
Eastern.....	682	59	17	.....	724	11	730	6	.....	.....	.....	5	\$ 2,451	.....
	947	86	25	.....	1,008	17	1,016	13	.....	.....	.....	4	3,699	.....
	421	43	23	.....	438	16	448	10	.....	2	1	3	3,762	.....
	256	31	15	.....	272	9	278	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2,241	.....
Total.....	2,306	219	85	.....	2,440	53	2,472	33	.....	2	1	17	12,153	.....
	8,581	504	109	2,947	6,125	1,193	7,892	977	39	146	18	4	338,600	2,675
Total to 31-3-37.....	10,887	723	194	2,947	8,565	1,246	10,364	1,010	39	148	19	21	350,763	2,675
	11,610			11,706					1,058					
Application for Liberty to Renew Claim under Section 70 (2) of the Pension Act														
Disability.....						921	Granted.....							490
						82	Not granted.....							716
						6								
						1								
Total.....						1,010	Total.....					Total.....		1,206

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AND CROWN FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals						
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed, Sec. 67-3	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing	Allowed in addition to those disallowed
	1st time	2nd or more		C.C.	Crown						
Eastern.....	14	3	Widows.....	17	5					8	
Ontario.....	23	2	Mothers.....	1					4	1	
Prairie.....	25	3	Fathers.....								
Western.....	14	1	Parents.....								
			Children.....	9		1	7	1			
			Miscellaneous.....	58	18						
			Injury or disease.....						22	18	2
Total.....	76	9		85	23	1	7	1	26+2	27	2
Total to 31-3-36.....	2,856	200		2,947	1,606	29			1,034+88	387	88
Total to 31-3-37.....	2,932	209		2,947	1,629	30	7	1	1,060+90	414	90
	3,141			3,141					1,158		

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Areas		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more							
Eastern.....	668	56	Widows.....	350			345		5
Ontario.....	924	84	Mothers.....	2			2		
Prairie.....	396	40	Fathers.....	2			2		
Western.....	242	30	Parents.....						
			Children.....	6			6		
			Injury or disease.....	2,080	17	5	2,043	1	14
			No jurisdiction re date, Sec. 27 or 37.....						
Total.....	2,230	210		2,440	17	5	2,398	1	19
To March 31, 1936.....	5,818	307		6,096	72	19	5,949	6	79
Total to 31-3-37.....	8,048	517		8,536	89	24	8,347	7	98
	8,565			8,565			8,354		

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal	Number of Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result								
	1st time	2nd or more	C.C.	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Predated Sec. 27 or 37	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	Amount of gratuity	
Eastern.....	36	1		37		37							\$		
Ontario.....	43	4		47		47									
Prairie.....	22	1		23		23									
Western.....	11	4		15		15									
Total.....	112	10		122		122									
To Mar. 31, 1936.	5,990	344	2,947	3,471	1,138	5,196	933	38	9	139	16	3	328,287	2,625	
Total to 31-3-37..	6,102	354	2,947	3,593	1,138	5,318	933	38	9	139	16	3	328,287	2,625	
	6,456			6,540				980							

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals			
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more						
Eastern.....			Widows.....					
Ontario.....			Mothers.....					
Prairie.....			Fathers.....					
Western.....			Parents.....					
			Children.....					
			Miscellaneous.....					
			Injury or disease.....					
Total.....								
To March 31, 1936.	2,753	194		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343
Total to March 31, 1937.....	2,753	194		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343
		2,947					1,092	

TABLE 6—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS MADE BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals			
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No juris- diction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	36	1	Widows.....		20			20	
Ontario.....	43	4	Mothers.....						
Prairie.....	22	1	Fathers.....						
Western.....	11	4	Parents.....						
			Children.....		102			102	
			Injury or disease.....						
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....						
Totals.....	112	10			122			122	
To March 31, 1936.....	3,318	153		27	3,444	47	19	3,379	26
Total to 31-3-37.....	3,430	163		27	3,566	47	19	3,501	26
	3,593			3,593					

TABLE 7—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	Amount of gratuity
												\$	\$
Eastern.....	600	48											
Ontario.....	881	79	17	631	7	641	4					2,322	
Prairie.....	390	40	25	935	14	946	13					3,699	
Western.....	223	26	28	402	16	414	10		2	1		3,762	
			15	234	7	242	3					1,686	
Totals.....	2,094	193	85	2,202	44	2,243	30		2	1		11,469	
To March 31, 1936.....	2,326	142	109	2,371	48	2,420	38	1	6	2	1	8,987	50
Total to 31-3-37.....	4,420	335	194	4,573	92	4,663	68	1	8	3	12	20,456	50
	4,755		4,767				69						

TABLE 8—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals						
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of Appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed Sec. 67-3	Disallowed no jurisdiction	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Allowed in addition to disallowed
Eastern.....	14	3	Widows.....	17	5				4	8	
Ontario.....	23	2	Mothers.....	1						1	
Prairie.....	25	3	Fathers.....								
Western.....	14	1	Parents.....								
			Children.....	9			7	1			
			Miscellaneous.....	58	18				22	18	2
			Injury or disease.....								
Totals.....	76	9		85	23	1	7	1	26-2	27	2
To March 31, 1936.....	103	6		109	35				30	44	
Total to 31-3-37.....	179	15		194	58	1	7	1	56+2	71	2
	194				59			66			

TABLE 9—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Areas		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals			
	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more						
Eastern.....	586	45	Widows.....	319			314	5
Ontario.....	858	77	Mothers.....	2			2	
Prairie.....	365	37	Fathers.....	2			2	
Western.....	209	25	Parents.....	6			6	
			Children.....	1,873	8	5	1,847	12
			Injury or disease.....					
Total.....	2,018	184			8	5	2,171	17
To March 31, 1936.....	2,235	136		2	18		2,302	46
Total to 31-3-37.....	4,253	320		2	26	5	4,473	63
	4,573			4,573				4,479

TABLE 10—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuities
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	
Eastern.....	46	10	56	4	52	2	.....	.....	.....	2	129	.....
Ontario.....	23	3	26	3	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prarie.....	9	2	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	22	1	23	2	21	1	.....	.....	.....	1	555	.....
Total.....	100	16	116	9	107	3	.....	.....	.....	6	684	.....
To March 31, 1936.....	265	18	283	7	276	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1,326	.....
Total to 31-3-37.....	365	34	399	16	383	9	.....	1	.....	6	2,010	.....
	399											

TABLE 11—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals				Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals		Allowed	Disallowed	No jurisdiction		
				Rep.	C.P.A.					
Eastern.....	46	10	Widows.....		11		11			
Ontario.....	23	3	Mothers.....							
Prarie.....	9	2	Fathers.....							
Western.....	22	1	Parents.....							
			Children.....							
			Injury or disease.....		105	9	94		2	
Totals.....	100	16			116	9	105		2	
To March 31, 1936.....	265	18			283	7	268	1	7	
Total to 31-3-37.....	365	34			399	16	373	1	9	
	399			399			374			

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act was enacted in 1930 to make provision for the maintenance of the aged or permanently incapacitated veteran. It was payable to the former at the age of sixty years. Because the ex-service man attains the age of sixty in increasing numbers year by year until a peak is reached, the cost of the legislation has naturally increased accordingly.

The following represents the number of cases approved and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation:—

Fiscal year	New cases approved in each year	Expenditure
		\$
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029 22
1931-32.....	2,009	1,039,551 25
1932-33.....	1,492	1,388,708 15
1933-34.....	1,471	1,646,313 63
1934-35.....	1,853	2,017,074 80
1935-36.....	2,107	2,531,488 77
1936-37.....	3,024	3,178,616 18
Total.....	14,216	

Although there has been approved a total of 14,216 cases, owing to cancellations due to death and various other reasons, there was a total of 11,306 receiving the allowance on March 31, 1937.

The expenditure will continue to increase for approximately twenty years after which it will commence to decline.

The Act received the consideration of a special parliamentary committee in 1936 and as a result of that committee's deliberations, the Act was amended making provision for a further class of veteran who have not yet attained the age of sixty but who are incapable of maintaining themselves for certain stated reasons.

The Act now provides for three classes of veteran—

1. Those having attained the age of sixty.
2. Those not having attained the age of sixty but who are permanently unemployable because of physical or mental disability.

Amendment	{	<p>3. Those having served in a theatre of actual war who have attained the age of fifty-five and who in the opinion of the Board are incapable of maintaining themselves because of disability, pre-aging and general unfitness.</p>
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This amendment has been of great benefit and allowances were approved under its authority during the nine months preceding the date of this report in favour of 707 veterans, involving an annual commitment of \$217,646.

Other amendments were made such as reducing the period of domicile in Canada before payment of the allowance could commence, to six months.

Authority was also given the Board to continue part of the allowance to the families of veterans who were admitted to treatment in Departmental hospitals without compensation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS,

OTTAWA, May 31, 1937.

Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Board.

TABLE 1—AWARDS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1937

	Over sixty	Under sixty	Total
Allowances approved and re-instated from September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1936.....	6,864	4,893	11,757
Awards April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	1,340	*1,684	3,024
Re-instatements April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	87	*86	173
Total awards and re-instatements to March 31, 1937.....	8,291	6,663	14,954
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930, to March 31, 1937.....			3,648
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances to March 31, 1937.....			11,306

*Including 687 awards and 20 re-instatements made as a result of the 1936 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 2—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937.....	7,401
Approved.....	3,197
Declined.....	3,758
Ineligible.....	407
Withdrawn.....	39
Total.....	7,401

TABLE 3—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered permanently unemployable.....		3,192	3,192
Income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	56	28	84
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	254	120	374
Veteran deceased subsequent to application.....	7	31	38
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government Institutions.....		3	3
Miscellaneous.....	8	59	67
Totals.....	325	3,433	3,758

TABLE 4—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual liability
		\$
Payments in force March 31, 1936.....	8,820	2,780,271
Awards during fiscal year.....	*3,024	*935,677
Reinstatements.....	*173	*49,395
Increase due to change in rate.....		29,529
	12,017	3,794,872
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	711	211,493
Payments in force March 31, 1937.....	11,306	3,583,379

*Including 687 awards and 20 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$211,742 and \$5,904 respectively, made as a result of the 1936 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 5—MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE, CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1937

Cardio-Vascular.....	1,521
Mental.....	1,134
Tuberculosis.....	789
Cord Lesions.....	383
General Conditions.....	547
Arthritis.....	331
Cancer.....	293
Chest, Non-Tubercular.....	275
Defective Vision.....	202
Epilepsy.....	116
Encephalitis.....	87
Total.....	5,678
Class V.A. 3 awards.....	687
Class V.A. 3 reinstatements.....	20
Reinstatements (under 60 years).....	278
Total.....	6,663

TABLE 6—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	629	201,633	7	3,210	636	204,843
New Brunswick.....	295	95,492	5	2,220	300	97,712
Quebec.....	1,076	348,474	11	5,100	1,087	353,574
Ontario.....	3,997	1,317,155	72	28,454	4,069	1,345,609
Manitoba.....	1,104	334,980	18	6,780	1,122	341,760
Saskatchewan.....	572	167,634	10	3,780	582	171,414
Alberta.....	870	249,525	9	3,180	879	252,705
British Columbia.....	2,763	868,486	26	11,292	2,789	879,778
Totals.....	11,306	3,583,379	158	64,016	11,464	3,647,395

TABLE 7—AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1937

Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.
92.....	1	68.....	443	48.....	122
87.....	1	67.....	579	47.....	127
86.....	1	66.....	576	46.....	126
85.....	6	65.....	650	45.....	137
84.....	3	64.....	745	44.....	125
83.....	5	63.....	812	43.....	145
82.....	5	62.....	891	42.....	166
81.....	6	61.....	833	41.....	154
80.....	8	60.....	448	40.....	152
79.....	18	59.....	336	39.....	88
78.....	29	58.....	321	38.....	53
77.....	56	57.....	282	37.....	19
76.....	67	56.....	254	36.....	8
75.....	75	55.....	176		
74.....	131	54.....	129		11,306
73.....	146	53.....	149		
72.....	194	52.....	153	60 years and over.....	7,685
71.....	253	51.....	143	Under 60 years.....	3,621
70.....	289	50.....	117		
69.....	414	49.....	139	Total.....	11,306

TABLE 8—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
England.....	4,383	Serbia.....	3
Canada.....	4,208	Czecho-Slovakia.....	4
Scotland.....	1,186	Germany.....	5
Ireland.....	508	Roumania.....	4
United States.....	303	Finland.....	5
Wales.....	130	Montenegro.....	3
France.....	75	Malta.....	3
Russia.....	66	New Zealand.....	4
Newfoundland.....	45	Greece.....	2
India.....	42	Ukrania.....	3
Denmark.....	36	Syria.....	3
Norway.....	39	Bohemia.....	4
Sweden.....	38	Gibraltar.....	2
Belgium.....	31	Austria.....	1
Channel Islands.....	22	Brazil.....	1
Italy.....	23	Bulgaria.....	1
Iceland.....	20	Egypt.....	1
Poland.....	21	Lithuania.....	1
Australia.....	12	Argentina.....	1
Isle of Wight.....	10	Madagascar.....	1
Isle of Man.....	9	Jugo-Slavia.....	2
South Africa.....	11	Turkey.....	2
British West Indies.....	12	Unknown.....	1
Switzerland.....	8		
Holland.....	7	Total.....	11,306
Japan.....	4		

TABLE 9—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	10,935
British forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	323
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	48
Total.....	11,306

TABLE 10—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	9,627	85.14
Siberia.....	30	0.26
Galipoli.....	4	0.03
Palestine.....	2	0.02
Mesopotamia.....	24	0.21
High Seas.....	158	1.41
Other.....	44	0.40
Total.....	9,889	87.47
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country		
England.....	1,149	
Canada.....	268	
	1,417	12.53
Total.....	11,306	100.00

TABLE 11—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	6,106	5,113
Single.....	2,917	
Widower.....	1,153	
Separated.....	1,024	
Widower with dependents.....	83	174
Separated with dependents.....	23	47
Total.....	11,306	5,334

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS BRANCH

In a condensed summary of the activities of the year, special reference must be made to the adulteration and misbranding detected as a result of the work of the laboratories, to the co-operation with other branches of the department and with other departments of government and to the inspection service. The main task pertains to the Food and Drugs Act and related statutes.

TABLE 1—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Imports.....	1,225	3,194	217	1,808	933	3,915	11,292
(2) Domestic.....	849	722	2,229	591	642	384	5,417
Department of Agriculture.....	18	154	119	265	399	304	1,259
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	132	13	5	45	82	227	504
Other Departments of Government.....	3	279	233		59	242	816
Miscellaneous Sources.....		10			7	19	36
Totals.....	2,227	4,372	2,803	2,709	2,122	5,091	19,324

FOODS

The work on foods has progressed not only along the usual lines; some special investigations have been conducted with a view to the amendment of standards and the establishment of new ones for certain articles. Gelatin, ice cream, molasses and cacao products have been studied from this standpoint. General routine is directed against suspected lines without neglecting those where vigilance seems necessary to prevent relapses into conditions corrected in previous years. This means that the majority of articles obtainable in groceries and in drug stores are represented in the items of laboratory samples. A tabular summary of some of the more important features follows.

TABLE 2—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.....	9	4		8	8	7	27
Baking powder and baking chemicals.....	180	137	31	31	23	79	310
Beverages and beverage preparations.....	1	243	56	205	85	38	807
Bread, biscuits and muffins.....	1	18	34	13	8	24	98
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.....	5	2	4	6	11	11	39
Butter.....	3	141	30	193	33	6	406
Cheese and cheese products.....	1	53	15	7	3	10	89
Canned foods.....	1	6	30	98		64	199

TABLE 2—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED—*Concluded*

Article	Laboratories							Adulterated or Mis-branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Total	
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate.....	18	3	6	55	24	16	122	9
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes.....	40	3	8	50	36	36	173	21
Confectionery.....	165	77	7	343	15	157	769	265
Figs.....	21	18	5	58	35	55	192	19
Fish, shellfish, etc.....	9	5	13	7	2	210	246	21
Flavours and flavouring extracts.....	58	34	52	20	52	44	260	133
Flour.....			5	3	9	21	38	6
Food colours and preservatives.....	4	30	14	66	15	21	150	38
Fruit juices and syrups.....	16	50	51	39	28	62	246	56
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	279	125	151	73	365	418	1,411	40
Fruits, fresh.....	19	1	6	3		492	521	2
Honey and honey products.....	9	5	22	1	1	25	63	19
Ice cream.....	18	5	576	5		15	619	10
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).....	3	2	34	3	7	6	55	35
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, icings, etc.....	11	18	168	37	64	52	350	100
Liquors, wines, ales.....	132			16	53	37	238	220
Meat and meat products.....	136	169	231	157	169	160	1,022	262
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.....	9	10	7	18	16	8	68	20
Nuts.....	105	363	10	103	93	24	698	19
Oils, edible.....		29	5	17	20	11	82	24
Sandwich spreads.....	9	21	8	5	6	43	92	7
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	5	23	18	34	4	31	115	21
Spices and seasonings.....	86	42	75	70	136	99	508	56
Sugar.....	3	18	1			4	26	1
Syrups and molasses.....	64	6	146	19	1	2	238	10
Tea.....	1		4	2		70	77	12
Vegetables, fresh, dried, canned, etc.....	32	37	49	14	5	29	166	12
Vinegar.....		19	24	29	15	3	90	36

These represent, as a rule, samples from suspected sources. The shopping consumer has a much better chance of procuring unadulterated, properly labelled foods than might be suggested by the above figures.

Artificial colouring in macaroni and related products perpetuates an old time problem that will exist until supplies of wheat semolina with the natural colouring of the grain are readily available to the industry.

Baking powder has been subject to accidental contamination on more than one occasion. Fluorine compounds, used as a cockroach powder, resembles starch in appearance and when incorporated as an ingredient of a baking powder consequences may be fatal. The recovery and detention of such stocks distributed create an anxious time for all concerned. As soon as this sort of thing is discovered, immediate steps are taken to prevent all complications. It is to be hoped that those who stock these poisonous articles will take proper precautions to avoid contamination of the food supply.

Saccharine as a substitute for sugar in soft drinks has a dual function. It is cheaper than sugar, and beverages containing it are not so susceptible to spoilage by fermentation. Keen competition in this trade was responsible for the use of this chemical by a number of manufacturers.

Standards for cacao products are being developed. The coal tar dyes in confectionery must be kept within the limits of the comparatively harmless colours listed in the regulations.

The cooking figs coming to Canada this year were not of particularly good quality and steps have been taken to impress upon the industry the necessity of making a better selection from the stocks available in the Eastern markets.

There is apparently no end to the problems of the flavouring extract trade. The labelling of imitation flavours requires constant supervision.

The adulteration of honey with sugar was detected once again but only one party was found guilty of this practice.

The same cannot be said of the sausage market. This food which if properly made is very good indeed, is susceptible to adulteration with chemicals. Not only may an excess of cereal filler be mixed with the meat, but dyes may be used to brighten the product and make it appear better or of greater value than it really is; preservatives may also be employed to obscure putrefaction and serve as a substitute for proper refrigeration. It is a matter of regret that so many makers of sausage do not respond to correction but persist in adulteration in spite of fines and the prospect of more penalties to follow. The whole situation is under investigation and a special effort will be made to control it.

DRUGS

The work on drugs has followed much the same lines as in previous years but with this difference that time is being devoted increasingly to the scrutinizing of labels and advertising with the object of eliminating exaggerated and unwarranted medicinal claims for proprietary preparations and the mention of diseases, disorders and abnormal physical states listed in Schedule A to the Food and Drugs Act, in a manner calculated to suggest their value as a remedy for such maladies. It may be recalled that in 1934, the Food and Drugs Act was amended in several particulars. Perhaps the most important addition was the inclusion of a new section (6A) forbidding the representation of any remedy as a treatment for a number of diseases, disorders or abnormal physical states in which it is not considered to be in the best interest of the patient to treat himself.

The lists of substances and preparations in later paragraphs give some idea of the immense field Dominion Analysts are required to cover in their daily work and the extensive knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy and related sciences necessary to handle it efficiently. These facts, it is feared, are only very dimly appreciated by the man in the street. The samples examined run well up into the thousands in a year; many of them are import shipments which have to be handled expeditiously because merchants are clamouring for release of their goods; some call for long complex analysis requiring a high degree of professional skill; whilst others involve tedious searching of technical literature, frequently in foreign languages.

Of the items commented upon below individually, those who peruse these reports regularly may ask why they keep on harping on the same strings year after year. Why are not new topics discussed in each succeeding report when medical knowledge is advancing so rapidly and customs seem to change? The answer is that the majority of these substances discussed specifically are in very common use. Some are found in almost every household. Experience has shown that many drugs, the majority of chemicals and not a few preparations are almost uniformly of satisfactory quality and do not require repeated examination. Several of the articles mentioned in detail in this report are unstable: unless care is taken in manufacture and storage, the purchaser receives them in an unsatisfactory condition and that is why they have to be well watched. Many of these drugs are nearly as old as history itself. For example, opium was known to Theophrastus in 300 B.C.; hyoscyamus goes back 4,000 years: belladonna was used as a cosmetic by Italian ladies in the sixteenth century and was known and written about a hundred years earlier. Iodine has been in use for over a century, having been introduced into medicine by Coindet of Geneva in 1819; and camphorated oil, sal volatile, sweet spirit of nitre and tincture of nuxvomica all appeared in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1864. These drugs are all in common use to-day and data given below justify the need for constant supervision.

New drugs will be surveyed and examined just as soon as legal standards are set up for them. Surveys are made when complaints are received from the public and appear to be well founded. For example, spirit of peppermint has been examined from time to time and usually found correct. One day a complaint was received from a druggist that a parcel he bought was poor stuff. It was poor stuff, for analysis showed it contained 25 per cent of the proper amount of oil. Thereupon an Inspector of the Department bought half a dozen samples in several towns. These were analysed and only one found weak. Moreover, from time to time, the Department initiates surveys of drugs and medicinal preparations which it has reason to suspect. If a partial survey reveals an unsatisfactory state of affairs, a more general survey is undertaken with a special effort made to get samples from every manufacturing source. Products of poor quality are brought to the attention of those who manufactured them, appropriate warnings being given and thus the market is cleaned up.

Pharmaceutical chemicals examined during the year include acetic acid, acetylcholine bromide, acetylsalicylic acid, allantoin, allyl isopropyllic acid, allonal, alum, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, ammonium valerate, arsenic, benzedrine sulphate, bichloroacetic acid, bismuth, ammonium tartrate, boric acid, caffein citrate, calcium bromate, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium glycerophosphate, chloramine, chlorinated lime, chloroform, citric acid, codein sulphate, dimethylcarbamie ester, ephedrine, epinephrine, epinephrine hydrochloride, ergotin, ergotinine, eserine, ether ethyl chloride, exalgin, glycerin, gold sodium thiosulphate, hæmoglobin, iodine, iron, iron arsenate, lactic acid, magnesium oxide, magnesium phosphate, magnesium sulphate, mercurochrome, methyl salicylate, methylene blue, morphine sulphate, nembutal, nearsphenamine, nucleic acid, phenol, phenobarbital, phenobarbital sodium, potassium nitrate, procaine, quinine, quinine sulphate, quinine, rhodium, saccharin, salol, silica gel, silicon, sodium, amyral, sodium barbitone, sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen sulphite, sodium methyl sulphate, sodium morrhuate, sodium perborate, sodium thiosulphate, sodium nitrite, sodium phosphate, spartein, stannous oxide, sulphur, tartaric acid, theobromine, thyroïdin, trichlorethylene, thyroxin and urotropine.

Most crude drugs are passed at Customs without examination, but the following were examined in the laboratories:—

Acacia gum, aconite root, agar, arnica, belladonna, betel nut, blue alder root, boldo, bryony, buchu, cascara, Chinese herbs, gelsemium, ginseng, Indian herbs, lady's slipper root, maté, nux vomica beans, pennyroyal, phytolacca, pine tar, psyllium seed, sea lettuce, stramonium, whilst samples of castor, pine-needle, eucalyptus, and wintergreen oil were also submitted.

Among medical appliances may be recorded bunion pads, plasters, callous pads, caustic pencils, dressings, first aid kits, guttapercha, iodine lockets, iodine socks, silver nitrate and other styptic pencils. But the largest miscellaneous group of all is that of pharmaceutical preparations which include: aloin, alkaline tablets, aperient tablets, antiseptic powder, antiseptic mouth wash, antiseptic nail pack, antiseptic soap, aromatic cascara, arsenical solution, asthma remedies, bacillus cultures, bird salve, bismuthated magnesia, bismuth lozenges, black currant pastilles, Bland's pills, blood pills, blood purifiers, blue pills, cachets, calcium A, camphor ice, camphor ointment, canker lotion, canker powder, castor oil capsules, catarrh remedies, cathartic tablets, chewing laxatives, chlorophyll, chocolate laxatives, coal tar solution, cinnamon tablets, cold remedies, constipation pills, Chinese medicines, caroid, caroid and bile salts, chlorazine tablets, corrosive sublimate tablets; cough drops, cough gum, cough lozenges, cough medicine, cough syrup, dental preparations and dentifrices, digestive powders, Dutch drops, digitalin, dyspepsia tablets, eau de quinine, eczema treatment, elixir of cod liver oil, emmenagogue tablets, embryo extract, ephedrine inhalant, ephedrine tablets, essence of cinnamon, eucalyptus pastilles, eye drops, eye

lotions, eye ointments, foot remedies, friar's balsam, fruit laxatives, fruit saline, fungus extract, gall remedies, gastric tablets, gelatin capsules, globulins, glycerin pastilles, glycerin suppositories, grasshopper oil, hæmoglobin, Haarlem oil, hair remedies, halibut liver oil, headache remedies, health salt, hexamine tablets, herb teas, homeopathic remedies, ichthyol collodion, iodine ointment, Japanese medicines, kelp preparations, lanolin, liver extract, liver salts, lime water, lime water tablets, malt extract, menthol preparations, mercury ointment, methylene blue, milk of almond cream, milk of magnesia, mineral water tablets, morrhual, mosquito extract, mosquito lotion, mineral waters, nasal remedies, olive oil emulsions, opodeldoc, paregoric, pigeon remedies, pituitary extract, pollen extract, pectoral syrup, quinine tablets, reducing remedies, rubbing alcohol, sandalwood oil capsules, seltzer tablets, shaving lotions, silver ointment, skin remedies, smelling salts, stomach powders, sulphur tablets, suppositories, syrup of ammonium mandelate, syrup of grindelia, syrup of hypophosphites compound, syrup of squill, tapeworm remedies, teething syrup, throat lozenges, throat pastilles, thyroid nucleoprotein, tincture of aconite, tobacco habit remedies, toothache remedies, tuberculin, vermifuge syrup, veterinary medicines, viosterol, vitamin tablets, wart remedies, worm powders, yeast and yeast tablets,—in short the ten thousand and one articles found in a well-stocked drug store.

Alkaloidal Liquid Extracts and Tinctures

While no very extensive survey of any one of this class of galenical preparation has been carried out during the year under review, sufficient have been examined in the aggregate to warrant some record. It should be pointed out that these have been dealt with, not as a mere matter of routine, but because they were sent in on grounds of suspicion and on that account, must of necessity give a less pleasing picture than would be presented by a true cross section of the market.

(1) Laudanum from a Montreal manufacturer, having failed to produce the results expected from it, aroused a physician's suspicion. Three different samples were examined by three Dominion analysts and gave 0.76, 0.78 and 0.84 per cent of anhydrous morphine respectively, instead of 1 per cent as required by the British Pharmacopœia. When explanations were sought, it emerged that a concentrate reputed to contain 5 per cent of crystalline morphine, which is equivalent to 4.7 per cent of anhydrous morphine, was being used to make the preparation. As a matter of fact, this concentrate assayed only 4.56 per cent of anhydrous morphine. Not only was the concentrate weak, but the dilution to produce laudanum was not being carried out properly. Further enquiries revealed that an attempt was being made to cover up the loss of morphine known to occur in the extraction of opium by passing on the shortage to the consumer. The Department promptly stepped in and required what was left of these batches to be brought up to strength and further batches to be made correctly.

(2) *Liquid Extract of Hyoscyamus*.—One shipment supplied to the Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, was found less than half strength and returned to the manufacturer for adjustment.

(3) *Liquid Extracts of Belladonna*.—Two samples of leaf extract were slightly low, containing 0.24 and 0.26 per cent of alkaloids as compared with a minimum of 0.27 per cent. One sample of U.S.P. and one sample of B.P. root extract were satisfactory.

(4) *Liquid Extract and Tincture of Nux Vomica*.—Both samples of liquid extract examined fell within the official range. Apart from two samples purchased in Nova Scotia, and one in Ottawa, the tincture of nux vomica examined was, generally speaking, of reasonably good quality and markedly better than what was available a dozen years ago.

With the exception of one or two concerns that are a little difficult in getting into line, Canadian pharmaceutical manufacturers are endeavouring to live up to the law and doing justly by the purchasing public of this country.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia

The proneness of this preparation to deteriorate during storage is, unfortunately, not fully appreciated. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it should be kept in a cool place and in *tightly* closed containers. When one considers that eleven of the 26 samples examined last year were deficient in ammonia to as much as 70 per cent, yet, with only two exceptions, containing an adequate amount of carbonate, it is clear that ammonia has been lost during either manufacture or storage. These facts should be carefully noted by all having anything to do with this preparation.

Beef, Iron and Wine

A survey was made of ten different brands of Beef, Iron and Wine purchased in drug stores in Ottawa. Some manufacturers have been careful to list the ingredients in detail, whilst others have either assumed the name to be a sufficient description of the contents or have referred it to the National Formulary preparation, Elixir of Beef and Iron. In the matter of composition, alcohol varied from 16 to 22 per cent, with an average of 19 per cent; iron as iron and ammonium citrate was present in quantities from 0.8 grain to 97 grains per fluid ounce, average 61 grains, and from 0.3 to 5.5 per cent of meat extract. Considering the non-official status of the preparation, variations are to be expected, but where a preparation of this type, purporting to be a body-building tonic, contains less than half a grain of iron salt in a dose, or just about 10 per cent of an average therapeutic amount, and less than one-half per cent of meat extract, surely the good faith of the manufacturer is open to question.

Camphor Preparations

(1) *Camphorated Oil*.—The British Pharmacopœia authorities insist that camphorated oil shall be made with a non-drying oil, and specify olive oil, although conceding the use of sesame or arachis oil in various parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The United States Pharmacopœia prescribes cottonseed oil, which is semi-drying and considerably cheaper. So long as a product made with the latter oil containing 20 per cent of camphor, is labelled "U.S.P.", the provisions of Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act are satisfied. The great majority of manufacturers are now doing this but unfortunately all retailers are not aware of the situation and some are still labelling a "U.S.P." product as if it were "B.P."

Of the 37 samples examined, only 5 were substantially deficient in camphor, the lowest containing 16.2 per cent. The average amount of camphor for the year is 20.4 per cent. In one case, corn oil was substituted for cottonseed and in another a B.P. product was labelled "U.S.P.". The situation shows an improvement over the previous year.

(2) *Spirit of Camphor*.—The British Pharmacopœia having permitted the use of synthetic camphor, the old optical test for spirit of camphor is no longer available. A new method developed by a member of the staff while in Halifax, N.S., has been adopted and has given satisfactory results. A third method, official in the United States, was also investigated and with one minor change was found to give results in harmony with our laboratory test mentioned above, although less expeditiously.

The 21 samples examined during the year have all proved satisfactory, a mean content of 9.6 per cent of camphor being recorded.

Cod Liver Oil

Considerable work has been done on cod liver oil in the Ottawa and Winnipeg laboratories during the past year. On the whole the chemical and physical specifications have been met, one sample was excessive in free acidity, another had an abnormal odour, possibly due to having been packed in a dirty can and two others contained a yellowish brown deposit of animal tissue possessed of a strong fishy odour. Possibly there was a hole in the filtering medium. The other Ottawa samples were entirely satisfactory, some of them representing oil of splendid quality and rich vitamin content.

In Winnipeg, the work was limited to determination of the "blue" value, a method believed to be of some use in establishing whether a reasonable proportion of Vitamin-A is present. Several Norwegian oils, labelled to indicate a superior product, were found to fall below official requirements.

Generally speaking, however, there is little ground for complaint against the supplies of this oil on the market.

Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate

This syrup has received a good deal of attention during the year. It consists of an acid sugar solution containing iron, calcium, sodium and potassium phosphates coloured with cochineal. Twenty-six Ontario samples—outside of the City of Toronto, but mostly manufactured in Toronto—were examined in July and showed 65 per cent satisfactory as compared with 57 per cent in the previous year, 33 per cent in 1934-35 and 5.5 per cent in 1932-33, just after the preparation became official in the British Pharmacopœia. Manufacturers whose products were inferior, were followed up and by January it was reported that all products were complying with the requirements of the law.

Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil

Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil, better known as "Malt and Oil," although a familiar object to the children for many years, has only recently won recognition in the British Pharmacopœia. It should contain 10 per cent by weight or 15 per cent by volume of cod liver oil. It was always a troublesome thing to examine analytically, on account of the difficulty of separating the oil from the mucilaginous matter present, but last summer, a new method was published which overcame all the erstwhile tedium of separation. So it was adopted in the examination of twenty-five samples purchased from drug stores in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto which reflected fairly well the supplies available on the market. Some of these definitely claimed more than the official 15 per cent of oil, namely 25 per cent and actually contained slightly more than that amount. Four samples—containing less than 12 per cent oil—were classified as adulterated, one containing only 4 per cent and also arousing suspicion of its having been made from denatured malt. The others were entirely satisfactory.

Liquid Paraffin

A number of samples were submitted by the Departmental Purchasing Agent in connection with supplies for Government hospitals. All of these were good quality heavy oil, mostly high viscosity.

Lysol (Solution of Saponified Cresol)

Fourteen samples were submitted by the Departmental Purchasing Agent throughout the year and contained on the average 51.1 per cent of cresol which measures up well with the official requirement of 47-53 per cent. Only one sample was deficient and contained 37 per cent. There was a tendency in one or two instances to get slightly over the upper limit of free alkali permitted but in no case was the amount sufficient to brand the material unsatisfactory. Happily in this country we seem so far to have been free of the fraudulent "Lysol Solution" containing about 3 per cent of cresol which has been the subject of court action in Great Britain.

Pharmaceutical Specialties

This group of preparations which are not registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act nor are mentioned in a generally recognized standard work on materia medica or drugs, constitutes an increasingly important section of the work of the laboratories. Thousands are refused entry to Canada every year because they fail to comply with the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. The labels, cartons and outside wrappers should give a complete list of medicinal ingredients, the amount of net contents and the name and address of the manufacturer or his agent. There must be no false or exaggerated claims of any kind; the preparation on no account must profess to be a cure for any malady, nor must it be represented even by implication as a treatment for any disease, disorder or abnormal physical state mentioned in Schedule A to the Act. Finally the dosage of certain potent medicaments must be specified on the labels and outside wrappers and these must not exceed the limits set up by the Advisory Board appointed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. When one considers the impressive variety of medicaments recognized and recommended in standard works, it is indeed surprising that so many of these specialty preparations find a market at all.

Seidlitz Powders

In addition to the usual checking of weights and composition of Seidlitz Powders, a special study has been made during the past year of the fill of packages. The growth of the chain store with its policy of price cutting and the public demand for apparent bargains, has led, among other things, to a reduction in the number of seidlitz powders packed in a box. In the days of the previous generation, no one ever dreamed of putting less than ten powders in a box, but since the Great War, the tendency has been for the contents to dwindle, although the size of the box remained the same. The Department has always regarded such a tendency with disfavour, but when the contents had reached a low level of five powders, a nation-wide survey was instituted.

The survey has brought to light some interesting facts: Five powders to a box represent roughly a 50 per cent fill, the average fill of $7\frac{1}{2}$ powders being just over 75 per cent, which is beyond the limits of tolerance usually allowed by the Department. The average price per box varied from 24.5 cents in Halifax with an average fill of 8.6 powders (86.4 per cent) to 12.7 cents in Montreal with a mean content of 6.9 powders (71.8 per cent). The average price per box throughout the Dominion was 15.6 cents or 2.2 cents per powder. The boxes varied comparatively slightly in size with a mean of just under 20 cubic inches. Thus, on the average, each powder was allowed 2.8 cubic inches whereas only two cubic inches are necessary. The point for the general public to remember when buying seidlitz powders is this; that seidlitz powders being legally of one quality only, namely that of the British Pharmacopoeia, the value will depend upon the number of powders in the box. Therefore, the statement of net contents, which is required by Order in Council to appear conspicuously upon the outside of the package, should be considered in relation to the price. Thus 5 powders for 8 cents may be better value than 8 for 20 cents, but is not so good a buy as 7 for 9 cents or 8 for 11 cents.

The public at present is protected by the required statement of contents, but further action with respect to fill is under consideration by the Department.

A considerable number of samples were also examined with respect to weights of individual powders. The British Pharmacopoeia prescribes 2.5 grammes (approximately 39 grains) of tartaric acid in the white paper and 10 grammes (154 grains) of the seidlitz mixture, consisting of 25 per cent of sodium bicarbonate and 75 per cent of Rochelle salt, in the blue paper. Only in one case during the year has this composition been found appreciably in error and that was known to be old stock which had to some extent dried out. But the weights of individual powders constitute a justifiable cause of complaint.

On the basis, not of individual doses, but of box average, they have varied from 18·8 per cent short to 26 per cent too much in the white papers and from 7·9 per cent short to 17·2 per cent in excess in the blue paper. That there is no intention of defrauding the public may be concluded from the fact that in both blues and whites there are far more in error in excess than in deficiency, the balances being 2·8 and 6·8 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, in spite of the absence of any suggestion of moral turpitude, it is just as serious a misdemeanour from the standpoint of the Food and Drugs Act for these powders to be in excess of the prescribed interests. The remedy lies in checking the filling machines more frequently.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide

The proper name of this commodity is "Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide" and not "Hydrogen Peroxide" as it is frequently called. Pure hydrogen peroxide is a thick, unstable, syrupy liquid which blisters the skin. The usual commercial solution is supposed to contain 3 per cent of hydrogen peroxide and liberates ten times its volume of oxygen when suitably treated. The Department has taken pains during the past year to insist that the proper name be used on labels because to call the solution "Hydrogen Peroxide," is a distinct breach of Section 7 (c) of the Food and Drugs Act.

Moreover, it is out of order to make recommendations on Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide labels for its use in the treatment of diphtheria, incipient diphtheria, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, leucorrhoea or vaginitis. It is not a remedy for these diseases: on the contrary, its only function is an antiseptic or germicide and so, beyond its ability to kill germs, it is of no value in the treatment of these conditions. These points are mentioned because, during the past year, attention of manufacturers has had to be called repeatedly to such misbranding.

Considering its liability to deterioration, the quality of this article has been quite good on the whole. Only ten samples out of 73 were weak and the mean content of hydrogen peroxide for the year was 2·91 per cent. This is appreciably better than the 2·70 per cent reported a year ago and falls very nearly in the centre of the official range of 2·5 to 3·5 per cent.

Solutions of Iodine

Standards exist for a number of preparations containing iodine in alcoholic or aqueous solution. Many of these have been examined during the period under review.

(1) *Weak Solution of Iodine*.—This is the official name for ordinary tincture of iodine. Thirty-five samples were examined during the year and showed an average free iodine content of 2·44 per cent, as compared with 2·47 per cent last year and 2·33 per cent the previous year. The official limits set by the British Pharmacopoeia are 2·45 to 2·55 per cent. The potassium iodide present varied far more than was justified. The normal amount is 1·5 per cent, but anything from 1·40 to 2·72 per cent is quite frequent. No doubt the larger amounts represented remaining stocks of the old tincture official in 1914. The alcohol content of 86·7 per cent lies almost midway between the limits of 85 and 88 per cent.

(2) *Churchill's Tincture of Iodine*.—This is a very strong solution and should contain 16·5 per cent of free iodine. Seventeen samples were examined: one was strong (17·2 per cent) and seven varied from 12·35 to 15·0 per cent: the remainder contained from 15 to 17 per cent. Here again the potassium iodide showed surprising variation for a product made by dissolving weighed quantities and making up to a final volume.

(3) *Tincture of Iodine 5 Per Cent*.—The 5 per cent tincture contained on the average 4·97 per cent of free iodine and 74·5 per cent of alcohol. The same comment with regard to potassium iodide applies here also.

(4) *Tincture of Iodine, U.S.P.*—Two samples were examined, both of which were deficient in free iodine.

(5) "*Colourless Tincture*" of Iodine.—Were this preparation of any value, the variation in combined iodine from 2.12 to 4.36 per cent would be serious. In any case it shows lack of care in manufacture.

On the whole, the quality of supplies of iodine solutions on the market is reasonably satisfactory with gradual improvement being visible from year to year.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre

The analysis of over eighty samples during the year disclosed no improvement in the quality of sweet spirit of nitre. The inherent reason is the extreme volatility of the active principle, ethyl nitrite, which boils at 18°C., and the failure of many of those handling the product to appreciate this fact. The British Pharmacopoeia makes a generous allowance for this by providing a range of 1.25 to 2.5 per cent of ethyl nitrite. Our average figure for the year was 1.47 per cent. Twenty-six per cent of the samples varied from nothing at all to 1.18 per cent and two samples were over strength. It is noted that the average specific gravity was 0.830 as compared with an official specification of 0.838 to 0.842, which indicates that the strong solution is being broken down with 95 per cent alcohol instead of 90 per cent alcohol. Manufacturers would be acting in their own interest if they followed the official instructions at least with regard to strength of alcohol.

Not only in the low percentage of ethyl nitrite but also in the presence of free acid, due to the decomposition of ethyl nitrite into alcohol and nitrous acid, is there evidence that much of this material lies for long periods on druggists' shelves, during which slow evaporation takes place through closures which are not hermetic seals as a result of the warmth of the store, which also contributes to the decomposition. Spirits of nitrous ether ought to be stored in small, well-closed bottles in a *very* cool place and on no account should be displayed in store windows where it is open to exposure to sunlight.

Two samples picked up in Manitoba, understrength, as might be expected, were labelled "Compound Sweet Nitre—Non-official." The compounding material was water. The prostitution of an official name in this manner is entirely wrong and more than that, the presence of 50 per cent of water is likely to accelerate decomposition. No doubt these batches contained over 1 per cent of ethyl nitrite when fresh, but when analysed were found to contain only 0.32 and 0.12 per cent respectively as a result of deterioration.

Tablets

The work on tablets described in the last report has been followed up. Acetylsalicylic acid and compound acetylsalicylic acid tablets were found well up to strength, of good appearance and craftsmanship, and disintegrated within a few seconds in water at body temperature. One sample in a group of seven of corrosive sublimate tablets was found to be low, but the remainder were up to strength. Tablets of codein sulphate, phenacetin, barbitone, milk of magnesia, sodium bicarbonate and atropine sulphate were also examined with satisfactory results.

Patent Medicines

Over fifty registered proprietary or patent medicines have been examined in the Ottawa laboratory with respect to scheduled drugs during the year under review. These have included asthma cigarettes, catarrh and cold remedies, headache remedies, liniments, sea-sickness preparations, skin preparations and other ointments; stomach, liver and kidney mixtures and other treatments.

In some instances, rather serious discrepancies have been found between the registered formula, the label and the actual composition. In one case the dosage of acetanilid was as much as 40 per cent in excess of what had been declared. The same degree of variation was found in a preparation containing trichlorbutol. Several phenolic ointments were also out of line, but on the whole, there was a fairly satisfactory measure of agreement.

Each preparation found out of order was reported to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division, who saw to it that these irregularities were duly corrected.

Narcotic Drugs

The usual analytical work on suspected materials in connection with the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act accounted for nearly two hundred samples during the year.

From time to time survey work is done upon the quality and strength of narcotic drugs sold legitimately.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS TESTED BIOLOGICALLY

The Laboratory of Hygiene has furnished valuable certificates of misbranding in cases of substandard biological products such as vaccines and serums. There is continued improvement in the quality of preparations of Digitalis and Pituitary Extract offered for sale. Progress has been made in connection with vitamin-containing medicinals such as the fish oils, and it is expected that when the new vitamin laboratory is functioning this will be brought satisfactorily to finality.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

Radium—résumé of work

Arising out of the appearance on the market some thirteen years ago of pharmaceutical specialties containing radium, or having radioactive properties, the stand was taken by the Department that if radioactive substances were present in them in sufficient amounts to be therapeutically active they must be considered dangerous for self medication; otherwise, if present in less amounts they were useless and hence claims on their behalf were false. This stand was supported by a decision in the First Division Court. The dangers in radium medication naturally suggested a possible hazard in the handling of radioactive materials.

In the years 1929 and 1930 an employee of the Topographical Survey, Department of Interior, engaged at irregular intervals in illuminating instrument dials with a radioactive paint for his own department and for the Air Force, was examined electroscopically to ascertain if radium was being ingested and fixed in his system. It was about this time that the occurrence of fatal radium poisoning among dial painters in the United States received wide publicity in the medical, labour and lay press.

Later, when discoveries of radium-bearing ore were made in areas under control of the North West Territories Council, the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, undertook the task of seeking an improved method of concentrating the radium in the ores to a point where the ordinary refining method for this element could be used. The point was raised that a hazard to the health of the workers might exist from the ingestion of radioactive ore dust and also from the inhalation of the radioactive gas radon which is released during processing the ore. The hazard from the radioactive dust was comparatively well known at that time and easily guarded against. The hazard which might arise from the inhalation of radon, in the very small amounts concerned in the work under consideration, or in much larger amounts, was not known and the literature offers

little on this point. During the active period of work with the ores, therefore, and for a short time subsequently, the men engaged were subjected to regular electroscopic tests on their expired air and also to differential blood counts, the expired air tests being conducted by the staff of the Food and Drug Laboratories, the blood counts by the Laboratory of Hygiene staff. From the results of these tests it was concluded that working in an atmosphere weakly charged with radon might be the cause of certain untoward effects, noticed particularly in the record of the blood counts. A definite statement could not be made on the basis of such a short period of exposure to such extremely minute and variable amounts of radon, but as a reasonable precaution certain safeguarding rules were suggested.

Almost immediately afterward attention was directed to a survey of the hazards to the health of those engaged in mining and milling the radium bearing ore. The mines, of which there are five, are situated wholly within the area administered by the Northwest Territories Council. The latter set up a committee, which included members of the Department of Pensions and National Health, to inquire into the hazards and to institute protective measures where found necessary. As a result, and with the co-operation of the mining company chiefly involved, it can be said that all known hazards are, or will be, adequately controlled. The complete survey will undoubtedly carry on for an indefinite period in view of the possibility of further dangers, at present not realized, appearing and also for the scientific value of the recordings to be made.

The refinery at which the radium is finally produced in a practically pure state is situated in Ontario. Useful contact and co-operation was maintained between the Northwest Territories Committee and the Provincial Health Department which actively supervises the health of the workers in the refinery.

Two members of the Northwest Territories Committee, including one from the Department of Pensions and National Health, were added to the Associate Committee on Radiology of the National Research Council.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

At the close of 1930 and effective February 1, 1931, that portion of the Food and Drugs Act dealing particularly with maple products was repealed upon the passage and proclamation of the Maple Sugar Industry Act and Regulations administered by the Department of Agriculture.

In taking this step it was hoped that the large inspectoral staff of the Department of Agriculture, distributed over the country-side, would be able successfully to supervise the primary producer, the manufacturer and the exporter, so that not only would the industry expand but that the practices of adulteration which still existed to a very limited extent, would be virtually wiped out. Unfortunately there are still unsolved problems in the maple industry.

In addition to general co-operation, where this was possible, the Food and Drug Laboratories have more recently collaborated with the Department of Agriculture in connection with problems of contamination of maple products at their source, of the removal of contaminating substances if present in the products, and of the development of methods of analysis which will determine quantitatively small amounts of undesirable contaminants.

INSPECTION SERVICE

The inspectors have had a busy year in their many and varied activities. Additions have been made to this staff at Vancouver and Montreal to cope with the heavy increase in the number of shipments for which import applications were made. In this work they enjoyed the full co-operation of the officials of the Department of National Revenue. Inspections, seizures and prosecutions were well conducted. These men carry heavy responsibility, maintaining con-

tact with the public, the trade, the industries and the local authorities. The sampling of stocks has been conducted judiciously and many specimens have been brought to the laboratories through the inspectors' initiative.

As prevention is better than treatment, so it is wiser to prevent the importation of adulterated or misbranded products than to attempt to gather them up after they have been placed on sale. No line of activity is productive of better results than the inspection of foods and drugs at customs ports as summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or misbranded
Halifax.....	2,358	1,225	188
Montreal.....	29,491	3,194	1,806
Ottawa.....	14	217	32
Toronto.....	1,013	1,808	413
Winnipeg.....	3,341	933	494
Vancouver.....	5,929	3,588	1,328
Total.....	42,146	10,965	4,261

The adulteration and sophistication of foods and of medicines may properly be regarded as a crime and the Food and Drugs Act is of a character appropriate for dealing with the various circumstances that may arise. The statute is, however, not entirely punitive in character but also serves as a guide and corrective. Offences may be divided into several categories.

It sometimes happens that the law is broken through ignorance, particularly by small operators who enter into business without proper information or guidance. These parties may commit offences without any malicious design. Goods may spoil in storage and must be taken off the market because technically adulterated. Occasionally those who are well informed as to the legislation are careless in their operations and through simple neglect, perhaps on the part of employees, place upon the market products that are not of proper quality or incorrectly marked. Reasonable care will not always prevent mishaps; accidental adulteration is sometimes encountered, although instances are few. In a zealous attempt to improve products even the bona fide manufacturer sometimes blunders into so-called "improvements" that prove to be detrimental. Cases arising from these offences are of a nature entirely different from that of the action that must be taken against the wilful offender.

The party who continues the practice of adulteration knowing well the requirements of the law but assuming the hazard of being caught in taking what appears to be a chance for acquiring unjust gain or profit, commits a wilful offence. Whenever such offenders are located stringent measures of seizure and prosecution must be applied.

Stocks of the following articles were seized in the course of the year's activities: Anchovy paste, baking powder, coffee, food preservative, gelatin, honey olive oil, pepper, peaches (dried), peppermint (essence), pharmaceutical specialties, vinegar.

TABLE 4—RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS

Nature of Samples—	Number of Prosecutions
<i>Foods—</i>	
Cloves.....	1
Ginger.....	1
Honey.....	3
Meats (sausages, etc.).....	73
Olive Oil.....	1
Pepper.....	2
Soft Drinks.....	7
Sugar.....	1
<i>Drugs—</i>	
Goitre remedy.....	1
Remedy for kidney stones, bladder stones, etc.....	1
Total.....	91
<i>Disposal—</i>	
Convictions recorded.....	33
Settlements by payment of penalties.....	58
Total.....	91

It is planned that this work shall be carried on, following the same guiding principles as those observed heretofore. The standards for quality for certain food products are to be amended and recently developed analytical methods are to be given a thorough trial in practice, with all available facilities utilized.

NARCOTIC BRANCH

The situation in Canada as a whole in relation to the illicit use of morphine, heroin or cocaine can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The same cannot be said, however, of opium, in connection with trafficking in which drug many arrests have been made on the Pacific coast. During the year under review, convictions were obtained and exemplary sentences were imposed in connection with the international smuggling on a large scale of morphine into British Columbia from Japan. These sentences undoubtedly had a marked deterrent effect, with the result that morphine became practically unobtainable on the Pacific coast. Apparently, however, this led to an increased demand for opium, the extent of which can perhaps be gauged from the fact that one seizure, consisting of 550 tins of opium, each containing approximately 7½ ounces, was made at New Westminster. The campaign against the traffickers in this drug, both Oriental and Occidental, was most energetically waged by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the result that numerous important traffickers were arrested. A considerable number of cases had not been disposed of by the courts at the end of the fiscal year, but it is obvious that judges are fully cognizant of both the danger and extent of this illicit traffic, as is indicated by the severity of the sentences which have already been imposed.

The participation of white people in opium trafficking on a large scale was undoubtedly induced by the new and heavy demand for that drug on the part of white addicts, who, in large numbers, were purchasing smoking opium for hypodermic injection. This degrading habit, in addition to causing heavy abscesses of a type more serious than previously encountered in connection with the hypodermic use of manufactured drugs, also constitutes a serious social problem.

Less cocaine and heroin were seized than in 1935, but there was an increase in relation to both morphine and opium. The number of convictions obtained (168) was five more than in the previous year, but less than a quarter of the number obtained ten years ago. Eighty-three, or practically half, were in the province of British Columbia. It is also very noticeable that the more serious types of narcotic crimes are those to which attention is being paid, as only 35

cases were disposed of by the imposition of fines, while 133 (79 per cent) involved imprisonment without any pecuniary option. Of the 168 convictions, 57 per cent were the result of federal effort, while 43 per cent were obtained by provincial and municipal police forces, whose co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

The International Convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, which has been in effect since January 1, 1934, has been signed by sixty nations, and is of the greatest benefit to a country such as Canada, in which addiction to narcotics is a recognized and combatted evil, in ensuring that legitimate world production of narcotics approximates legitimate world needs. It is becoming more and more realized that the international traffickers recognize no international boundaries, and can only be successfully extirpated through international co-operation. Isolated action by one country could have no permanent or effective result if other countries allowed free import and export of drugs.

The illicit importation into Canada of both opium and manufactured drugs from the Orient continues to constitute a grave menace, to which special attention has been devoted. Significantly large seizures of opium, such as that at New Westminster referred to above, have been made both in Canada and the United States within the past few months. The narcotic authorities of both countries work in the closest co-operation, and are constrained to give expression to the anxiety experienced in connection with the constant and apparently increasing flood of illicit drugs from the Orient, consigned to the American Continent. Most effective co-operation has been received from the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company in relation to special precautions taken on their vessels plying between Vancouver and the Orient. These precautions, which are by no means inexpensive to maintain, have so far met with marked success, and at a recent meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, it was stated by the delegate of another country that:—

"The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company unquestionably maintains the best system of preventive measures known. The company spends a great deal of money yearly to prevent smuggling of narcotics by its ships. All its vessels are free from contact by unauthorized craft in the Far East. It is the opinion of export observers that the Canadian Pacific system could well be taken as the measuring-rod to be maintained by every steamship company."

During 1936 a treaty was drawn up at Geneva and signed, so far, by thirty-two countries, including Canada, embodying a number of provisions in relation to the illicit traffic which should prove of great use in facilitating combined international action in relation to such matters as extradition, severe punishments, etc. in relation to the illicit narcotic traffic. Canada continues to be represented on and to maintain effective co-operation with the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, and derives benefit from the constant exchange of information with the Narcotic Services of other countries. Canadian liaison with the United States in this regard is particularly close, and the department in many instances has occasion to be grateful to the authorities of that country for valuable assistance gladly rendered. Close touch is maintained with the Narcotic Services of Great Britain, Holland and Egypt in particular.

One of the principal events of the year was the successful termination of the cases at Vancouver briefly referred to last year, which clearly showed the existence of an organized traffic in morphine between Japan and the Pacific coast. Full details, including the name of the source of supply in Kobe, were furnished to the Japanese authorities. After a long and clever investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it was possible to charge five persons with "conspiring to distribute narcotics." Three of these were Japanese residents of Vancouver, who obtained their supplies direct from the designated agents on the Japanese liners plying between the Orient and Pacific ports, while the other two

were Occidentals who looked after the distribution to customers in Vancouver. All were convicted, the sentences ranging from three to seven years, with five lashes in two instances. Shortly after the Canadian arrests, the delivery ashore of some 22 pounds of morphine from a Japanese steamer at Seattle was successfully intercepted, and the two members of the crew concerned were given heavy sentences. Eighteen of the 22 pounds were, it was stated, destined for delivery at Vancouver. The repercussion from this type of case, and particularly the sentences awarded, cannot fail to be beneficial, and in fact the illicit morphine situation in Vancouver since then has been satisfactory.

The codeine situation during 1936 undoubtedly improved, and a fair measure of success can be claimed from the fact that net imports dropped to 23,186 ounces, as compared with 35,163 ounces in 1935. This is believed to be the dividend accruing from the action of certain provinces, British Columbia in May, 1935, and Saskatchewan in April, 1936, following the example of Manitoba in so amending their Pharmacy Acts as to ensure that codeine and, what was also very important, the barbiturates, were only available upon physicians' prescription, plus the federal requirement, effective in November, 1935, that all retail druggists should be limited to one ounce of codeine monthly, except upon recommendation from the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association concerned, based upon whose local knowledge it was possible to authorize a slight increase in some instances. The results of this policy are illuminative in the light of the following figures showing codeine sales to retail druggists during January-June of 1935 and 1936, respectively:—

Province	Jan.-June, 1935		Jan.-June, 1936		Decrease	
	Ozs.	Grs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Ozs.	Grs.
Prince Edward Island.....	9	384	8	328	1	56
New Brunswick.....	205	258	109	389	95	306
Nova Scotia.....	98	69	76	335	21	171
Quebec.....	3,674	100	1,331	59	2,343	41
Ontario.....	2,981	241	2,413	15	568	226
Manitoba.....	195	223	194	146	1	77
Saskatchewan.....	148	70	143	200	4	307
Alberta.....	476	172	234	76	242	96
British Columbia.....	2,221	380	274	241	1,947	139
Total.....	10,011	147	4,786	39	5,225	108

It will be noted, for example, that in Quebec, where no Provincial legislation intervened, there was a reduction from 3,674 ounces to 1,331 ounces, while in British Columbia, where the amended Pharmacy Act supplemented the Federal policy, there was a remarkable reduction from 2,221 ounces to 274 ounces.

While it is perhaps reasonable to view these results with a certain amount of satisfaction, it has, however, to be borne in mind that codeine is a particularly useful drug in the hands or at the disposal of the medical practitioner, and the greatest care has to be taken to ensure that it is always immediately available for legitimate medical use. In the past few months the epidemic of influenza has undoubtedly increased to a great extent the perfectly proper demand for codeine, and, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations, the Department has promptly authorized a considerable number of retail druggists to obtain specified quantities in excess of one ounce monthly. Similarly, the department has had the benefit of the advice of the Provincial Associations in relation to the comparatively small number of retail druggists to whom codeine is not made available, and it is appropriate to pay tribute to the

very real assistance rendered by such associations in dealing with this difficult question of reconciling the legitimate need for codeine with the necessity for controlling its anti-social use. Imports for the past four years have been:—

	Imports	Exports	Net imports
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1933.....	26,361	.....	26,361
1934.....	28,915	.....	28,915
1935.....	35,669	506	35,163
1936.....	23,475	289	23,186

The control of paregoric, rendered possible by the co-operation of the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, has continued to be reasonably effective without creating a shortage of a preparation for which there is also a perfectly legitimate and varying medical demand. Figures of sales from 1932, which was the last complete year before control was instituted, are as follows:—

	Gals.
1932.....	8,727
1933.....	5,044
1934.....	4,290
1935.....	4,792
1936.....	5,297

Although there was an increase in sales of 500 gallons, the distribution thereof throughout Canada has been fairly regular, at any rate to the point of not indicating any very large demand in more than one locality, the figures for four principal urban centres, as compared with 1935, being:—

	1936	1935
	gals.	gals.
Montreal.....	1,723	1,650
Toronto.....	1,079	851
Winnipeg.....	71	95
Vancouver.....	313	329

When it is remembered that a retail druggist can only obtain 80 ounces (one-half gallon) monthly, while it was not many years ago that a considerable number of people took as much as 20 ounces daily, it will be seen that, even if a retail druggist devoted his whole monthly supply to one such customer, it would only last for four days, whereas in fact a druggist in nearly every instance has to cater to legitimate demand for this medicinal remedy. It would appear, therefore, that as reasonable a mean as is possible has been established between medicinal needs and anti-social use.

The transactions and books of the 112 licensed wholesalers have continued to be audited by the department's chemist auditor, who is permanently employed on that duty, while the narcotics, registers and prescriptions in the hands of the 3,700 retail druggists have continued to be checked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of the department.

The co-operation with the medical profession has continued to be very close, and the department is indebted to many members thereof for their assistance in relation to cases of addiction in which there was a reasonable prospect of success being achieved. The Chief of the Narcotic Branch has been glad to take advantage of opportunities afforded to lecture to the medical undergraduates of both McGill and Toronto Universities in relation to narcotic matters as affecting the young medical practitioner.

With regard to legitimate imports of narcotics into Canada, there was a continued marked drop in the quantities of cocaine brought in by wholesalers, the figures for 1935 and 1936 being 1,132 and 1,103 ounces respectively, as compared with over 2,000 ounces in each of the two preceding years. While there has been a decreasing demand for this drug, particularly on the part of the dental profession, the fact remains that consumption in Canada in both 1935 and 1936 was 500 ounces in excess of imports, involving a corresponding decrease in stocks in the country, a situation which will doubtless adjust itself in relation to future importations.

With regard to morphine and heroin, the situation was somewhat the reverse. Imports increased from 4,883 ounces in 1935 to 5,081 ounces in 1936, figures, however, which almost exactly coincided with Canadian consumption in those years.

Crude opium, for use in connection with the manufacture of medicinal preparations, was imported to the extent of 485 pounds, as compared with 730 pounds in the previous year. Consumption within the past two years has, however, been less than the imports during the same period.

Canada's exports of narcotics for medicinal needs continued to be relatively unimportant, consisting almost exclusively of shipments to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies. The only exports of any magnitude were 191 ounces of morphine and 289 ounces of codeine, which, for commercial reasons, were returned to the country of origin.

The strict provisions of the International Import and Export Licence System were applied to all narcotics. Medicinal preparations containing codeine do not come under such system, although they can only be imported by licensed wholesalers; 147 ounces 75 grains of codeine in that form entered Canada during 1936.

Two cases were encountered in which it became necessary to prosecute physicians. Both involved the supplying of narcotics under conditions in connection with which *mala fide* was obvious, and which resulted in the offending physicians merely replacing the trafficker. In each instance the courts imposed a fine of \$200 and costs, and the convictions were reported to the Provincial Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons concerned.

It was not necessary to prosecute any retail druggists, such variations from the normal as were encountered being susceptible of adjustment by warnings and correspondence.

It is realized that the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is a drastic piece of legislation, designed to control the legal, and give full powers to effectively combat the illicit traffic. Consequently the greatest care is exercised in dealing with matters connected with the legitimate trade, that members of the various professions entrusted with narcotics are not subjected to the stigma of court proceedings unless the circumstances are such as render it certain that bad faith or intent was present, as distinct from acts of carelessness or neglect. It has been felt for a number of years that this policy, apart from its essential fairness, has been largely responsible for the very effective co-operation which we have received from the associations representing the professions, and many individual members thereof. This is particularly true in relation to the scheme of codeine control, which involved much work on the part of the provincial pharmaceutical associations, and which certainly produced results which would not have otherwise been susceptible of achievement.

During the year ending March 31, 1937, the Narcotic Branch received \$4,342 in revenue, made up as follows:—

Business licences.....	\$ 2,965 00
Import licences.....	320 00
Export licences.....	10 00
Fines.....	1,000 00
Sale of seized cars.....	47 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,342 00</u>

In the same period the sum of \$11,691.57 was expended in connection with lawyers' bills alone in federal narcotic prosecutions.

Dealing with the illicit traffic, convictions for illegally possessing, selling, distributing, transporting or importing narcotics numbered 131, as compared with 117 and 134 in the two preceding years, and 335 ten years ago. Comparable results have also been achieved in relation to the more minor offences of smoking opium, possession of opium pipes and other paraphernalia. In 1926 these cases numbered 329, while in 1935 the figure was 42, and in the year under review 33. There was only one case involving the obtaining of narcotics from more than one physician.

The drugs involved in the 131 convictions obtained were as follows:—

Raw or prepared opium.....	48
Morphine.....	35
Heroin.....	37
Cocaine.....	7
Marihuana.....	1
Undetermined.....	1
Substances represented as drugs.....	2
Total.....	<u>131</u>

Sentences of one year or over imposed during the year ending March 31, 1937, were as follows: three of 7 years, two of 5 years, two of 4 years, four of 3 years, twelve of 2 years, and twenty-four of 1 year or over.

The lash was also imposed in connection with five of the above sentences: four at Vancouver and one at Winnipeg.

In addition to the above sentences for breaches of the Narcotic Act, one sentence of 7 years and two of 3 years were imposed in connection with charges of "conspiring to distribute narcotics" laid under the Criminal Code.

Twenty-seven aliens were deported at the expiration of their sentences, twenty-three of whom were Chinese. This brings the total of aliens deported up to 1,200 since this very effective provision was added to the Narcotic Act in 1922.

In the *Maritime Provinces* the narcotic problem presents few difficulties, and there were only two convictions, both in relation to unimportant cases, in New Brunswick.

In *Quebec* there were nineteen convictions, as compared with twenty-six in the previous year. The most outstanding case in that province was that involving a steward on a transatlantic liner who, the night before the vessel sailed with the Vimy pilgrims, was found in possession of 16 pounds of raw opium. This was identical in every respect with a large quantity of opium found by United States officers on a boat at Boston in the following month. In each instance, as was susceptible of proof by labels, the opium originated from the Government Monopoly in Iran, found its way to China and thence to Antwerp, where it came into possession of the steward, who is now serving a sentence of six years.

In *Ontario* there were thirty-four convictions, as compared with eighteen in the previous year. Twenty-three of these were the result of municipal police

action, and were mostly related to a considerable recrudescence of heroin and morphine peddling which was encountered in Toronto. The principal federal case was that of an Italian, who was arrested with others for trafficking on a large scale in 1929. While awaiting trial, he jumped his \$10,000 bail, and although much time and attention were devoted to locating him, it was not until 1936 that, thanks to the United States authorities, he was found to be in California. His extradition was proceeded with, and upon his return to Toronto he was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The only case involving marihuana in Canada during the year was encountered at Windsor, where a man was arrested for the theft of a number of watches and rings. In a garbage container concealing the stolen articles were also found 275 grains of the drug, while a half-smoked marihuana cigarette was found in his pocket.

In *Manitoba* the recrudescence of heroin peddling in Winnipeg referred to in last year's report necessitated energetic action, which is by no means yet completed. One sentence of four years and ten lashes imposed during the period under review has been followed later by others of a nature sufficient to constitute an effective deterrent, and there are still a number of cases before the courts. The Winnipeg City Police were responsible for eleven of the seventeen convictions recorded, which latter number compares with fourteen in the previous year.

In *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* there were thirteen cases as compared with nineteen in 1935, none of which was of any great importance. There has been considerable activity in Alberta under the provisions of the recently amended Mental Diseases Act, as a result of which those addicted to narcotics are committed for treatment to a provincial institution.

In *British Columbia* there were eighty-three convictions, practically half the Dominion total, as compared with eighty-four in the preceding year. Previous reference has been made to the cases involving the importation of morphine from Japan, as also the hypodermic use of smoking opium by white people in that province. One unusual case occurred at New Westminster in January, 1937, when the Japanese freighter *Gyokoh Maru* arrived to discharge and take on cargo. As only about 20 feet more of the wharf than the length of the vessel was available for docking, it was necessary for the boat to drop her port anchor and drag it for approximately 800 feet to give steerage way which would make a broadside landing possible. After docking the anchor was weighed, and attached thereto was found a long piece of rope, with eleven 4-foot bundles attached. Each bundle contained fifty tins of smoking opium, 550 tins in all, and each tin contained $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of the drug.

It will be realized that the prolonged seamen's strike on the Pacific coast of the United States, which diverted many ships to Canadian ports, did not tend to lessen the troubles of the department from the narcotic control standpoint.

The situation on the Pacific coast of Canada, coinciding as it does with that of the United States, has been energetically presented to the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, and particularly to the representatives of those countries in the Orient from which the illicit narcotics emanate. It is, of course, realized that conditions in some parts of the Orient are such as to render most difficult any concerted efforts at control, nevertheless Canada is compelled to devote very considerable energy and money to the protection, so far as is possible, of her western coast from the influx of narcotics from the Orient, and it is hoped that her representations as to the existing situation will result in some amelioration thereof in the not too distant future.

TABLE 1A—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician		Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9
Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....	1							1	2
Quebec.....	10	8	1						19
Ontario.....	27	1			5		1		34
Manitoba.....	13	4							17
Saskatchewan.....	5					3	1		9
Alberta.....	3								4
British Columbia.....	54	3	1		4	11	9		83
Total.....	113	16	2		9	14	11	1	168

TABLE 1B—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Hungarian	Italian	Polish	Russian	
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....											
New Brunswick.....	2		1	1	2						2
Quebec.....	17	2		19	16	2	1				19
Ontario.....	30	4	5	29	25	8					34
Manitoba.....	15	2		17	14			1	1	1	17
Saskatchewan.....	9		4	5	4	5					9
Alberta.....	4		1	3	4						4
British Columbia.....	79	4	24	59	43	40					83
Total.....	156	12	35	133	109	55	1	1	1	1	168

TABLE 1C—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, TO 1936

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55			139	208				52	835
1926.....	302	33			149	180				79	743
1927.....	163	37			85	81				124	490
1928.....	183	52			69	69	28			29	430
1929.....	150	38	1		103	223	47	1		4	567
1930.....	166	32	2		47	155	46	5	5		458
1931.....	173	45	3		42	39	24		7		333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1		340
1933.....	111	39	5		17	42	24	1	1		240
1934.....	101	29	4		3	44	26	10	4		229
1935.....	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	2	2		163
1936.....	113	16	2		9	14	11	1	2		168

TABLE 1D—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925, TO 1936

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280	1931.....	110	223
1926.....	474	263	1932.....	144	196
1927.....	327	159	1933.....	82	158
1928.....	190	240	1934.....	91	135
1929.....	375	192	1935.....	44	119
1930.....	255	203	1936.....	35	133

TABLE No. 2

(A) NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	*108
France.....	7
Great Britain.....	29
Germany.....	4
Netherlands.....	6
Switzerland.....	7
Belgium.....	2
Spain.....	1
Total.....	164

*One licence cancelled at request of importer.

Country to which exported	
Newfoundland.....	*48
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	3
Germany.....	1
Antigua, Leeward Islands.....	1
Total.....	53

*One licence cancelled at request of exporter.

(B) NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

Wholesale.....	*113
Retail.....	18

*One licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

TABLE No. 3—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1936 INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by Calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Coca Leaves (prep.)
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alka- loids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	485.00	110.00	80.34	15.28	3,450.40	50.62	522.07	0.03	342.72	2.43	.....
France.....	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	9.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S.A.....	.....	.....	0.14	.....	11.65	5.14	.....	.....	495.04	8.65	0.30
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	173.51	2.74	137.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.00	.....	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	485.00	110.00	80.49	75.28	3,715.56	67.61	749.57	0.03	1,092.76	11.08	0.30

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936—Concluded

Country imported from	Eucaine oz.	Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa	Cannabis Sativa (herb) lb.	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug) oz.	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug) oz.
				Str. (pure drug) oz.	Prep. (pure drug) oz.		
Great Britain.....	1.03	931.00	lb.	486.00	1.23	13,966.95	5.70
France.....							
U.S.A.....		112.00		40.50		4,635.40	
Germany.....				20.25		2,878.00	
Switzerland.....						1,750.00	
Netherlands.....						245.00	
Belgium.....							
Spain.....					0.41		
Totals.....	1.03	1,043.00		546.75	1.64	23,475.35	5.70

TABLE No. 4—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

Country exported to	Opium contained in tr. ext., pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa contained in Galen- ical preps. of tr. and ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine (Str.) (pure drug)
		Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Antigua, Leeward Isl'ds	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*280.00
Germany	.....	†191.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica, B.W.I.	0.10	.....	0.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.26	.....
Newfoundland	54.65	16.50	0.71	.....	1.95	.....	0.43	0.65	9.86
Totals	61.00	207.70	0.89	.....	1.95	.....	0.43	1.91	289.86

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.
*Returned to France at the request of the wholesaler.
†Returned to Germany at the request of the wholesaler.

TABLE No. 5—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE FIFTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1936

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Totals
British South African																2
Chinese	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	2 59	60	23	984
Czecho-Slovakian				1						1					1	2
Danish						1										1
East Indian																7
English		2	1	1							1	2				1
French		2		1				1	1	1		1				2
Greek		1								1						1
Irish		1														1
Italian		2	2	2			1				2	5	3	2		19
Jamaican							1									1
Japanese			1						1							3
Lithuanian										1		1				1
Luxembourg Citizens															1	1
Norwegian									1							1
Philippino		1														1
Polish								1		1	1					3
Roumanian					1				1		1					3
Scotch				2						1						2
Swedish			1				1	1				1				4
Swiss							1	1								2
United States Citizens	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	1	1	150
Totals	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	27	1,200

TABLE No. 6—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1936

Opium—

Opium, crude.....	1 lb.	8 ozs.	328 grs.
Opium, crude (13 bricks).....	16 lbs.	10 ozs.	328 grs.
Opium, powder.....		2 ozs.	191 grs.
Opium, smoking.....	12 lbs.		238 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	1 lb.		169 grs.
24 tins smoking opium containing.....	12 lbs.		
Opium water.....	2 lbs.	5 ozs.	328 grs.
Yen Shee water.....		2 ozs.	
*Decks of smoking opium.....	363		
*Decks of opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	13		
Pills of opium.....	44		
Tablets of opium powder.....	93		

Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Morphine.....	2 lbs.		116 grs.
Morphine solution.....		2 ozs.	
*Decks of morphine.....	74		
Capsules of morphine.....	75		
Tablets of morphine.....	486		
Pills of morphine.....	44		

Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Cocaine.....			420 grs.
Cocaine solution.....			219 grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	2		
Capsules of cocaine.....	3		
Tablets of cocaine.....	71		

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Heroin.....		6 ozs.	25 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	33		
Capsules of heroin.....	167		
Tablets of heroin.....	42		

Cannabis Sativa—

Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana).....			275 grs.
Cigarettes (Marihuana).....	1		

Poppy Heads..... 50 lbs. and 32 sacks*Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous), including morphine, heroin, cocaine and codeine—*

Drugs, alleged.....		1 oz.	159 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	13		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approx. 3 grs. each).....	60		
Pills of alleged drugs.....	17		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	295		

Paraphernalia—

Opium lamps.....	35		
Opium lamp globes.....	4		
Opium smoking pipes.....	33		
Opium pipe bowls.....	33		
Opium pipe stems.....	18		
Scrapers, opium pipe.....	43		
Yen-hocks (needles).....	56		
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.....	7		
Opium tins (empty).....	38		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty.....	48		
Hypodermic syringes.....	42		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.).....	3		
Scissors.....	14		
Hypodermic needles.....	65		
Bowls (glass and china).....	14		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	23		
Opium decking tools.....	4		
Improvised opium smuggling jacket.....	1		

*Deck is a small package containing from 2 to 5 grains of drug.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE BRANCH

The Canadian public spends millions annually for prepared medicines, which comprise varieties of brands of liniments, lotions, ointments, pills, powders, syrups, tablets, tonics, etc., of domestic and foreign manufacture, of which over 5,000 are sold in Canada subject to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

Since this Act became operative an endeavour has been made without endorsing the claims made by the vendors to give the maximum protection its provisions afford to the purchasing public with the least possible embarrassment to those concerned with the manufacture, importation and sale of such products in Canada. The restrictive clauses of the Act prohibit false, exaggerated or misleading advertisements and there are a number of grave diseases for which no medicinal preparation is granted registration. Potent drugs are listed in the schedule of the Act and the dosages fixed by a medical board within reasonable limits of safety; recommendations appearing on labels, wrappers, circulars, literature, and in newspaper advertisements and radio announcements from Canadian broadcasting stations are continuously checked.

Advertising, which is probably the world's greatest sales stimulant, has always played a big part in the sale of medicines. The healthy person, unless he is a health enthusiast, is not greatly concerned about his health, but the sick or those suffering from minor ailments are always searching for some remedial agent for their ills. Advertisements for various kinds of medicinals in health magazines, newspapers, calendars, catalogues, and radio announcements are read and listened to with interest.

During the past year the laboratories of the department have been active in investigating the action and uses of certain drugs employed in some sedative remedies and in consequence of their findings it has been deemed necessary to establish rulings to protect the public in the use of such drugs.

During the fiscal year 1936-37, 729 applications for registration of medicinal preparations were received. Five hundred and seventy-three of these were accepted and registration numbers assigned; 156 were refused for valid reasons. The registration of 4,935 medicines was reviewed and a total of 5,508 licences issued. Registrations to the number of 482 were cancelled. The Advisory Board approved 66 preparations, and rejected 9 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages.

Printed matter, including 965 labels and wrappers, 209 cartons, 311 circulars, and 137 newspaper and magazine advertisements, was examined and where corrections were required manufacturers were advised accordingly. Five hundred and seventy-seven radio announcements were censored. One hundred and seventeen samples of medicinal preparations were received, and seven shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for adjustment of labelling.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1935, the latest available, will serve to show the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of the Act under review.

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$21,292,751 at factory prices in 1935 compared with \$19,484,094 in 1934 and \$17,063,849 in 1933.

Of the 166 factories in this group in 1935, 86 were located in Ontario, 61 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, 3 in Saskatchewan, 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Alberta, and 1 in New Brunswick. The capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$20,091,688, of which \$7,578,853 was the value of land, buildings and equipment, \$5,121,527 was the value of inventories and \$7,391,258 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of em-

ployees in 1935 was 3,664 compared with 3,506 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$4,500,252 as against \$4,306,409 in 1934. Plants in Ontario produced 63 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 30 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines such as toilet preparations as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified to other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$15,360,980 in 1935 compared with \$14,316,005 in 1934 and \$13,912,045 in 1933.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1935 were valued at \$2,824,034 of which \$1,262,132 came from the United States, \$853,394 from the United Kingdom, and \$244,327 from France. In 1934 the value of imports was \$2,600,496. Exports were appraised at \$938,026 in 1935 and \$796,787 in 1934.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING BRANCH

One of the most important measures for prevention of the transmission of disease from one section of the country to another is the supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use on common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, it was possible to exercise such supervision by co-operation with provincial health departments and the United States Public Health Service. Transportation companies engaged in common carrier service report to this branch the sources from which they desire to obtain water for drinking and culinary purposes on their equipment and in turn are supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

Just how important this service is can be gauged by the following statement:—

During the season of navigation of 1936 such steamships and ferries as are operated regularly into Canadian ports and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 13,307,857 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

Throughout the season of navigation as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the above vessels a total of 4,378 water samples were collected and forwarded to nearby public health laboratories for examination.

Canadian vessel owning organizations supplied this office with the names and numbers of ships that were in active service and as opportunity offered it was possible for the engineers of this branch to examine and check over the water supply systems of 337 of these vessels.

Co-operation with United States Public Health Service

Co-operation with United States Public Health Service in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic as well as the examination of dining cars that are operated internationally was continued. The United States authorities were supplied with reports and certificates concerning water supply sources located in Canada which are used by United States common carriers that enter and operate in various parts of Canada. Similarly reports and certificates concerning water supplies located in the United States and used by common carriers operating in international traffic were supplied to the Canadian health authorities.

Thirteen cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among crews and passengers of vessels during the year. Only one of these developed on a vessel

whose drinking water supply system was subject to the regulations concerning drinking and culinary water supplies aboard vessels operating on the Great Lakes and inland waters of Canada.

Regulations concerning water for drinking and culinary purposes on common carriers engaged in the coasting trade of Canada were approved by Order in Council of March 9, 1937, so that the drinking and culinary water supply systems aboard vessels engaged in coasting trade on the Pacific coastal waters adjacent to the coast of British Columbia, as well as on the eastern coastal waters and gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent to the coasts of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, may be brought under control, and arrangements made so that only water of standard quality will be available aboard such vessels, and the incidence of typhoid fever and water-borne diseases generally aboard such vessels reduced to a minimum.

Pacific District Office

To keep pace with the great volume of traffic that passes through the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and between those provinces and the United States to the south, it became necessary to maintain a representative of this branch constantly in touch with the situation. Fifty-nine deep-sea steamship lines make Vancouver a regular port of call. To the United Kingdom and Continental ports there are twenty-four lines, and to the Orient, Australasia, South America, South Africa, and United States Atlantic ports a further thirty-three lines are operated, while two lines operate to California ports. Coastwise locally thirteen steamship lines operate from Vancouver. The public health significance of this statement lies in the check which is kept on common carriers in international and coast-wise traffic.

Railway Sanitation

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1935, the most recent year for which information is available, the railways of this country carried 20,031,839 passengers.

Data regarding the quality of milk and cream were collected and a general report compiled regarding the sources from which milk products are obtained throughout Canada for use aboard dining cars and dining rooms of railways engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

As the opportunity offered and time permitted, examinations were made of coachyards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under consideration, such examinations totalled 255. In addition to this, 1,100 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also the kitchens and pantries of 94 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. Forty-six passenger trains were completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation.

Forty-eight sources from which natural ice was obtained for chilling food or drinking water aboard common carriers were checked up and reported upon.

Public Works Health Act

This Act and the Regulations thereunder have been applied in construction and mining camps.

In the above connection, technical information and assistance have been given by this Branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects where relief labour was being used in the development of certain permanent structures.

Sanitation in National Parks

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the number of persons that annually make use of them. During the fiscal year

1935-36 the tourist registrations reached the record figure of 771,794 visitors and of this number 159,661 were citizens of the nearby United States. A great proportion of these transients travelled in automobiles and while in the park areas made use of the conveniences available in the camp grounds that are a feature of the various parks. One-third of the total registered at Point Pelee National Park in southwestern Ontario.

Shellfish Sanitation

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 23 shellfish producing areas, nineteen of these being located in Prince Edward Island and four in Nova Scotia. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work.

The distribution of the list of certified shellfish dealers was continued. The distribution of this list of certified dealers is of great importance in the effort being made by all concerned to maintain proper sanitary control of shellfish as offered to passengers on dining cars and in dining rooms of vessels operated in interprovincial and international traffic.

Housing

In line with the general public interest in slums and housing conditions throughout Canada, work was done by this Branch in co-operation with the local subcommittee of the National Construction Council and the Canadian Public Health Association.

Co-operation with Other Federal Agencies

Co-operative public health engineering work with other branches of the federal Government service has taken up considerable time. This included examinations of certain buildings and properties under the jurisdiction of the federal Government.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

Acting under authority of "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations," this service exists to prevent the introduction of infectious disease into Canada from without, either through the medium of water borne traffic, by air, or across our inland border.

During the past year all of the quarantinable diseases have been present in various countries and ports with which Canada has marine communication. Smallpox was widespread but did not develop dangerous epidemic proportions, although approaching such on the Asiatic coast during the latter part of the year. Cholera, typhus and yellow fever are not considered to be especially dangerous to Canada in view of the modern water supply systems of our larger cities, the delousing of all European immigrants prior to embarkation, and the absence of a known intermediate host for yellow fever in Canada.

Bubonic plague, through its presence in India, the East Indies, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and other scattered places, was of importance from the quarantine standpoint. This service took special action regarding 335 vessels arriving from plague infected ports. Included among these were 36 vessels loaded with grain from infected areas in South America. All of these vessels were rat-guarded while in port and given careful inspection. A total of 211 rats were recovered, following fumigation, from four of these vessels. Thirty-one vessels were fumigated before discharge of cargo, twenty-one of which fumigations were by request, to avoid trouble at subsequent unloading ports.

Altogether, 463 vessels were inspected for vermin, of which 121 were fumigated and 266 exempted, appropriate certificates on the international model being given. The remaining 76 were remanded to other ports, had their time

extended, or had the satisfactory condition of the vessel endorsed on their certificates. All of the above was performed without special delay to the vessel, except in one instance. This vessel had rats reported while unloading grain and as it was from an infected port, unloading was stopped and the vessel fumigated. It was subsequently found rat-free after completion of unloading so that a second fumigation was not necessary. There were 708 rats and 246 mice recovered after fumigation.

The quarantine medical officers exercised the usual sanitary supervision over the larger harbours.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service for vessels approaching via the Saint Lawrence river and the straits of Juan de Fuca resulted in an issue of 190 certificates.

During the year the medical officers of this service boarded and inspected a total of 2,819 vessels, with 286,209 people on board. There were no cases of quarantinable disease found. Twenty-two cases of minor infectious diseases and 21 intimate contacts were reported and hospitalization arranged, with the exception of four that continued with the vessel to New York.

Fines amounting to \$75 were imposed on vessels for infractions of the Quarantine Regulations.

As provided in the Quarantine Regulations, the local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland ports, and places of entry. The only special action taken at these ports was the fumigation of two vessels at North Sydney.

A special study of quarantine methods was made during the year. Since 1919, when the service was included in the Department of Health, it has quarantined 59 vessels, treated 108 cases of quarantinable disease and 5,041 contacts. Thirty-one of these vessels, 77 cases, and 3,082 contacts arrived at William Head in British Columbia. The last quarantines in the East were in 1921 at Saint John, N.B., in 1927 at Quebec, P.Q., and in 1929 at Halifax, N.S. As a result of the study, amendments were made to the Quarantine Regulations by which a vessel could report by wireless to the quarantine officer and if without disease and from non-infected ports, would be given permission to proceed to the port of destination. It would there be allowed to make customs entry but would be visited by a quarantine officer later, the declaration of health obtained, its fumigation status determined and appropriate action taken. It is hoped that this will permit some saving in personnel to the Service and will bring Canadian practice into conformity with the general world-wide trend, without lessening the authority or efficiency of the Service. This procedure is made available to all vessels on the Atlantic coast, but only to those from Europe coming via North America on the Pacific coast.

Through the kind co-operation of the Radio Service, Department of Transport, in securing the weekly health broadcasts from Saigon, it has been decided to permit vessels to discontinue bringing bills of health. The authority to require these documents in emergent conditions is retained.

Halifax, N.S.

There were not any of the major quarantinable diseases on board vessels arriving at the Port of Halifax.

A total of 471 ships were cleared during the year, 407 during the day time and 64 at night, with a total personnel of 68,653.

There were five deaths reported as having occurred at sea, but none from infectious diseases.

Of the 39 ships deratized during the year, 17 were from ports in which plague had occurred. Of a total of 76 rats recovered, 57 were found on one ship fumigated after coming from a plague-infected port. Sixty-four rats were found in the holds, one in the stores, nine in the poop and two in the fore-peak.

Saint John, N.B.

No cases of major quarantinable diseases occurred during the year, nor were there any of the minor infectious diseases reported.

There were 288 vessels cleared, 249 during the day and 39 during the night, with a total personnel of 14,320.

Twelve vessels were fumigated, 7 being from ports in which plague had occurred, and on one of these, a vessel loaded with maize from the Argentine, 15 rats were recovered.

Father Point, P.Q.

The past season has again been noticeable for the absence of cases of the graver quarantinable diseases.

Deaths were reported at sea on nine occasions, none from infectious diseases.

During the year, 1,201 vessels were inspected and granted pratique, 587 during the day and 614 during the night, of which total 329 were passenger carrying ships, with a total personnel of 128,677.

A total of 205 vessels were ordered inspected for vermin, 62 of these being routine and 143 as from plague-infected ports.

During the season, in compliance with the agreement with the United States, 98 ships proceeding to American ports on the Great Lakes were given duplicate pratique.

Montreal, P.Q.

A total of 201 vessels were inspected for vermin by the staff attached to the port of Montreal. These included inspections at Sorel and Trois Rivières. Of these, 136 were granted exemption certificates, 21 were fumigated, 18 were given extensions of time and 21 being found free from rats, had their last certificate accepted and certified as satisfactory, while 5 were remanded for final disposal to other ports.

Of the above, 61 were routine orders, 123 were mandatory as coming from ports in which plague had occurred and 17 were on the request of the vessel.

A total of 177 dead rats were found after fumigation, of which the greatest number on one ship was 58, this from a plague-infected port.

The ships inspected and exempted were found to be kept clean and the gradual elimination of rat harbourage was better this year than last.

William Head, B.C.

During the year, no cases of major or minor infectious diseases arrived on incoming vessels at William Head.

A total number of 859 vessels were inspected, 465 during the day and 394 during the night, with a total personnel of 74,559.

A total of 92 duplicate pratiques were given to vessels ultimately bound to United States ports. Eleven vessels were inspected for vermin, of which 9 were given exemption certificates and 2 were fumigated. One hundred and twenty vessels were remanded for inspection purposes, of which 63 were from plague-infected ports, 52 routine and 5 remands to other terminal ports.

Vancouver, B.C.

A total of 141 vessels were inspected for vermin, of which 69 were given exemption certificates, 42 fumigated and 30 remanded to other terminal ports, or had the satisfactory condition of the vessel endorsed on their certificate. A total of 344 rats and 23 mice were recovered. Two hundred and eighty-one rats were *R. Alexandrinus* and 64 *Mus Rattus*. Of these, 112 adult rats were examined for evidence of plague infection, all being negative.

Fifteen fumigations were done by request of the vessels.

All vessels from plague infected areas were rat guarded and kept under observation during the period of unloading through the kind co-operation and assistance of the harbour master. On one of these, 81 rats were found following fumigation.

Among other outside duties, 58 pilots were given medical examinations.

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1936-37, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel inspected						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen etc.	Port totals
		First class	Cabin class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Father Point, P.Q.	1,201	2,269	12,430	13,314	19,690	80,376	598	128,677
Halifax, N.S.....	471	465	4,547	5,212	12,809	45,532	88	68,653
St. John, N.B.....	288	714	119	0	28	13,395	64	14,320
William Head, B.C.....	859	6,136	4,932	932	7,279	55,257	23	74,559
Totals....	2,819	9,584	22,028	19,458	39,806	194,560	773	286,209

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION

Port	Vessels inspected and deratization exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Vessels inspected and certificates extended or endorsed	Total vessels inspected for vermin	Total rats recovered	Total mice recovered
Halifax, N.S.....	23	39	1	63	76	113
North Sydney, N.S.....	6	2	2	4	35	110
Saint John, N.B.....	6	12	1	19	35	110
Port Alfred, P.Q.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Quebec, P.Q.....	7	1	.....	8	3	.....
Trois Rivières, P.Q.....	11	3	3	17	27	.....
Sorel, P.Q.....	7	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Montreal, P.Q.....	128	20	40	188	176	.....
Victoria, B.C., including Esquimalt.....	9	2	.....	11	43	.....
Vancouver, B.C.....	69	42	30	141	344	23
Port Alberni, B.C.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....	266	121	76	463	708	246

LEPROSY AND LEPER STATIONS

Lazaretto at Bentinck Island, B.C.

Routine work has been carried out during the year, and the total number of patients is now reduced to three; particulars are shown below:—

Patients remaining from last year.. . . .	4
Admitted during the year.. . . .	1 (Jan. 27)
Died during the year.. . . .	0
Repatriated during the year.. . . .	2
Remaining in hospital.. . . .	3

Of those remaining one may be described as improving and two as stationary, one being bacteriologically positive and two negative, one being of mixed neural and cutaneous type and two neural. The usual bacteriological smears were made and examined.

Buildings and equipment have been kept in a good state of repair.

Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B.

At the close of the fiscal year there were seven patients in this institution, three males and four females. One male patient was discharged during the year as an arrested case. One patient was admitted during the year, a Chinese male.

Four of the patients are arrested cases, two are more or less at a standstill being bacteriologically positive at irregular intervals, the remaining case is improving. Their general health was good during the year.

The institution has been kept in a good state of repair. A new well was drilled during the year securing an adequate water supply. The connections and tanks have still to be completed. A new steam dryer was installed in the laundry.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

Part V of An Act respecting Shipping has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment to all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. A duty of two cents per registered ton is levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

Payment of these dues is obligatory on all vessels from foreign parts. This insures treatment for the crews of these vessels and protects the ports from being burdened with the expenditure incurred. In addition, there is included a considerable number of vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports composed of interprovincial coastwise, Government and fishing vessels.

The dues are not payable oftener than three times during each calendar year and not more than once on the same voyage on any ship arriving from any place out of Canada and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada. Ships engaged in the coasting trade are eligible to pay these dues when they arrive from a place out of Canada or from a port in another province, with the exception of those arriving at a port in Quebec from a port in Ontario, but those coasting within the limits of one province are exempt as the seamen on them may be covered by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or looked after just as other citizens of a municipality would be.

Vessels engaged exclusively in fishing may pay these dues, if they so desire, provided the vessel is registered in Canada and the first payment for the calendar year is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year.

Effective from August 1, 1936, amendments to Part V of the Canada Shipping Act extending its operation to ports on Hudson bay and James bay in Manitoba and Ontario, made more effective the collection of dues from coastwise

vessels, insured the payments of such dues and removed the liability for the care of shipwrecked, destitute or otherwise distressed seamen from the responsibilities under this section of the Act. Distressed seamen in Canada will in future be dealt with under the provisions of section 303 of the Act, and only in such manner as the Minister of Marine deems advisable.

Sick or injured mariners belonging to vessels that have paid these dues for the current calendar year are entitled to gratuitous treatment for a period of one year at any port in the province where these dues are collected, if they are sent to a designated doctor or hospital with a written recommendation from the officer in command of the vessel, endorsed as approved by the Collector of National Revenue.

In localities where hospitals are not readily available for the care of sick mariners who require hospitalization, the best arrangements possible are made by the renting of rooms in private houses for their care. These rooms might be termed emergency hospitals.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING YEAR 1936-37

General.. . . .	3,282
Nervous System.. . . .	170
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.. . . .	981
Circulatory System.. . . .	90
Respiratory System.. . . .	425
Gastro-Intestinal.. . . .	1,039
Lymphatic System.. . . .	44
Generative System.. . . .	243
Genito-Urinary System.. . . .	671
Skin.. . . .	566
Injuries.. . . .	1,700
Fractures.. . . .	228
Dislocations.. . . .	9
All others.. . . .	302
	<hr/> 9,750

Details of vessels, dues and expenditure are shown below:

Class of vessel	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1936	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1936, to Jan. 31, 1937	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$		\$	\$
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,181	199,884 65	74,617	109,433 28	1 47
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,114	8,565 23	8,186	50,864 38	6 21
Total.....	3,295	208,449 88	82,803	160,297 66	1 94

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
Head Office.....		389 03
Quebec.....	63,631 00	53,917 88
Nova Scotia.....	50,028 01	53,468 92
Ontario.....		555 00
Prince Edward Island.....	663 80	2,459 10
Manitoba.....	688 56	72 00
British Columbia.....	72,915 78	49,391 92
New Brunswick.....	16,597 76	13,271 75
Totals.....	204,524 91	173,525 60

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1936-37

	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary part-time.....	11	Nil	3	4	Nil	Nil	4	22
Total salaries.....	\$7,172 50	"	\$1,500 00	\$650 00	"	"	\$3,025 00	\$12,347 50
Total seamen treated.....	1,297	"	334	74	"	"	784	2,489
Total number of visits.....	8,324	"	656	158	"	"	2,894	12,032
Number sent to hospital.....	349	"	9	10	"	"	149	517
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists).....	99	12	33	71	Nil	Nil	55	270
Total seamen treated.....	(12)	(0)	(5)	(12)	"	"	(6)	(35)
Total number of visits.....	720	226	240	459	"	"	646	2,291
Number sent to hospital.....	2,704	392	849	1,665	"	"	1,864	7,174
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	62	11	43	99	"	"	439	654
Total ward patients.....	22	5	12	28	1	1	21	90
Total hospital days.....	563	23	164	687	1	1	973	2,412
Total out-patients.....	12,162	347	2,403	14,152	185	13	12,212	41,474
Total out-patient treatments.....	366	Nil	146	1,488	Nil	10	1,046	3,656
Private houses used as emergency hospitals.....	642	"	453	3,017	"	15	3,132	7,259
Total seamen treated.....	18	2	5	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	28
Total hospital days.....	76	6	6	3	"	"	"	91
	1,333	68	252	35	"	"	"	1,688

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

This service supplies medical advisers to the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. The overseas medical staff consists of five full-time Canadian doctors, two located at London, England, and three on the continent. There is also a roster of 569 British doctors situated at suitable places throughout the British Isles. The London office is a reviewing authority for all overseas examinations as well as being an examining centre for that area. The continental offices are located at Paris, Antwerp and Hamburg, with additional examining centres at Rotterdam, Bremen and Gdynia. The roster doctors are available to prospective immigrants at 100 examining centres in the London area, 78 in the Bristol area, 73 in the Liverpool area, 67 in the York area, 61 in Wales, 146 in Scotland, 33 in Northern Ireland and 11 in the Irish Free State. In this way, all prospective immigrants from overseas, except those from the Scandinavian countries are medically examined before being accepted by the immigration authority.

Medical supervision is also maintained at all the principal ports of entry in Canada. Any persons not examined overseas are here given special attention and a general supervision is exercised over all passengers to prevent the entry of any condition that might endanger the health of Canadian citizens or render the individual liable to become a public charge.

The Immigration Act of Canada provides that no immigrant, passenger, or other person, unless a Canadian citizen or having Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada who belongs to any of the "prohibited" classes mentioned in section 3 of the Immigration Act.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OVERSEAS

Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	6,407
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	31
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	274

CANADA

Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	6,072
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	7
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	34

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS OVERSEAS

In British Isles—

By Canadian Medical Officers.....	679
By British Roster doctors.....	1,402
	<hr/>
	2,081

On Continent of Europe—

By Canadian Medical Officers at—	
Paris.....	1,505
Hamburg.....	211
Bremen.....	122
Gdynia.....	1,634
Antwerp.....	770
Rotterdam.....	84
	<hr/>
	4,326

Total medical examinations overseas.....	<hr/> 6,407 <hr/>
--	-------------------

PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED PRIOR TO EMBARKATION
AND CERTIFIED AS "PROHIBITED" UNDER SECTION 3
OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT

Certified for	British		Continental	
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Totals
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects.....	9	4	5	18
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	1	3	5	9
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and defects.....	69	112	93	274
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	4	0	0	4
Totals.....	83	119	103	305

Persons shown in the foregoing table as coming under sections 3(a), (b) and (k) were not permitted to emigrate to Canada. Of the 274 persons medically certified as physically defective under section 3(c) of the Act, plus 23 persons previously so certified and brought forward from last year, the Department of Immigration permitted entry to 176 and rejected 110, leaving 11 for final disposal. There were thus 141 individuals prohibited of entry for medical reasons as follows:—

Section 3 (a).....	18
Section 3 (b).....	9
Section 3 (c).....	110
Section 3 (k).....	4
Total.....	141

IMMIGRANTS EXAMINED AT CANADIAN PORTS

Quebec.....	3,523
Halifax.....	1,751
Saint John.....	31
*North Sydney.....	417
Montreal.....	88
Vancouver.....	225
Victoria.....	37
	6,072

*Includes 5 at Sydney.

Persons were detained for medical treatment or observation in Departmental hospitals, as follows:—

	Admis- sions	Hospital days
Quebec.....	71	402
Halifax.....	19	199
Totals.....	90	601

Immigrants arrive at ocean ports from time to time with physical defects which are not considered sufficiently serious to justify their certification as "prohibited" under section 3 of the Immigration Act. A medical record is kept of such cases, however, for possible future reference.

DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 28 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in 9 of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in 19 cases the condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK HOSPITAL		Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants admitted.....	71		402
Sick mariners admitted.....	97		813
Totals.....	168		1,215
Dispensary.....	112		Treatments 249
MONTREAL			
Medical examinations—			
Immigrants.....			41
Non-immigrants (including 19 stowaways).....			388
Inmates applying for treatment (minor ailments).....			46
Medical reports.....			28
Civil servants.....			82
Visits to freight boats for medical examination of passengers.....			108
HALIFAX			
Civil detentions hospitalized (non-immigrants).....			2
Dispensary treatments.....			112
Medical examination of immigrants not previously examined overseas.....			150
Immigrants recorded for minor physical defects.....			14
Sick mariners examined.....			251
Sick mariners, number of treatments.....			280

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Much needed changes in laboratory accommodation have been effected during the past year. The whole bacteriological laboratory was re-planned and re-built and additional space made available for the pharmacological laboratories and the building assigned to the pharmacological laboratory for bio-assay work and rat colony development underwent structural changes and an additional laboratory for future vitamin assays was constructed.

In spite of the time lost through this reconstruction, a total of 1,013 samples was received, analyzed and reported upon—an increase of 605 samples over that of the previous year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

The samples received were as follows:—

Ice cream.....	560
Chocolate flavoured dairy drink.....	22
Miscellaneous foods.....	20
Gelatin.....	10
Culture milk.....	11
Oysters.....	23
Water samples.....	33
Biological products.....	93
Disinfectants.....	31
Medical specimens.....	122
Cultures.....	4
Total.....	929

Ice Cream

In co-operation with the Food and Drugs Branch, an extensive survey of ice cream sold in Canada was undertaken. Samples were examined for weight, volume, labelling and bacterial content. The Food and Drugs Branch determined the per cent of total solids and per cent of butter fat. Several samples were found to contain less than the prescribed limit of 10 per cent butter fat. These cases were immediately taken up by the various branch laboratories concerned. In general, the butter fat ranged from 10 per cent to 22 per cent; total solids 30 per cent to 47 per cent; weight 7 ounces to 23 ounces per pint brick; volume from 14 ounces to 30 ounces per pint brick.

Several new methods for determining the bacterial content of ice cream have been carefully studied. This aspect of the problem is being taken care of by a member of the staff, who has been appointed to serve on the Ice Cream Committee of the American Public Health Association, and it is expected that a decision in regard to a standard method will be made in the near future. From the samples studied it was obvious that, in general, the sanitary quality of ice cream is good, but there are a number of products offered for sale which should be improved. It may be necessary, therefore, to define a limit of bacterial content under the Food and Drugs Act in order to control the sanitary quality of ice cream.

Considerable variation was noted in respect to weight and volume, and regulations in this regard should be provided to protect the consumer against ice cream containing too much air and therefore light in weight; or too much water and therefore insufficient in food solids. Heretofore, methods had not been developed for the determination of the volume of packaged ice cream. In explanation, it might be stated that ice cream, although a solid, is sold by volume, and it is therefore necessary to have some practical method for the determination of the volume adequately to protect the public against ice cream that contains too much air or water. Some work undertaken by a member of the staff resulted in the development of a thoroughly practical method for determination of the volume of packaged ice cream. With the development of this method, it is now possible to apply a further control to the sale of ice cream.

Shellfish

As in previous years, a survey of oysters on the Canadian market was undertaken. A total of twenty-three samples of shell oysters was collected and subjected to analyses. In addition to the samples analyzed in this laboratory, a large number were handled by the laboratories of the City of Toronto in co-operation with the Department. In general, it may be stated that the oysters reaching the Canadian market are of good sanitary quality, but continued surveillance is necessary.

For several years the laboratory has been actively engaged in studies of the sanitary conditions of shellfish producing areas in the Maritime Provinces. This work has been carried on in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. During the past year an experimental relaying of oysters was undertaken. Approximately five barrels of oysters were collected from a polluted area and relayed in two small bays known to be perfectly safe and not subject to pollution by sewage. Bacteriological studies were conducted on the water overlying the oysters in the polluted area, on the oysters themselves and on the waters from the known safe areas. Approximately one month later samples of water and of the relayed oysters were collected for bacteriological study. As a result of this investigation it has been determined that, under Canadian conditions, it is practical and safe from a public health standpoint to relay oysters during the

month of August for purposes of self-purification. Further developments in this field may provide a useful method in the purification of shellfish which might otherwise be unsafe for consumption.

There has been a marked extension of the clam export business and numerous Canadian firms have entered the field. Several shucking establishments have been developed and now operate under departmental regulations. A special investigation of clam shucking as carried out by one of the larger fishing establishments in the Maritimes was undertaken.

The Department of Health of the Province of Nova Scotia reported to the department the occurrence of several deaths ascribed to the eating of poisonous mussels. Through co-operation with the laboratory, arrangements were made to have some preliminary studies undertaken by Dr. K. F. Meyer and his co-workers, of the University of California. Plans are being made to undertake a detailed survey of the problem within the departmental laboratories during the forthcoming year. It might be mentioned that this is the first authentic case of mussel poisoning reported in Canada. From the literature available on the subject it is believed that mussels become poisonous only during a relatively short time in the summer months. The poisonous properties of California mussels have been found to be due to a flagellate protozoan; whether or not the same organism is involved in the Canadian poisonings has not yet been determined. It will be necessary, therefore, to study the problem both in regard to the source of the poison and the distribution of mussels so affected.

At the request of the Department of Fisheries, detailed bacteriological surveys of the Bedeque bay area in Prince Edward Island and of the Shediac area in New Brunswick were undertaken. The data from these surveys are used by the Department of Fisheries in its developmental work in the oyster industry in the Maritimes.

Inspection

The yearly inspection of manufacturers licensed to manufacture for sale in Canada biological products mentioned or described in the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act was carried out. Co-operative advice in the development of a biological division was afforded one of the larger Canadian manufacturers.

Potency and Sterility Tests

A general survey of the market was made covering the potency of diphtheria antitoxin and diphtheria toxoid, and numerous specimens were checked for sterility and all found to be satisfactory.

Silver in Industry

Research into the use of silver as a method of preserving beverages and water was continued.

In regard to this whole problem, it might be explained that two firms have been actively engaged in the development and sale of equipment designed to treat water and various fluid foods; therefore, it has been considered necessary for this Department to undertake further fundamental studies of the principles involved.

Many other products have been analyzed and reported upon. One hundred and twenty-two medical specimens were received from various sources. Twenty-two samples of chocolate flavoured dairy milk collected from the local market were analyzed for bacterial count in accordance with the regulations. Twenty

miscellaneous foods were received and ten samples of gelatin. Thirty-one disinfectants were analyzed for phenol coefficients in accordance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

In regard to developments in the field of research on cancer, this branch has been maintaining close contact with various organizations engaged in the study of this disease.

It may be of interest to note that there has been developed in the laboratory a very active bacteriophage, which has been most gratifyingly successful in the treatment of boils and carbuncles among certain Civil Servants suffering from such afflictions.

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

Routine testing of market samples of biological products was made as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. Particular attention was paid to the arsphenamines, special products of digitalis and pituitary extracts (posterior lobe).

Reports were presented to committees and published in journals dealing with vitamins, arsphenamines and the general problems of biological testing, both as an international problem and as applied to Canada.

Arsphenamines

Market and special samples of the organic arsenical preparations, particularly neoarsphenamine have been tested for toxicity and therapeutic potency. The tests for therapeutic potency have been carried out by the method recently developed in this laboratory. A description of the method used and some results of the test will be published shortly.

Results of a study of trypanosomiasis in the white rat have been published. The work described in this paper was used in developing the method for therapeutic testing of neoarsphenamine referred to above.

A new Canadian Standard for neoarsphenamine has been compared with the International Standard, both in regard to toxicity and therapeutic value.

Market samples of sulpharsphenamine have been compared with the International Standard sulpharsphenamine in regard to toxicity.

Digitalis

Routine examination of digitalis products, especially tablets and capsules, was made to ensure that products offered for sale in Canada shall possess the potency required by the Regulations.

Studies on the deterioration of tincture of digitalis were continued in collaboration with other laboratories. The potency of the new U.S.P. XI Standard Digitalis Powder was determined in relation to the International Standard (1926) and the Canadian Standard preparations. The activity of Canadian grown digitalis (*D. purpurea* and *D. lanata*) was investigated.

Pituitary Extract (Posterior Lobe)

Market samples have been tested for their oxytocic potency.

A method for determining the antidiuretic potency of these preparations is under investigation. This is of interest in view of the fact that the League of Nations has recently defined an International Unit of antidiuretic activity.

Vitamins

Preparations for the assay of vitamin products are under way. A survey of the literature dealing with methods of assay has been made and methods were selected as a starting point for the work to be carried out in this laboratory. Collaboration with other laboratories in vitamin problems was carried on.

Ergot

The Canadian Standard for liquid extract of ergot was checked for its alkaloidal content and biological activity. Investigation of a published method for determining the ergometrine content of ergot preparations was made.

A total of 145 samples was submitted to biological and chemical tests, in addition to necessary investigations on methods of assay and potency and stability of standard preparations.

Distribution of Standards

The distribution of biological standards, both International and Canadian, has been continued. These included standards for neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine, digitalis and strophanthus, ergot, pituitary extract (posterior lobe), the oestrus producing hormone, epinephrine, vitamins A, B₁, C and D. Recently the Department has received limited quantities of the International Standards for the male sex hormone and for the benzolated oestrus producing hormone.

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF SICK LEAVE AND SUPERANNUATION ON MEDICAL GROUNDS WITHIN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The routine supervision of sick leave and superannuation on medical grounds throughout the Civil Service was carried on during the year as heretofore. In view of two circumstances, namely (1) that the records cannot be closed for two months after the end of the fiscal year and (2) the period of time then required to prepare a statistical study of records, the latter is of necessity not available for the current report.

Upon completion of analysis of the records for the year 1935-36, comparison with the records of 1934-35 showed an approximate equality in the average lost time per employee during those two years. However, one fact stands out which appears to be significant. In 1934-35, casual leave, that is sick leave upon their own declaration, was taken by employees to the extent of an average of two days per individual, whereas in 1935-36, the yearly average per individual was 1.5 days. In the British Post Office Department (156,000 permanent employees), such leave averages one day per employee per year.

In 1935-36 there was an actual decrease of approximately 13,500 days' absences on employees' own declaration, which represents the full working time of forty-five individuals for one year. However, in view of the fact that the number of employees under the medical supervisory scheme was increased in 1935-36 to 30,617 over 30,012 in 1934-35, theoretically there was a saving in casual leave of 15,308 days, representing the full working time of fifty-one employees for one year.

The average time lost per individual on medical certificate during 1935-36 was 5.9 days and the time lost on casual leave was 1.5 days, making a total of 7.4 days. The all-Canada figure for time lost amongst adult workers is reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be 5.5 days per individual. It is possible, however, that in the latter figure there is not included odd days' absences which are covered by casual leave in the Civil Service, but it would, on the other hand, include absences due to industrial accidents and disease from which Government employees are comparatively free.

In 1935-36 there were 139 employees retired on pension on account of ill health, as against a total of 112 in 1934-35. In the latter year, forty-five employees under the age of fifty years of age were so retired, whereas in 1935-36 sixty-nine under the age of fifty years were superannuated. In both years,

the permanently disabled cases fell in the same three major disease groups, namely, (1) cardio-vascular (2) nervous, including both organic and functional conditions (3) respiratory diseases, including tuberculosis.

The working of the present scheme of medical supervision of sick leave is still handicapped through lack of a workable method whereby a satisfactory confidential medical report could be furnished by the private physicians direct to the Medical Supervisory Division.

Modern industry recognizes a fact of fundamental importance, namely, that in any large organization the health of the workers is necessarily a primary consideration of the employer, not only in reducing loss of time and labour turnover due to sickness, but also in reducing the employer's liability to employees for benefits under any existing sickness and accident insurance and pension schemes. Hence, the modern practice in large organizations of establishing a medical supervisory division, the duties of which include the examination of all applicants for employment; the yearly examination of all employees with the extension of diagnostic services to the family physician; the supervision of sick leave which involves the following of acute illnesses of employees through the reports from and the co-operation of family physicians; the determination by examination of fitness of employees to return to duty after illness; the determination by examination of eligibility for the retirement of employees on pension on account of ill health; the supervision of working conditions from the health standpoint and the compatibility of individual employees with specific duties.

The relation of the above to the federal Civil Service has been the subject of much thought by officers of this department and the Civil Service Commission. During the past year, this division, as far as time and personnel would permit, has given special attention to two classes of cases: (1) those employees suffering from functional nervous disorders frequently designated as neurasthenia, nervous breakdown, nervous exhaustion, etc. (2) accidental injuries while in the course of duty, i.e. workmen's compensation cases. These two classes were selected chiefly because they stand high in the list of causes of lost time and are consequently of no little economic importance, particularly the latter, and, furthermore, the minimum of diagnostic equipment was required in this office in connection with investigation of such cases. These special investigations, although of necessity limited in number, were sufficient to show that a more comprehensive medical supervision would provide for the employer a marked saving in employees' working time and financial indemnities of real economic importance and, for the workers, an improvement in health and efficiency. These special investigations arose out of the routine review of more than 17,000 medical certificates submitted to this division and were included in the 3,500 examinations made in the Ottawa office and approximately 400 conducted in outside centres during the past year.

During the year the Civil Service Commission instituted the first official investigation from the health standpoint into working conditions in the service. A small group of employees doing special work in one of the larger departments was made the subject of the investigation by a board composed of a representative of the Department of Labour, the medical officer in charge of this division in the Department of Pensions and National Health, and a consulting physician practising in Ottawa. An illuminating report with regard to conditions found was submitted by the board to the Civil Service Commission. The commission has the report under consideration at the present time.

The statistical analysis of the records for 1935-36, as broken down into tables, charts and graphs, is being published as a separate report.

STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1937

	Staff			Salaries (Annual rate less 5%)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office, Ottawa.....	74	23	97	155,973	23,964	179,937
"A" Province of Quebec.....	30	14	44	67,698	11,698	79,396
"B" " Nova Scotia.....	11	24	35	22,572	25,096	47,668
"D" " Ontario.....	13	1	14	23,826	720	24,546
"G" " Manitoba.....	6	3	9	12,654	2,808	15,462
"H" " Saskatchewan.....	1		1	1,653		1,653
"I" " Alberta.....	2		2	3,135		3,135
"J" " British Columbia.....	16	18	34	31,887	19,465	51,352
"K" " New Brunswick.....	8	11	19	14,913	13,284	28,197
"M" " Foreign.....	10		10	27,693		27,693
Total.....	171	94	265	362,004	97,035	459,039

Seasonal employees*.....\$ 7,345

*During the navigation season 9 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION,
THE PENSION APPEAL COURT, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1938



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DOMINION OF CANADA

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AND NATIONAL HEALTH

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FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1938



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. POWER,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

June 30, 1938.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

1937-1938

Head Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa

MINISTER

The Hon. C. G. Power, M.C., K.C.

DEPUTY MINISTER

R. E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

J. W. McKee

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Chief Administrative Assistant:
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Chief Pensions Advocate:
C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.

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N. MacL. Harris, M.D.

*Chief, Proprietary or Patent Medicine Divi-
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Chief, Narcotic Division:
C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Chief, Public Health Engineering Division:
G. H. Ferguson, M.C., B.A.Sc.

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DEPARTMENTAL PURCHASING AGENT

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ARCHITECT

W. H. George, M.R.A.I.C.

CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

G. W. F. Hodgins, M.C.

*Appointed Commissioner, War Veterans' Allowance Board, June 2, 1938.
**Deceased June 24, 1938.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Office *Daly Building, Ottawa*

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The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman

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R. J. Kee, M.D.

REGISTRAR

T. H. Warren

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F. J. G. Garneau, E.D.

**J. L. Melville, M.C., E.D.

Medical Adviser—H. A. Bowie, M.D.

SECRETARY

W. C. N. Marriott, E.D.

*Appointments expired May 31, 1937.

**Appointed June 2, 1938.

PENSIONS BRANCH

District Offices—

- "A" District, Province of Quebec—
Head Office, 379 Common St., Montreal, P.Q.
Branch Office, Belanger Block, Quebec, P.Q.
- "B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
- "C" District, Eastern Ontario—
Head Office, Elgin Building, Ottawa, Ont.
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.
- "D" District, Central Ontario—
Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.
- "E" District, Western Ontario—
Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.
- "G" District, Manitoba—
Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.
- "H" District, Saskatchewan—
Head Office, Dominion Public Building, Regina, Sask.
Branch office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
- "I" District, Alberta—
Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.
Branch Office, Strathcona Postal Station, Strathcona, Alta.
- "J" District, British Columbia—
Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Vancouver, B.C.
- "K" District, New Brunswick—
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office—*Sun Life of Canada Building, London, S.W.1, England

DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, P.Q.
Rockhead Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Offices in Canada

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Savard Park.
Montreal—Immigration Building.
Halifax—Immigration Building.
Saint John—Immigration Building.
North Sydney—Immigration Building.
Vancouver—Immigration Building.
Victoria—Immigration Building.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH—*Concluded*

Offices Overseas

British Isles—

London—Sun Life of Canada Building.

France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.

Belgium—Antwerp—9 Quai Van Dyck.

Germany—Hamburg—12 Alsterglaciis.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.

Halifax—43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).

Montreal—379 Common Street.

Toronto—59 Victoria Street.

Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.

Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING BRANCH

District Offices—

Montreal—379 Common Street.

St. Catharines—Bank of Nova Scotia Building.

Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.

Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER
TO THE REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The HON. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1937-38.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

Health Organization, League of Nations

The newly constituted Health Committee of the League of Nations met in January and laid down a work program. The Health Organization of the League of Nations, as now constituted, consists of a Health Committee and a General Advisory Health Council. The former is the technical advisory organ of the General Advisory Health Council and comprises twelve members. These consist of the President of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiene publique, who is Vice-Chairman ex-officio, and eleven members appointed for three years by the General Advisory Health Council. The latter, popularly known as The Council, consists of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiene publique established by international agreement at Paris on December 9, 1907.

While the duty of the Health Committee is to lay down a general program of work for the duration of its term of office, that of the General Advisory Health Council is to consider, discuss, advise or report on any question submitted by the Health Committee and to transmit to the Health Committee any question which it considers that the Health Committee should study.

The Council approved the three-year program of work drawn up by the Health Committee which covers the following subjects: Epidemiological information and health statistics, biological standardization, malaria, opium, nutrition, housing, radiological treatment of uterine cancer, unification of methods of determining the morphine content of raw opium, revision of the international nomenclature of diseases, physical fitness, leprosy, rural hygiene, the treatment of rabies, typhus, co-operation with certain Governments and liaison with health administrations, etc.

The program, as outlined above, is being carried out by technical commissions. The Health Committee was authorized to consult experts on biology, serology, nutrition, housing and physical fitness and to convene a Periodical Conference of Directors of European Schools and Institutes of Hygiene.

The international list of the causes of death is being revised by a joint committee consisting of six representatives of the International Institute of Statistics and six representatives of the Health Organization of the League. The object is to make national public health statistics internationally comparable. It is the intention to continue the "health indices" study of 1936, the

object of the study being to find some way of indicating the state of health in different countries by indices of vitality and health and to relate these to geographic, social and economic conditions and to medical and public health services. This is of particular interest as the Department of Pensions and National Health has set up a standard morbidity code based on, and consonant with, the international list of the causes of death.

The Health Committee was asked by the Council to deal with the prevention of epidemics, which was recommended in the report of the Health Mission to Spain, and, in particular, with regard to the control of typhus. The experts, after an exchange of views, drew up measures to be taken in the event of a threatened epidemic of typhus.

The Council, having considered a report submitted by the Council Committee for Technical Collaboration between the League of Nations and China, invited the Assembly to increase the credits that are customarily voted each year for technical collaboration with China.

The Housing Committee drew up a report on the hygiene of housing conditions, and the inquiry into Nutrition was continued. National administrations were requested to set up National Committees to deal with physical education on the same lines as those for Nutrition and Housing.

The work of the Eastern Bureau, Singapore, which comprises the distribution of epidemiological information by wireless, by cable and by bulletin, was continued. The wireless reports of the Bureau, transmitted by the Saigon Broadcasting Station, were received weekly in Canada through the co-operation of the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. These were received at the Lulu Island, B.C., Station. They were of great value in keeping port physicians in Canada informed in regard to the prevalence of quarantinable diseases in Eastern ports and, particularly, in respect of cholera in China and Japan following the inception of the Sino-Japanese conflict. The activities of Eastern countries fostered by the Health Organization to control the spread of cholera during that period helped to prevent dissemination of that disease through Eastern ports. It was proposed during the year that the Eastern Bureau prepare a film illustrating the activities of that Bureau. Such a film would prove of very great interest.

An Intergovernmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene was held at Bandoeng. Arising from the Conference were discussions on health surveys, malaria, plague, tuberculosis, pneumonia and fly control.

The Advisory Council held its tenth meeting at Bandoeng at the time of the Rural Hygiene Conference. Two recommendations were approved: (1) That consideration should be given to the desirability of ensuring that all passengers leaving smallpox-infected ports should be required to produce evidence of immunity against the disease; (2) That strict attention be given to the enforcement of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris 1926, which deals with the supervision of deratization exemption certificates. The former is of particular interest to Canada as smallpox is not infrequently brought to the Quarantine Station at William Head by ships from such ports. Frequent deratization of vessels from plague-infected ports is also of great importance.

World Health

The most important incident in the field of world health in 1937 was the outbreak of cholera following the inception of the Sino-Japanese conflict. This occasioned a considerable amount of alarm in Eastern ports as it was feared that the disease might spread widely through shipping. Making its appearance in Shanghai during the week ended July 30, it spread to Canton and Hong Kong and it is stated that in the former city 5,000 cases occurred. The disease was reported at Hankow, Hanchow, Nanking, Ning-po and Swatow. Reports indi-

cate that the incidence was greatest in the month of September, new cases occurring during October, November and December. It was carried to Tokuyama, Hiroshima and Kobe by Japanese troops. The imposition of active quarantine measures prevented widespread dissemination of the disease. Passengers and crews of vessels proceeding to Canada were inoculated before embarkation and measures taken to prevent the entrance of the disease at ports of arrival. In September, the Chinese Government requested technical assistance from the League of Nations in the prevention and control of epidemics and in the general relief of the civilian population and refugees. The League of Nations Assembly decided to vote the sum of two million Swiss francs to carry out an anti-epidemic campaign in China with the result that three anti-epidemic units provided with all the necessary sanitary material were formed, and provision made for the isolation, observation and treatment of infectious cases. Provision was made for the establishment in China of an Epidemic Commission consisting of the head of the Chinese Health Administration, of the Technical Adviser of the League of Nations to that Administration, and of three Epidemic Commissioners each in charge of an anti-epidemic unit. In India and Burma the number of cases reported was *160,283 and the deaths 79,317, as compared with 252,000 cases in 1936, 330,000 in 1935, and 286,000 in 1934. This indicates an improvement in the incidence of this disease in those countries.

There was very little change in the situation in regard to plague, there being reported 33,073 cases and 16,778 deaths in India. Cases were reported in the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru and in endemic areas in Africa. In the United States plague infection was confirmed on fleas found on squirrels in the States of Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, California, Montana, Washington and Utah.

Yellow fever was recorded in Equatorial, Occidental and West Africa, the French Sudan, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Brazil. The disease has not been reported in Peru since April, 1937, or in Bolivia since May, 1936. The number of cases and deaths is not of as much importance as the number of places affected and the recurrence of cases in those places, as they indicate the diffusion and persistence of yellow fever infection.

Smallpox occurred widely, India leading the world with 98,629 cases and 24,544 deaths. In the United States there were 10,632 cases. In England and Continental Europe the incidence was low, whereas in Africa an increase was noted in French West Africa, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Senegal, as well as in the Belgian Congo and Eritrea, fresh foci appearing in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Provisional data for the first quarter of 1937 indicated some improvement from the standpoint of prevalence in respect of typhus in Eastern Europe in comparison with the corresponding period of 1936. A decrease in incidence was observed in the greater part of Poland. During the first three months of the year 14,057 cases were notified as against 16,077 for the same period in the previous year. In Roumania 3,071 cases were registered up to March 23, 1937, as against 2,619 cases during the first three months of 1936. Provisional figures showed a further decline in typhus in Chile. The decline has been progressive since the epidemic of 1933-34. In China typhus appeared in December, which is much earlier than usual, and was of a sporadic nature in January, 1938, in spite of its spread among troops and refugees. During the first three months of 1938 typhus prevailed in epidemic proportions in Morocco, due to widespread migration towards the urban centres, which resulted from meagre harvests in South Morocco. The epidemic was much more serious than that of 1928. Energetic measures have been taken in Morocco by the Government to assist the rural populations with disinsectisation and mass vaccination with Blanc's vaccine, about 60,000 vaccinations being performed.

*All figures are provisional.

Algeria suffered considerably from typhus during 1937, where it was epidemic. During 1937 the situation in regard to typhus was apparently good in Egypt but in the early part of 1938 there was an increase in the number of cases. In North America there was a slight increase in the mild endemic type of typhus as compared with the previous year. In the three southern states, Georgia, Texas and Alabama, no change in the general epidemiological characteristics of the disease in recent years has occurred although the greater proportion of cases appears to occur in rural areas. The discovery of a new reservoir of the disease, in a species of field mouse, may be the explanation of the transmission from urban to rural areas in the Southern States. In Mexico there was a definite decline of typhus incidence which began in Mexico City and other towns. The case fatality, however, was very high, reaching 28.5 per cent in Mexico City. In Guatemala 119 cases were reported in 1937 as compared with 497 in the previous year. The case fatality rate usually exceeds 25 per cent.

There was little change in the situation in the United States with regard to Rocky Mountain spotted fever apart from the decline in the states of Montana and Wyoming, which began in the year 1936. The geographic distribution of the disease was unchanged.

There was a definite increase in the morbidity of infantile paralysis in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Jugo-Slavia and in the United States, where it reached epidemic proportions in several states of the East North Central group, the greatest number of cases occurring during the months of August and September. In North America the incidence exceeded the usual seasonal increase and in Canada it was epidemic in the province of Ontario.

An increase in the incidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis was observed in the United States, Germany, Poland, Italy, Cyprus, Turkey and China.

There was no important epidemic of encephalitis lethargica during the year. Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Denmark reported more cases than in the previous year, whereas in England a decline was noted. In the United States there were 1,068 cases as compared with 707 in the previous year; of these, 190 occurred in Missouri, which was the principal focus of the 1933 epidemic; 43 were recorded in Kansas, 104 in Illinois and 121 in New York State. The seasonal maximum was reached in the United States during the month of September.

Influenza and pneumonia were responsible for a great many deaths, the highest peak of influenza being reached during the months of January and February in all countries, with a slight rise during November and December. This was reflected in the mortality rates for those months. The United States reported 290,232 cases of influenza, Denmark 108,121, Finland 31,277 and Norway 70,304. These are merely put forward as an index of the prevalence of influenza. Reporting of cases of influenza is so incomplete that it is difficult to make comparisons between countries.

Undulant fever, which is becoming an increasingly important problem in Canada, was reported in a number of countries. Italy reported 3,248, the United States 2,428, Malta 1,037, Denmark 579, France 485, Sweden 179 and Canada 179 cases.

One of the most severe outbreaks of measles in recent years was experienced in Hawaii, the death rate being 41.7 per 100,000.

The zone of prevalence of tularaemia has been increased by the discovery of a new focus in Central Europe, 274 cases being reported in Moravia and 95 in Slovakia since the disease appeared in October, 1936. In practically all cases the origin was contact with infected hares. Since the disease was first noted in 1911 in California, it has been reported in a number of countries.

In spite of the preventive educational campaign which has been carried on in many countries throughout the world, diphtheria is still too prevalent.

In the United States 26,769 cases were reported, in Germany 139,532 cases with 5,034 deaths, in Poland 20,021 cases and 1,132 deaths and in Yugo-Slavia 9,569 cases and 682 deaths. In England and Wales there were 57,926 cases.

There was no definite change in the general death rate throughout the world apart from the increase due to the number of influenza deaths in January and February and in November and December. The following comparative death rates of countries and cities are an indication of the mortality trend: Netherlands, 8·8; New Zealand, 9·1; Canada, 9·9; Switzerland, 11·4; England and Wales, 12·5; Czechoslovakia, 13·4; Scotland, 13·9; Hungary, 14·1; Zurich, 8; Amsterdam, 8·9; Winnipeg, 9; Toronto, 9·2; Copenhagen, 10·3; Chicago, 10·4; New York, 10·7; Montreal, 11·1; Stockholm, 11·3; Hamilton, 11·4; Vancouver, 11·7; Paris, 11·9; London, 12·3; Washington, 12·7; Berlin, 12·9; Los Angeles, 13·4; Liverpool, 13·5; Quebec, 13·7; Edinburgh, 14·1; St. Louis, 14·1; San Francisco, 14·3; Belfast, 14·4; Ottawa, 14·7; Glasgow, 14·8; Dublin, 14·9; Algiers, 17·2.

The situation in respect to public health throughout the world shows improvement.

State of Health of the People of Canada

The estimated population of Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as of June 1, 1937, was 11,106,000. The marriage rate for the year 1937 was 7·9 per 1,000 of population, the highest rate being in Manitoba 8·5, and the lowest in Saskatchewan 6·2. The birth rate was 19·8 per 1,000 of population as compared with 20·0 for 1936. The total number of live births in 1937 was 219,988 and in 1936, 220,371. The greatest number of births occurred in the Province of Quebec, 75,635, giving a rate of 24·1 per 1,000 of population.

The number of deaths at all ages in Canada during the year 1937 was 113,694,* a death rate per 1,000 of population of 10·2, which is higher than that of 1936, when it was 9·7.

CRUDE AND STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES, 1937 ⁽¹⁾

Province	Crude Rate	Standardized Rate
Canada ⁽²⁾	10·2	9·5
Prince Edward Island.....	12·3	8·4
Nova Scotia.....	11·2	8·5
New Brunswick.....	12·3	10·3
Quebec.....	11·3	11·1
Ontario.....	10·4	8·4
Manitoba.....	8·5	8·1
Saskatchewan.....	7·3	7·7
Alberta.....	8·0	8·3
British Columbia.....	10·6	8·9

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary figures. ⁽²⁾ Not including Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

NOTE.—The standardized rate has been computed directly for the Prairie Provinces from sex and age specific death rates, on the assumption that the sex and age composition of the population was similar to that of the Census of 1936. For the remaining provinces and Canada as a whole, it has been assumed that the proportion of standardized rates to crude moved in arithmetic progression between 1921 and 1931, and continued to move in the same progression after 1931. This assumption so long after the Census of 1931 can only be expected to give standardized rates approximately correct.

*All figures for 1937 are provisional.

The total number of deaths in all Canada under one year of age was 16,675, a rate of 76 per 1,000 live births. This is an increase over the year 1936, when the rate was 66.

One thousand and sixty-seven women died of maternal causes in 1937, giving a death rate of 4.9 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the previous year, when there were 1,233 deaths with a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births. Prince Edward Island had the highest maternal death rate, 5.8, and Nova Scotia the lowest, 2.7.

There was a very slight increase in the number of deaths from heart disease in the year 1937, there being 16,831 deaths reported, a rate of 151.5 per 100,000 of population, as compared with 16,424 in 1936, a rate of 149.1 per 100,000 of population. Ontario had the highest rate, 194.7, and Saskatchewan had the lowest, 93.6.

Cancer was the cause of 11,961 deaths in 1937, giving a rate of 107.7 per 100,000 of population. This is a little higher than 1936, when the number of deaths was 11,694 and the rate 106.2 per 100,000. The mortality rates were as follows: Prince Edward Island 147.3, British Columbia 138.3, Nova Scotia 131.9, Ontario, 122.5, New Brunswick 105.7, Manitoba 102.9, Quebec 96.7, Alberta 76.9, and Saskatchewan 73.4.

The number of deaths from diseases of the kidneys was 6,894, with a rate of 62.1 per 100,000 of population, a small increase over 1936 when the number of deaths was 6,746 with a rate of 61.2. Prince Edward Island had the highest rate, 103.2 per 100,000 of population and Manitoba the lowest, 30.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1936 Quebec had the highest death rate from kidney diseases and Alberta the lowest.

Communicable diseases reported to the Department of Pensions and National Health by the Bureau of Statistics for the year 1937 numbered 222,986, a rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of population. The total number of deaths recorded from these diseases was 22,843, a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 of population. The total number of communicable diseases reported in 1936 was 239,781, a rate of 21.8 per 1,000 of population and the total number of deaths 19,354, a rate of 1.76 per 1,000. While the number of cases reported for 1937 is less than for 1936, the number of deaths has increased by 3,489.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis reported for 1937 was 8,443 with 6,650 deaths. In 1936 there were 8,609 cases reported with 6,763 deaths. The death rate for 1937 was 59.9 per 100,000 of population as compared with 61.4 for 1936. Quebec had the highest death rate, 88.3, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 31.5.

Pneumonia showed an increase of 412 in the number of deaths over the previous year. In 1937 there were 7,725 deaths and in 1936 there were 7,313. The death rate per 100,000 of population was 69.6 in 1937.

There was a large increase in the number of cases of influenza reported in 1937 as compared with 1936. For 1937 the cases reported numbered 63,147 and the deaths numbered 5,254, giving a death rate of 47.3 per 100,000 of population, while in 1936, the cases reported numbered 6,737 and the deaths numbered 3,113. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Province of Manitoba with Quebec and Ontario following. The incidence was highest in the months of February and March.

The total number of cases of diphtheria was 3,113, and the deaths 369, a rate of 3.3 per 100,000 of population. In 1936 the total number of cases and deaths, respectively were 2,043 and 258. Diphtheria thus showed an increase in both morbidity and mortality, the greatest number of deaths, 278, (8.9 per 100,000) occurring in the Province of Quebec. The City of Quebec had the highest death rate due to diphtheria of any world city reported by the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Fifty-seven thousand four hundred and thirteen cases of measles were reported and 3,486 cases of German measles. The deaths recorded numbered 827, of which 8 were from German measles, a total increase of 421 deaths over the year 1936.

During the year 1937 there were 16,735 cases and 268 deaths from scarlet fever, a decrease from the previous year of 4,425 in the number of cases but an increase of 24 in the number of deaths.

Typhoid fever was responsible for 307 deaths, of which 176 occurred in the Province of Quebec, and paratyphoid fever for 22 deaths. Both of these showed an increase over the previous year.

There were 3,880 cases of infantile paralysis reported for 1937, of which 2,544 occurred in the Province of Ontario. There were 200 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.8 per 100,000 of population. There was a large increase in the incidence of infantile paralysis over the year previous when the number of cases amounted to 970 and the deaths to 97. The Province of Ontario carried out an investigation in respect of the value of convalescent serum as a treatment and of nasal spraying as a preventive. The evidence that was adduced would appear to indicate that the former is of doubtful value and the latter of no value and that, in some cases, spraying caused loss of sense of smell for a period of six months.

There were 156 cases and 93 deaths reported from cerebrospinal meningitis as compared with 134 cases and 103 deaths in 1936.

Encephalitis lethargica gave a total of 21 cases and 50 deaths recorded.

The number of cases of undulant fever reported remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 179. There were, however, 11 deaths as compared with 8 in 1936.

There were 59 cases of smallpox and 2 deaths during the year 1937. Fifty-five of the cases occurred in Alberta, 3 in Saskatchewan and 1 in British Columbia. One death occurred in Alberta and one in British Columbia. The death in British Columbia occurred at the William Head Quarantine Station, the individual who died having been a passenger on a Pacific liner.

Four cases of leprosy were reported, 2 in New Brunswick, 1 in Quebec and 1 in British Columbia. There was 1 death in New Brunswick.

Accidental deaths in 1937 amounted to 6,215 and deaths from automobile accidents 1,626. In 1936 these amounted to 6,388 and 1,316 respectively.

During the year there were 976 suicides as compared with 928 in 1936.

In June the Executive of the Canadian Medical Association requested the Cancer Study Committee of the Association to set up within the Association a Department of Cancer Control and to establish a Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer. A Board of Directors of the Department of Cancer Control was established under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Association. The Board comprises a committee of eight doctors with the addition of the Chairman of the Cancer Committee of each Provincial Medical Association. Preparations were made for the compilation of a concise, comprehensive book dealing with early signs and symptoms of cancer.

The Treasurer of the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund granted \$14,000 a year for the use of the two undertakings for education of the public and profession, together with other proposed studies of existing diagnostic and treatment facilities.

In respect of tuberculosis, there was a definite increase in case finding facilities and all provinces report an increase in the number of examinations made. Ontario increased its number of clinic centres. The increase in treat-

ment beds was the greatest in some years and additional beds have been utilized in hospitals. The Province of Ontario passed a Sanatorium Act by which the province assumes the full cost of indigents, thereby relieving municipalities of this burden. This practically means that free treatment is now available to everyone in the province. In three provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario, free treatment is provided. This affects a population of over five million people. A very definite advance was made in the control of tuberculosis among Indians. The reduction in mortality is most gratifying.

In the field of mental hygiene the year was notable for the introduction of "insulin shock" and "metrazol" therapies for dementia praecox, the results of which were very encouraging. In each of the provinces special studies were made in co-operation with the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

One of the most important advances in public health during the year was the establishment of four new divisions of the National Health Branch, namely, Child and Maternal Hygiene, Epidemiology, Industrial Hygiene, and Publicity and Health Education.

Two of the more serious public health problems that confront us in Canada to-day are the high infantile and maternal mortality rates. Canada has the unenvious distinction of having an unduly high infantile and maternal mortality rate. Experience has shown that, where a definite plan has been adopted with the object of reducing child and maternal mortality, the results have been encouraging. The newly created division will co-operate with and correlate the activities of all health organizations engaged in the work of the reduction of child and maternal mortality. A Scientific Advisory Committee on the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, consisting of five outstanding Canadian obstetricians, was formed to act in an advisory capacity to the Division.

While the provinces have made great advances in the control of communicable diseases, there are many problems which are required to be solved. The Division of Epidemiology, in co-operation with the provinces, will carry out special epidemiological studies with the assistance of the Laboratory of Hygiene and Investigation Division. Two special studies were projected during the year, one into the existence of sylvatic plague and Rocky Mountain spotted fever in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the other into mussel poisoning in the Province of Nova Scotia. The proximity of rodent plague to the Canadian border, infected ground rodent fleas having been found in the States of Washington and Montana, in the latter state within 150 miles of the Canadian border, and the occurrence of Rocky Mountain spotted fever in Alberta and British Columbia in 1936, together with the prevalence of wood ticks in both provinces as well as two deaths from poisoning by the ingestion of mussels at Digby, Nova Scotia, has made such studies imperative.

The object of industrial hygiene is the protection and improvement of the health of industrial workers. It has become an integral part of public health. Comprehensive surveys in many countries have shown that illnesses in industry have increased in direct ratio to the widespread use of hazardous processes and noxious materials. Unhealthful occupations increase the incidence of tuberculosis, pneumonia, the degenerative diseases of the heart, kidneys and of the nervous system. In addition to lowered health standards of workers, there have developed serious economic problems. The Division will conduct special studies regarding illnesses in industry and will disseminate to health bodies scientific knowledge in respect of industrial diseases. An endeavour will be made by the Division to encourage industrial establishments to adopt a uniform morbidity code, which has been prepared by the Department of Pensions and National Health, in order that sound comparisons may be made with regard to illnesses in various industries. An Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, comprising representatives of the Department of Pensions and National Health,

the National Research Council, Department of Labour, Department of Mines and Resources, Trade organizations, Universities and the Canadian Public Health Association, was formed to act as consultants to the Chief of the Division.

For many years it has been felt that the education of the public in respect of public health has been dealt with inadequately. On a number of occasions the subject of health education and publicity was discussed by the Dominion Council of Health and it was recommended that the Department of Pensions and National Health should establish a Publicity Division to act as a centre for the production and dissemination of literature and other media of educating the public on the subject of public health. It is the intention of the Department to supplement the work that has been carried on in this field by the provinces and by voluntary organizations with the object of educating the public through newspapers, radio, motion pictures, exhibits and other practical means.

The formation of a National Council on Nutrition by the Department, implementing the recommendation of the Health Section of the League of Nations for the creation of National Committees on Nutrition, met with an immediate response by scientific bodies and by the public. Following preliminary meetings composed of representatives of this Department, of Agriculture, Labour and the National Research Council, the personnel of the Council was named. It is comprised of representatives of the above mentioned Departments of the Government, Universities, scientists, economists and consumers' representatives. A Scientific Advisory Committee of experts was also created. The National Health Branch was the means of obtaining financial assistance for instituting a nutritional study at Toronto under the auspices of Toronto University and in Alberta under the auspices of the University of Alberta. A program was laid down for the ensuing year.

The National Health Branch made plans to co-operate with the Provincial Department of Health of Manitoba and the Rockefeller Foundation in a study of maternal care and general morbidity in the Province of Manitoba.

Provision was also made for co-operating with the Connaught Laboratories and the Laboratory of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, in a study of food constituents which is being conducted under the auspices of the University of Toronto.

The study of sickness among civil servants was continued and plans laid down for an epidemiological study of morbidity and mortality in Canada.

Two representatives of the National Health Branch acted as members of the Committee on Health and Sanitation appointed to draw up the National Building Code.

Meetings of the Dominion Council of Health were held in June and October, at which various topics were discussed. Among the more important were the standardization of serodiagnostic tests for syphilis, the sanitary control of automobile trailers and trailer camps, medical care of Indians, venereal disease grants, provincial regulations regarding the use of hydrocyanic acid gas, maternal demonstration areas and the creation of a National Nutrition Committee and a National Committee for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. The control of outbreaks of poliomyelitis was given serious consideration.

The National Health Branch co-operated with the various Departments of the Government and notably the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in reviewing continuities on foods and drugs and public health topics. Very many continuities were reviewed with the result that the type of advertising now being broadcast has improved very materially although there is room for further improvement, as it is felt that all continuities of foods and drugs are not being submitted before being broadcast. Co-operation was extended to the National Research Council in the creation of the Associated Committee on Medical Research.

The National Health Branch received fullest co-operation from the various Departments of the Government, especially Agriculture, which joined the Department in the survey of rodent plague and Rocky Mountain spotted fever and gave assistance in the control of foodstuffs and in nutrition; the Department of Fisheries which co-operated in the sanitary supervision and licensing of shellfish areas; The National Research Council which gave co-operation with the National Council on Nutrition, as also did the Department of Labour.

The year 1937 was one of the most progressive in the history of the National Health Branch.

PENSIONS BRANCH

Treatment Branch

In addition to the regular activities of the Treatment Branch of the Department, in respect to examinations, hospitalization, and out-patient treatment of ex-soldiers, the department, during the past year, has further extended its help, in the way of advice on purely technical medical matters, to other such Government departments as have no central medical supervising officers.

The salaried eye specialists of the department, during the past year, have been required to check up the applicants for pensions to the blind under the Old Age Pension Act, and several additional temporary specialists have been appointed on schedule of fees to assist in that work.

Notwithstanding the deaths among pensioners, the treatment clientele from which patients may be drawn remains about the same on account of new pensions being granted. In addition to that, by the minister's special authority, more patients are now being taken in on compassionate grounds who had good service in France and are indigent and curable. This particular work is to be further extended. The number of patients in departmental hospitals shows very little variation during the past four years, but the patients who are in hospital are as a rule more disabled on account of age and non-service related conditions, and require more nursing and hospital care than patients in civilian hospitals.

Further additions have been made during this past year to the technical equipment in the hospitals, particularly in the physiotherapy and laboratory branches.

The new disturbed wards at Westminster were completed early last spring and have fully warranted the expenditure. The T.B. pavilion at Westminster was abolished, as such, and was refitted for a veterans' club with very satisfactory results. The new ward for insane patients at Ste. Anne's Hospital has also been completed and will fill a long-felt want. Other than the above there have been no additions to hospital buildings, but it is hoped that during the coming year a suitable hospital will be constructed at Vancouver.

Workmen's Compensation

Three hundred and seventeen pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards were injured while engaged in industry. The department reimbursed Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers \$39,997.40. The previous year the number of cases was 260 and the expenditure \$18,590.27.

Unemployment Assistance

The issue of unemployment assistance to pensioners who are out of employment continues to be one of the major activities of the department. Eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-nine men were granted assistance during the year as against 12,322 in 1936-37. The expenditure was \$2,232,397.73, being a decrease of \$202,887.57 compared with the previous fiscal year.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

A summary of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year, prepared by the chairman, will be found on pages 57 and 58; statistics are on pages 59 to 76.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance

During the year 519 policies were surrendered for cash as against 586 in 1936-37 and 694 in 1935-36. The death claims show a decrease as compared with the previous year. In 1937-38 there were 275; in 1936-37, 309; and in 1935-36, 275. Thirty claims were admitted under the section of the statute which provides that the disability benefit is granted where the assured becomes totally disabled, and 17 discontinued. On March 31, 1938, 127 disability benefits were in force.

At the end of the previous fiscal year there were 24,801 policies in force for an insurance value of \$52,802,684.90. The number on March 31, 1938, was 23,880 for an insurance value of \$50,677,795.70.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Tables covering the work of the Pension Appeal Court are set forth on pages 77 to 83. During the year 2,525 decisions were rendered by the court.

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The work of the above board is dealt with in a section of this report under the above heading (see pages 84 to 88). The number of applications dealt with was 5,577, a decrease of 1874 over the previous year. The number of beneficiaries at March 31, 1938, was 13,244 as against 11,306 a year previously and 8,820 two years previously.

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The work of the Veterans' Assistance Commission appointed in 1936 and dissolved on the 6th January, 1938, is covered fully in a separate report issued in December, 1937. Details of subsequent and continued projects as a result of recommendations made by the Commission appear on pages 89 to 93 of this report.

STAFF

The Staff of the Department on March 31, 1938, was 2,251 made up as follows: Pensions Branch 1,788, Canadian Pension Commission 204, and National Health Branch 259. 91.5 male members of the Staff of the Pensions Branch saw service in the late war.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NET PAYMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1938

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

Food and Drugs.....	\$ 151,560 19
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	59,623 55
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	14,235 74
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	159,824 43
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	58,508 13
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	102,731 39
Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	3,383 25
Epidemiology.....	3,539 49
Public Health Engineering.....	27,013 72
Treatment Sick Mariners.....	177,774 58
Industrial Hygiene.....	1,194 42
Grants to Institutions assisting Sailors.....	2,600 00
Miscellaneous Grants.....	94,250 00
	<hr/> \$ 856,238 89

PENSIONS BRANCH

NET CASH PAYMENTS

European War Pensions.....	\$40,774,880 80
War Veterans' Allowances.....	3,903,007 16
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,232,397 73
Sheltered Employment.....	57,879 68
Hospital Allowances.....	943,430 68
Probational Training Allowances.....	67,209 01
Total paid in cash.....	<hr/> \$47,978,805 06

NET COST OF SERVICES

Hospital Treatment.....	\$ 2,754,776 09
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	39,997 40
Last Post Fund.....	60,000 00
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.....	9,000 00
Transportation—Pensioners, Patients, etc.....	71,017 75
After care and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers.....	6,093 42
Total indirect payments to and on behalf of ex-members of the forces and their dependents.....	<hr/> \$ 2,940,884 66

OTHER EXPENDITURES AND OPERATIONS INCLUDING PAYMENTS OF MILITIA (STATUTE) AND OTHER PENSIONS,
TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION, RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES, RETURNED
SOLDIERS' INSURANCE, VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION, ETC.

Militia Pensions (Statute).....	\$ 1,445,028 32
North West Rebellion, 1885.....	20,000 00
Interest on Trust Funds.....	4,039 82
War Service Gratuity.....	5,651 50
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	843,813 00
Pensions under Administration.....	809,652 50
Capital Expenditures.....	100,869 49
Recoverable Expenditures.....	81,403 22
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	264,715 93
	<hr/> \$ 3,575,173 78
	<hr/> \$54,494,863 50

Total Expenditures apart from Cost of Administration.....\$55,351,102 39

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded*

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

Salaries.....	\$	48,948 83	
General.....		8,604 15	
			\$ 57,552 98

PENSIONS BRANCH

Departmental—			
Salaries.....	\$	952,664 80	
General.....		127,493 14	
			1,080,157 94
Canadian Pension Commission.....		488,584 24	
Veterans' Bureau.....		181,824 37	
Pension Appeal Court.....		70,840 11	
Comptroller of the Treasury.....		431,060 67	
			2,252,467 33
Total Cost of Administration.....			2,310,020 31
			<u>\$57,661,122 70</u>

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

Refunds.....	\$	14,667 81	
Revenue.....		250,807 93	
			265,475 74

PENSIONS BRANCH

Revenue and Refunds.....	861,019 08	
Casual Revenue.....	109,253 98	
Deposits to War Service Gratuity Fund.....	113 96	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance, premiums and interest.....	1,905,271 72	
Funds deposited to Trust Accounts, Pensions under Administration, etc.....	775,483 28	
		3,651,142 02
		<u>\$ 3,916,617 76</u>

Cost of Administration, 3.751%.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, June 30, 1938.

PENSIONS BRANCH

MEDICAL TREATMENT

TABLE 1.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1937-38

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-37	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-38
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	387	306	77	73	341	22	334
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	110	759	13	13	784	13	72
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	278	1,876	68	52	1,859	81	230
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	452	321	150	73	350	16	484
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	139	891	164	100	928	27	139
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	33	451	7	3	440	11	37
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	90	1,204	33	24	1,163	43	92
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....	46	416	70	69	388	10	65
	Total, Departmental Hospitals.....	1,535	6,224	582	407	6,258	223	1,453
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>							
A	Quebec.....	6	190	25	71	134	9	7
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	55	124	9	9	126	4	49
C	Eastern Ontario.....	56	733	62	74	714	16	47
D	Central Ontario.....	40	130	34	48	112	10	34
F	Western Ontario.....	19	125	76	99	87	15	19
G	Manitoba.....	91	261	100	164	189	18	81
H	Saskatchewan.....	104	363	11	12	351	17	98
I	Alberta.....	90	424	10	14	395	19	96
J	British Columbia.....	136	348	26	36	317	19	139
K	New Brunswick.....	7	37	68	69	29	2	11
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.....	604	2,735	421	596	2,454	129	581
M	United Kingdom.....	53	100	11	11	105	6	42
U	U.S.A.....	28	164	29	29	157	6	29
	Total Other Hospitals.....	685	2,999	461	636	2,716	141	652
	Grand Total.....	2,220	9,223	1,043	1,043	8,974	364	2,105

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1938

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	74		244		16		334		334
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	72						72		72
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	214	4			12		226	4	230
F	Westminster Hospital.....	38		444		2		484		484
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	135		2		2		139		139
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	37						37		37
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	91				1		92		92
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	64				1		65		65
	Total, Departmental Hospitals.....	725	4	690		34		1,449	4	1,453

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION
ON MARCH 31, 1938—*Concluded*

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>									
A	Quebec.....	5		1		1		7		7
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	1		37		11		49		49
C	Eastern Ontario.....	42				5		47		47
D	Central Ontario.....	7		5		22		34		34
F	Western Ontario.....	5		1		13		19		19
G	Manitoba.....	14		58		9		81		81
H	Saskatchewan.....	23		69		6		98		98
I	Alberta.....	40		50		6		96		96
J	British Columbia.....	13		102		24		139		139
K	New Brunswick.....	2		5		4		11		11
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.....	152		328		101		581		581
M	United Kingdom.....	6		35		1		42		42
U	U.S.A.....	17		5		7		29		29
	Total, Other Hospitals.....	175		368		109		652		652
	Grand Total.....	900	4	1,058		143		2,101	4	2,105

TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT
HOSPITAL ALLOWANCES BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Class 2	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	165	373	538
Other institutions in Canada.....	44	120	164
In England.....		1	1
In United States.....		5	5
Totals.....	209	499	708

TABLE 4.—BOARD AND QUARTERS

On strength March 31, 1937.....	5
Admissions 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.....	1,447
Total.....	1,452
Discharges 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.....	1,447
Total strength at 31-3-38.....	5

TABLE 5.—EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED IN
CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR (INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	On strength 31-3-37	Taken on strength	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-38
Ex-Imperials.....	38	185	186	4	33
Australian.....	1	2	2		1
Newfoundland.....	1	1	1		1
New Zealand.....		1	1		
French.....		3	3		
United States.....	4	7	7		4
Totals.....	44	199	200	4	39

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS FROM 1921 TO 1938

All Institutions—Year	In Patients	Out Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	5,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6	2,438
March 31, 1937.....	2,212	8	2,220
March 31, 1938.....	2,101	4	2,105

VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1938, there were in addition to those on treatment strength, 377 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

TABLE 10

District	Institutions	On strength 31-3-37	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-38
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	77	80	12	10	76	7	76
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.....		1	4	5		1	
B	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.....		2	5	4		3	
C	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....	25	21			13		30
	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.....		2		2			
D	Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont.....		1					1
	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.....		3		1	1	1	
F	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	56	63		7	25	14	73
	Muskoka Hospital, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1						1
G	General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.....		1					1
	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	30	52	9	1	34	4	52
H	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.....			1	1			
	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	23	31	8	3	9	9	41
H	McKellar Hospital, Fort William, Ont.....		2				2	
	General Hospital, Port Arthur, Ont.....		6		1	5		
H	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		1	1	1		1	
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			2	2			
H	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		2		1		1	
	General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.....		1			1		
H	General Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		3		3			
	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....		2			1		1
H	St. Paul's Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....		1				1	

TABLE 10—*Concluded*

District	Institutions	On strength 31-3-37	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-38
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	36	16	1		11	5	37
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Ont.	1						1
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.	2	12		1	8	2	3
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alta.	1						1
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	35	52			26	12	49
K	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.		3			2		1
	Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.	12	5	5	5	6	2	9
	General Hospital, St. John, N.B.			5	5			
	Total	299	361	53	53	218	65	377

DENTAL SERVICES

During the fiscal year, as the result of new Legislation, it was necessary to amend the Regulations governing dental services. Adjunct dental services to out-patient Class 2 medical treatment cases have been abolished. In lieu thereof a pensioner who is eligible for hospitalization Class 2 may be admitted, for dental services only, to a Departmental hospital, or a civilian hospital with which the Department has a contract, where treatment may be carried out under the care of a salaried medical officer of the Department.

The abolition of the privilege of dental attention as adjunct to Class 2 out-patient medical treatment for service disabilities has resulted in a perceptible decline in the number of completed cases during the fiscal year, although the operations have not materially changed. This latter condition, in the main, is no doubt due to the obvious necessity for the extraction of a greater number of teeth per patient with the advancing years. Many cases heretofore amenable to preventative dentistry have now reached the stage where such is contra-indicated and radical treatment must be undertaken.

The following is a comparative table of clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal years 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38:—

TABLE 11

	1935-36		1936-37		1937-38	
	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients	Treatments	Patients
Departmental clinics	31,482	1,471	31,534	1,881	31,646	1,436
Dental representatives	6,039	741	5,903	707	4,788	553
United States Veterans' administration	362	43	225	21	209	31
	37,883	2,255	37,662	2,609	36,643	2,025

ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

Any surgical appliance which a former member of the Forces has to use or wear on account of a disability incurred on, or aggravated by, his military service is supplied through this Branch, as also are renewals and repairs. The work is carried on through a main Orthopaedic Depot at Toronto and eleven branch Orthopaedic Depots throughout the Dominion and, with very few exceptions, all appliances are manufactured and repaired in these Depots. These appliances include artificial legs and arms of duralumin and wood; orthopaedic boots, body belts of all kinds, splints and braces, artificial eyes, etc., also the provision of invalid chairs, eye glasses, etc.

In addition to the appliances which are issued to pensioners, the Department also undertakes the supply of appliances, on a repayment basis, to beneficiaries of Allied Governments and the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and, in a few cases, to those of the Federal Government Departments.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF APPLIANCES ISSUED BY ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

	Delivered prior to April 1, 1937					Delivered during April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938					Grand Total
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pensa- tion Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pensa- tion Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	
Legs (all types).....	11,704	416	435	834	13,389	209	47	1	16	273	13,662
Arms (all types).....	3,130	348	31	85	3,594	33	25	.....	1	59	3,683
Orthopaedic boots.....	95,807½	421	1,005	2,246	99,479½	2,940½	42	2	89	3,073½	102,553
Peg legs.....	1,728	204	2	18	1,952	14	9	.....	1	24	1,976
Optical supplies.....	40,651	832	579	809	42,871	1,284	37	10	28	1,359	44,230
Minor orthopaedic appliances.....	357,484½	5,326½	4,729	10,409	377,949	19,687½	745½	103	279	20,815	398,764
Repairs.....	279,870	.....	.....	.....	279,870	12,659	.....	.....	.....	12,659	292,529
Total.....	790,375	7,547½	6,781	14,401	819,104½	36,827	905½	116	414	38,262½	857,367

EMPLOYMENT

PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

TABLE 13.—EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	760
Placements—Temporary.....	2,520
Cancellations.....	3,684
Unemployed.....	1,717
Total.....	8,681

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE
MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1936-37 AND 1937-38

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending Placement
March 31, 1937.....	11,200	4,045	4,296	2,859
March 31, 1938.....	8,681	3,280	3,684	1,717

EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased.....	2,519
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	765
Total number of pensioners in Canada March 31, 1938.....	67,880
Total number of pensioners outside Canada March 31, 1938.....	11,996
Total number of pensioners.....	79,876
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	87
Of this number 1,717 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 1,142 over previous year.	

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 14.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED PENSIONERS DURING 1937-38 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Number of men.....	11,541	12,083	12,322	11,179
Number of issues.....	101,030	105,438	103,842	91,217
Average number of issues per man.....	8.75	8.73	8.42	8.16
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$2,042,354 79	\$2,365,579 43	\$2,435,285 30	\$ 2,232,397 73

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The Department operates Vetract Factories at Toronto and Montreal and, in Victoria, a Workshop is operated by the Red Cross Society under an agreement with the Department.

These Factories give employment to former members of the Forces who have been classified as "problem cases" and in need of sheltered employment. The object is to restore their self-confidence, and work ability, to the extent where they are fit for employment in the regular labour market.

The production consists of unfinished furniture lines, kitchen cabinets, porcelain top and basswood tables, juvenile furniture and toys and, in addition, the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed throughout the Dominion on Remembrance Day.

During the year, 35 men were admitted, 40 discharged and, at March 31, 1938, 116 were employed.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

On April 1, 1937, one man was undergoing training. During the year four others were taken on strength, one of whom was still undergoing training at March 31, 1938.

VETERANS' BUREAU

Extensive amendments to the Pension Act were enacted at the 1936 Parliamentary session with the hope that this new legislation, together with the improved procedure thereunder, would go a long way towards placing the general administration of the Act on a more satisfactory basis and would substantially remove the need for frequent changes thereafter. This new legislation became effective on August 1, 1936, and with the close of the fiscal year 1937-38 had been in actual operation for eighteen months. Experience has abundantly established the value of the new procedure and has more than justified the hope of the Special Parliamentary Committee which recommended the changes. Arrears of applications before the judicial authorities have been entirely overtaken. New applications are being promptly considered and finality with respect to applications heard is being obtained. Administrative expenditure has been very substantially reduced.

In the report of the work of the Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1936-37 reference was made to the fact that notwithstanding the long period of years since the termination of the Great War many new applications for pension were being made and that a substantial number of these were well founded. This experience has continued during the present fiscal year, there having been no appreciable reduction in the number of new applications or in the number among them having merit. As was pointed out in the report of last year, preparation of applications is becoming increasingly difficult with the passage of time. Increasing age of those who served during the Great War is also a growing problem in the administration of the Pension Act. In this connection the medical side of preparation of applications for entitlement is becoming more and more involved and numerous difficult problems in diagnosis are presented. The Applicants' Committees established at Head Office of the Department and in each district, throughout the country, as described in last year's report, have been most helpful not only in dealing with these problem cases, but generally in supervising the medical preparation of all applications for entitlement submitted through the Veterans' Bureau.

During the year sittings of quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission have been held at centres throughout Canada. At all of these District Pensions Advocates have appeared on behalf of applicants. The number of cases being referred to quorums of the Commission, however, has been considerably reduced owing to the effective operation of the 1936 legislation which has made it possible to finalize a large number of applications without a local hearing. In this regard Pensions Advocates at Head Office of the Department have been given the privilege of appearing before sittings of the Commission itself in Ottawa in many cases and this procedure has been most helpful.

The work before the Pension Appeal Court has continued throughout the year, the Court having been in session almost daily. Arrears have been entirely overtaken and appeals being heard consist chiefly of current cases. The Court has taken full advantage of its discretionary power to hear additional evidence and on several occasions has held sittings in Montreal and Toronto to hear expert medical testimony. On a number of occasions, as well, expert testimony has been heard at regular sittings in Ottawa. This provision has been the means of producing expert medical evidence that was valuable not only with respect to the individual case in point, but also for purposes of general reference. The medical member of the Court, for whom provision was made in the 1936

legislation, has on these and other occasions given all concerned invaluable assistance. Cases before the Court have as in the past consisted principally of applicants' appeals, the Reviewing Officer having felt it to be necessary to lodge appeals on behalf of the Crown only in comparatively few instances.

In 1933 provision was made for the appointment of one of the Pensions Advocates as Travelling Inspector of the Veterans' Bureau and Mr. Harry Bray, District Pensions Advocate at Toronto, was given the responsibility of carrying out this duty in addition to the work of his office in Toronto. Mr. Bray has continued in the appointment ever since and through periodical visits to the District Offices throughout the country has been able to co-ordinate the work of the District Advocates and to generally improve the standard of preparatory work. He has also been largely responsible for carrying the procedure under the 1936 legislation into practical effect in the Districts.

As has been the case ever since it was established in 1930, the Veterans' Bureau continues to be a clearing house for information of every kind respecting pensions. Correspondence from organizations and individuals interested in soldiers' affairs continues to be heavy and in addition to their primary duty of assisting in the preparation of entitlement applications, Advocates throughout the country are called upon to assist in dealing with assessment and dependants' claims, retroactive adjustments and a variety of other such matters. District Advocates have their headquarters at the District Offices of the Department at principal centres across the country, but cover points outside these centres by means of personal visits which are organized in advance with the assistance of officers of the various soldiers' organizations and others interested in soldiers' affairs. During these visits to outside points Pensions Advocates invariably have claims of every description placed before them for transmission to proper officials upon their return to their headquarters. The Bureau, in connection with these visits to local centres and generally with respect to all phases of its work, has had the advantage of active and effective co-operation extended by officials of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, the Amputations' Association and other veterans' organizations in all parts of the Dominion, as well as from various points in the United States where organizations of former members of the C.E.F. exist.

Statistics relating to the work of the Veterans' Bureau are as follows:—

RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD
OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1938

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766	
Applications added to March 31, 1938.....	14,734	
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under section 54 of the Pension Act.		30,500
		7,160
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....		23,340
		20,007
Net applications of record at head office remaining under preparation as at March 31, 1938.....		3,333

APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS OF
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION. THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED
IN THE FIGURE 20,007 SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED
TO C.P.C.

Total applications reported for quorum hearing October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1938.....	13,627
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1938.....	506

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS
AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933,
WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at	September 30, 1933.....	1,168
"	" September 30, 1934.....	1,894
"	" October 31, 1934.....	2,408
"	" November 30, 1934.....	2,661
"	" December 31, 1934.....	2,791
"	" January 31, 1935.....	3,045
"	" February 28, 1935.....	3,283
"	" March 31, 1935.....	3,495
"	" April 30, 1935.....	3,627
"	" May 31, 1935.....	3,592
"	" June 30, 1935.....	3,534
"	" July 31, 1935.....	3,496
"	" August 31, 1935.....	3,546
"	" September 30, 1935.....	3,514
"	" October 31, 1935.....	3,357
"	" November 30, 1935.....	3,251
"	" December 31, 1935.....	3,305
"	" January 31, 1936.....	3,165
"	" February 29, 1936.....	3,006
"	" March 31, 1936.....	2,802
"	" April 30, 1936.....	2,796
"	" May 31, 1936.....	2,671
"	" June 30, 1936.....	2,700
"	" July 31, 1936.....	2,462
"	" August 31, 1936.....	2,526
"	" September 30, 1936.....	2,576
"	" October 31, 1936.....	2,410
"	" November 30, 1936.....	2,127
"	" December 31, 1936.....	1,605
"	" January 31, 1937.....	1,336
"	" February 28, 1937.....	923
"	" March 31, 1937.....	501
"	" April 30, 1937.....	403
"	" May 31, 1937.....	337
"	" June 30, 1937.....	377
"	" July 31, 1937.....	422
"	" August 31, 1937.....	545
"	" September 30, 1937.....	538
"	" October 31, 1937.....	513
"	" November 30, 1937.....	524
"	" December 31, 1937.....	587
"	" January 31, 1938.....	582
"	" February 28, 1938.....	572
"	" March 31, 1938.....	506

DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	1,774
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	4,148
Cancelled for failure to submit additional evidence within one year, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	1,238
Total.....	7,160

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for second hearing.....	4,321
Summary of evidence mailed to applicant.....	3,631
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for second hearing.....	2,506

REPORT OF REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of Quorum hearings to March 31, 1938, is as follows:—

	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	836	97
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	748	84
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.....	260	55
	2,317	303

The Crown appeals have been disposed of by the Pension Appeal Court as follows:—

	To 31-3-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Total
Withdrawn (no right of appeal).....	17	0	17
Allowed.....	59	17	76
Remitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	71	16	87
Disallowed by decision.....	57	25	82
Disallowed under Section 67 (3).....	7	20	27
	211	78	289

On April 1, 1937, 37 appeals were awaiting decision.

On March 31, 1938, 14 appeals were awaiting decision.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1937-38

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of Pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
		\$
Quebec.....	11	508 17
Nova Scotia.....	28	2,298 12
Ontario.....	186	29,126 88
Manitoba.....	38	3,034 62
Saskatchewan.....	4	41 25
Alberta.....	41	2,970 37
British Columbia.....	8	2,000 49
New Brunswick.....	1	17 50
Total.....	317	39,997 40

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS BRANCH
AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	285	34	319	534,480	29,950	564,430
"A" Montreal, Que.....	222	20	242	306,916	17,424	324,340
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	74	18	92	113,948	18,972	132,920
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	45	4	49	88,440	4,760	93,200
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	323	62	385	510,620	58,636	569,256
"E" London, Ont.....	189	57	246	241,560	46,196	287,756
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	97	31	128	155,208	28,212	183,420
"H" Regina, Sask.....	36	6	42	62,160	5,370	67,530
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	78	10	88	131,008	13,080	144,088
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	122	25	147	190,516	24,152	214,668
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	34	5	39	46,584	4,980	51,564
"M" London, Eng.....	9	2	11	19,860	1,140	21,000
Total.....	1,514	274	*1,788	2,401,300	252,872	2,654,172

*There was a net decrease of 23 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

PENSIONS BRANCH

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,074 ¹	60.1
Service in England.....	113 ²	6.3
Service in Canada.....	49 ³	2.8
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.4
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	86	4.8
Civilians (Male).....	11	0.6
Civilians (Female).....	447	25.0
Total.....	1,788	100.0

NOTE.—¹Includes 76 Nursing Sisters.²Includes 27 Nursing Sisters.³Includes 5 Nursing Sisters.STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	998	80.9
Service in England.....	86	7.0
Service in Canada.....	44	3.6
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.6
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	86	7.0
Civilians.....	11	0.9
Total.....	1,233	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,128	91.5
Male Staff without War Service.....	105	8.5

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	81	21	102	158,940	22,350	181,290
"A" Montreal, Que.....	7	1	8	15,600	2,100	17,700
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	9		9	13,620		13,620
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	4		4	8,460		8,460
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	24	4	28	46,840	4,020	50,860
"F" London, Ont.....	6		6	11,020		11,020
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	11	1	12	20,600	720	21,320
"H" Regina, Sask.....	6	1	7	13,820	720	14,540
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	9	1	10	19,660	720	20,380
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	13	1	14	26,320	1,320	27,640
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	4		4	8,500		8,500
Total.....	174	30	204	343,380	31,950	375,330

The above statement is exclusive of the chairman and 8 members whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$55,000.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

E. H. SCAMMELL, *Chairman*; J. L. MELVILLE and A. M. WRIGHT, *Members*

The following statement shows the activity of the Disablement Fund during the fiscal year April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and also the general condition of the Fund as at March 31, 1938:—

Subscriptions and Interest.....\$ 183,767 45

	Fiscal year 1937-38	Previous years	To Mar. 31, 1938
Donations.....	\$ 8,365 70	\$83,423 84	\$91,789 54
Bad debts (written off).....	358 82	27,906 47	28,265 29
Administration expenses.....	26 80	2,352 26	2,379 06

Reduction in Fund to March 31, 1938..... 122,433 89

Amount now in Fund.....\$ 61,333 56

STANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Head Office	Districts	Total
Loans outstanding.....	\$ 6,231 05	\$ 5,483 47	\$11,714 52
Doubtful Loans.....			400 00
Cash on hand.....	1,430 94	9,276 38	10,707 32
Securities held at cost, face value \$47,000.00.....			38,511 72

Total.....\$ 61,333 56

During the year 2,093 loans were made, amounting to \$35,067.44.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1937-38.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balance of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, both on account of pensions and re-establishment, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made to outside organizations which rendered service to returned men, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the Department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements on Pensions Account for the Period April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1938, by Fiscal Years.*

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health on Re-establishment Accounts for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1938, by Fiscal Years.*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1938.*

Cash advances made for travelling, petty cash, maintenance accounts, outside institutions, Red Cross Workshops, etc.

Stores—Value food, equipment, etc., held by Department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government Departments.

5. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1938.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, service rendered Canadian Government departments—Department of National Defence, Department of Indian Affairs, etc.—amounts due from outside hospitals and sanatoria.

6. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1938.*

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

7. *Department of Pensions and National Health and Pensions Appropriations by Fiscal Years to March 31, 1939.*

8. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, Claims, Lapses and Reinstatements, Income and Expenditure.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

9. *Income and Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1937-38.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT--PENSIONS BRANCH--FISCAL YEAR 1937-38

Appropriations—Pensions.....	\$42,965,028 32	Direct Pay to Men and Dependents—	
Appropriations—Departmental.....	13,897,810 29	Pensions.....	\$42,454,878 53
		War Veterans' Allowances.....	3,925,245 98
		Departmental.....	5,010,280 96
Revenue and Refunds.....	\$56,802,838 61	Payments for Services to Men and Dependents.....	\$51,390,405 47
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	861,019 08	Capital Expenditures.....	3,374,444 87
Deposits to Trust Funds, 1937-38.....	2,680,868 96	Payments to Outside Organizations not under control of the Department.....	100,869 49
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1937.....	16,780,816 55	Recoverable Expenditures.....	79,960 54
			81,403 22
	19,461,685 51	Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	\$55,027,083 59
			109,253 98
		Cost of Administration.....	55,136,337 57
			1,129,098 52
		Canadian Pension Commission.....	56,265,436 09
		Veterans' Bureau.....	490,549 81
		Pension Appeal Court.....	181,824 37
		Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	70,840 11
			267,202 88
		Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1938.....	57,275,853 26
		Unexpended Appropriations—Pensions.....	17,802,568 51
		Unexpended Appropriations—Departmental.....	\$ 725,119 20
			1,491,256 21
			2,216,375 41
			\$77,294,797 18

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1933

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

DISBURSEMENTS

APPROPRIATIONS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions

Pensions

Vote 199 North West Rebellion.....	\$ 20,000 00
200 European War.....	41,500 00 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act.....	1,445,028 32
	<u>\$42,965,028 32</u>

DEPARTMENTAL

Pensions

Vote 191 Care of Patients.....	\$ 2,900,000 00
192 Salaries.....	\$ 3,029,034 31
463 Salaries—Return of Deduction.....	30,796 02

193 Unemployment Assistance.....	3,059,830 33
194 Administration Expense.....	2,600,000 00
195 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	320,000 00
196 Grant to Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.....	40,000 00

197 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	9,000 00
198 War Veterans' Allowances.....	60,000 00
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	4,200,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	56,999 96
Vote 358 Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	1,980 00
457 Probational Training Allowances.....	400,000 00
	<u>250,000 00</u>
	13,897,810 29

REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 191 Care of Patients.....	\$ 553,916 15
192 Salaries.....	5,211 31
193 Unemployment Assistance.....	12,213 86
194 Administration Expense.....	47,619 52
195 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	67 64
198 War Veterans' Allowances.....	22,238 82
199 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	76 15
200 European War Pensions.....	212,772 65
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	2,120 61
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	2,000 00
Vote 358 Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	2,486 95
457 Probational Training Allowances.....	295 42

<i>European War Pensions—</i>		
Pensions.....	\$40,166,131 40	
Retractive Adjustments.....	193,209 56	
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	167,360 55	
Gratuities.....	38,194 25	
New Zealand Pensions (recoverable).....	13,560 75	
Supplementary—Imperial.....	182,363 02	
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	22,185 92	
Burial Grants.....	54,747 39	
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	50,613 08	
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	30,794 33	
First Payments—Quorum Awards.....	59,726 98	
Final Payments Restored—Canadian Pension Commission.....	8,766 22	
	<u>\$40,987,653 45</u>	
Militia Pension Act 1901.....	1,447,148 93	
North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....	20,076 15	
	<u>\$42,454,878 53</u>	
War Veterans' Allowances.....	3,925,245 98	
Hospital Allowances.....	945,405 06	
Probational Training Allowances.....	67,504 43	
Travelling Allowances and Loss of Wages—		
Pensioners called in for examination.....	14,340 00	
Interest and Trust Funds.....	4,039 82	
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,244,611 59	
Sheltered Employment—Wages of Operatives in Departmental Workshops.....	74,222 20	
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	5,651 50	
Funds under Administration.....	809,652 50	
Transportation of Blinded Former Soldiers.....	1,040 89	
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Death Benefits.....	\$ 217,658 50	
Annuities.....	232,999 60	
Disability Benefits.....	15,438 96	
Cash Surrender Values.....	281,879 83	
Return of Premiums.....	86,151 82	
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	9,684 29	
	<u>\$ 843,813 00</u>	
	<u>\$ 5,010,280 96</u>	

861,019 08

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	\$ 69,695 17
Pensions.....	39,558 81
	<hr/> \$ 109,253 98

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	\$ 129,590 99
Deposits.....	113 96
	<hr/> 129,704 95

<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	\$15,765,227 04
Deposits—Premiums, etc.....	1,270,013 32
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....	635,258 40
	<hr/> 17,670,498 76

Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1937.....	\$ 885,998 52
Deposits—Pensions, etc.....	775,483 28
	<hr/> 1,661,481 80
	19,461,685 51

PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

<i>Hospital Treatment, etc.—</i>	
Departmental Hospitals and Clinics.....	1,871,961 27
Outside Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.....	595,408 28
Dental Treatment.....	48,370 39
Pension Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	9,073 43

<i>Limb Factory Operations—</i>	
Factory Operations.....	\$ 195,626 23
Outside Purchases and Repairs.....	14,179 18
	<hr/> Treatment Stores Purchased.....

<i>Transportation—</i>	
Patients and Escorts.....	32,109 38
Pensioners.....	25,960 80
Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	6,482 39
Medical Staff.....	2,402 17
	<hr/>

Funeral Expenses and Grave Markers.....	66,954 74
	<hr/> 48,513 41

<i>Sheltered Employment—</i>	
Stores Purchased.....	123,534 47
Montreal Veterans Workshop.....	21,148 09
Toronto Veterans Workshop.....	43,640 48
	<hr/> 188,323 04

RE-ESTABLISHMENT

<i>Employers' Liability Compensation—</i>	
Quebec.....	\$ 508 17
Nova Scotia.....	2,298 12
Ontario.....	29,194 52
Manitoba.....	3,034 62
Saskatchewan.....	41 25
Alberta.....	2,970 37
British Columbia.....	2,000 49
New Brunswick.....	17 50
	<hr/> \$ 40,005 04

Capital Expenditures.....	\$ 3,374,444 87
	<hr/> 100,869 49

PAYMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF DEPARTMENT

Last Post Fund.....	60,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,324 66
Canadian Legion—British Empire Service League.....	9,000 00
Canadian Red Cross Society—Victoria Workshop.....	5,635 88
	<hr/> 79,960 54

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURES		
Cash Advances.....	28,368 78	
Accounts Receivable.....	53,034 44	81,403 22
		<hr/>
CASUAL REVENUE		55,027,083 59
Departmental.....	69,695 17	
Pensions.....	39,558 81	109,253 98
		<hr/>
		55,136,337 57
COST OF ADMINISTRATION		
<i>Salaries—</i>		
General Administrative.....	767,271 91	
Medical Administrative.....	167,713 99	
Members—War Veterans' Allow- ance Board.....	18,999 96	953,985 86
<i>General—</i>		
Communication Services.....	28,014 19	
Maintenance and Repair—Equip- ment and Buildings.....	10,666 39	
Automobile Expense.....	2,747 49	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	72,352 56	
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	2,910 58	
Janitors' Supplies.....	4,290 09	
Transportation of Things.....	4,528 67	
Transportation of Persons.....	34,191 76	
Miscellaneous.....	2,090 16	
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	5,892 50	
Bank and Legal.....	2,315 65	
Rents.....	4,339 46	
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and Applicants.....	836 16	
		<hr/>
		175,112 66
		<hr/>
		1,129,098 52
		<hr/>
		56,265,436 09
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION		
<i>Salaries—</i>		
Commissioners.....	58,999 96	
Staff.....	380,047 87	439,047 83

<i>General</i> —	
Communication Services.....	4,384 37
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,650 18
Materials and Supplies.....	6,089 09
Transportation of Persons.....	39,378 34
	<hr/>
	51,501 98
	<hr/>
	490,549 81
	<hr/>
	56,755,985 90

VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries.....	\$ 172,461 31
<i>General</i> —	
Communication Services.....	\$ 2,614 47
Transportation and Travelling—	
Staff.....	5,699 10
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	7 84
Transportation and Travelling—	
Applicants.....	341 01
Miscellaneous Expense.....	220 64
Stenographic Assistance.....	480 00
	<hr/>
	9,363 06
	<hr/>
	181,824 37

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—Members.....	28,999 80
Salaries—Staff.....	41,480 83
	<hr/>
	70,840 63
<i>General</i> —	
Communication Services.....	24 73
Transportation and Travelling.....	279 75
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	55 00
	<hr/>
	359 48
	<hr/>
	70,840 11

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Salaries—Commissioners.....	12,451 61
Salaries—Staff.....	62,089 64
	<hr/>
	74,541 25
<i>General</i> —	
Communication Services.....	3,187 25
Equipment.....	691 96
Grants.....	174,550 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,804 62

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION—*Concluded*

Rents.....	192 34	
Materials and Supplies.....	4,645 03	
Transportation of Things.....	193 86	
Transportation of Persons.....	7,396 57	
	<hr/>	192,661 63
		<hr/>
		267,202 88
		<hr/>
		57,275 853 26

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1937.....	129,590 99	
Deposits.....	113 96	
	<hr/>	
Disbursements.....	129,704 95	
	<hr/>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	5,651 50	124,053 45

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1937.....	15,765,227 04	
Deposits.....	1,905,271 72	

	<hr/>	
Disbursements.....	17,670,498 76	
	<hr/>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	843,813 00	16,836,685 76

Funds under Administration—Pensions, Army Pay, etc.—

Balance at March 31, 1937.....	885,998 52	
Deposits.....	775,483 28	

	<hr/>	
Disbursements.....	1,661,481 80	
	<hr/>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	809,652 50	851,829 30

		<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	17,802,568 51	
	<hr/>	
		75,078,421 77

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS		
<i>Pensions—</i>		
Vote 200 European War.....	\$	725,119 20
<i>Departmental—</i>		
Vote 191 Care of Patients.....	\$	420,491 16
193 Unemployment Assistance.....		367,602 27
194 Administration Expense..		88,092 28
195 Employers' Liability Compensation.....		2 60
198 War Veterans' Allowances		296,992 84
358 Veterans' Assistance Commission.....		135,284 07
457 Probational Training Allowances.....		182,790 99
		<hr/> 1,491,256 21
		..... 2,216,375 41
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....	\$77,294,797 18	
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	\$77,294,797 18	

No. 2.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF PENSIONS—APRIL 1, 1916 TO MARCH 31, 1938

Details	Total	April 1916 to March 1932	Fiscal Year 1932-33	Fiscal Year 1933-34	Fiscal Year 1934-35	Fiscal Year 1935-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
European War Pensions.....	749,674,957 93	499,020,061 39	43,141,138 66	41,839,830 90	41,953,036 79	41,521,576 65	41,424,432 74	40,774,880 80
North West Rebellion.....	579,855 43	456,885 43	21,510 78	20,219 17	20,183 76	21,000 00	20,056 29	20,000 00
Fenian Raid.....	8,193 54	8,193 54						
Militia Long Service.....	16,394,706 39	9,095,035 95	1,020,558 80	1,064,183 31	1,166,075 24	1,247,642 85	1,356,181 92	1,445,028 32
Civil Flying.....	4,523 62	3,971 62	276 00	276 00				
Pensions Administration.....	5,937,479 80	5,937,479 80						
Total Cost of Pensions....	772,599,716 71	514,521,627 73	44,183,484 24	42,924,509 38	43,139,295 79	42,790,219 50	42,800,670 95	42,239,909 12
Less Casual Revenue.....	1,119,514 33	860,462 71	32,856 94	55,268 18	49,453 07	42,677 65	39,236 97	39,558 81
Net Cost of Pensions.....	771,480,202 38	513,661,165 02	44,150,627 30	42,869,241 20	43,089,842 72	42,747,541 85	42,761,433 98	42,200,350 31

NOTE.—From April 1921, the Administration Expenses of the Canadian Pension Commission are included with Re-establishment Expenditures.

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1938

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1932		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36		Fiscal Year 1936-37		Fiscal Year 1937-38	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Minister's Salary.....	156,413 72	100,413 92		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,000 00		9,499 92		9,499 92		9,999 96	
Civil Government Pensions.....	268,531 29	268,531 29													
Capital.....	3,593,819 31	3,593,819 31													
Care of Patients.....	52,631 583 12	38,547 818 48													
Vocational Expense.....	3,785,389 55	3,785,389 55													
Salaries.....	71,994 594 41	54,821,037 07													
Compensation.....	63,146 234 42	60,297,852 93													
Vocational Loans.....	560,370 17	560,370 17													
Interest on Funds.....	179,771 70	179,771 70													
Administration Expense.....	9,304,023 83	7,262,287 19													
Unemployment Assistance.....	22,501,280 12	9,534,815 14													
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	589,157 23	426,266 67													
Sheltered Employment.....	1,496,951 50	1,386,618 27													
Special Apical Board.....	14,449 87	14,449 87													
Federal Apical Board.....	906,417 84	906,417 84													
Salaries—Members, Federal Appeal Board.....	214,175 26	214,175 26													
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	35,843 96	18,390 66													
Superannuation Fund No. 4.....	3,840 00	3,840 00													
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	95,000 00	40,000 00													
Provisional Bonus.....	3,712,939 00	3,712,939 00													
Medical Apical Board.....	7,228 94	7,228 94													
Repatriation.....	39,566 41	39,566 41													
Civil Pay — G. T. R. Em- ployees.....	37,961 54	37,961 54													
Demobilization.....	37,343 22	37,343 22													
Increases in Salary—Reclas- sification.....	5,480 24	5,480 24													
War Bonus.....	136,795 29	136,795 29													
Bonus—Soldiers' Aid Com- mission.....	48,302 45	48,302 45													
War Appropriation.....	24,667,838 29	24,667,838 29													
Canadian Pension Commis- sion—Salaries and Contin- gencies.....	3,123,206 61	1,394,061 30													
				427,362 38		416,202 13		409,973 71		475,607 09					

No. 3.—NET DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT FROM JULY, 1915 TO MARCH 31, 1933

Details	Total		July 1915 to March 1932		Fiscal Year 1932-33		Fiscal Year 1933-34		Fiscal Year 1934-35		Fiscal Year 1935-36		Fiscal Year 1936-37		Fiscal Year 1937-38	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Canadian Pension Commission — Salaries, Commissioners.....	333,274	32	55,032	26	16,830	00	30,600	00	39,459	63	62,530	17	71,763	25	56,999	96
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	390,000	00	90,000	00	40,000	00	40,000	00	40,000	00	60,000	00	60,000	00	60,000	00
Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	188,774	42	91,990	06	65,700	00	31,084	36								
Salaries—Members, Pension Appeal Court.....	105,328	19	30,768	39	17,210	00	16,650	00	19,800	00	20,899	80				
War Veterans' Allowances.....	16,022,789	16	1,357,580	47	1,388,708	15	1,646,313	63	2,017,074	80	2,531,488	77	3,178,616	18	3,903,007	16
Salaries—Members, W.V.A. Board.....	87,733	12	29,333	20	14,400	00	14,400	00	14,400	00	15,199	92				
Salary Deduction Act.....	75,050	64			32,347	12	25,701	20	17,002	32						
Unforeseen Expenditures.....	4,866	50			4,866	50										
Gratuities to Former Members—Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	92,187	76							92,187	76						
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	364,288	18														
Probational Training Allowances.....	67,209	01											99,572	25	264,715	93
															67,209	01
Total Cost of Re-establishment.....	281,026,010	59	213,704,486	38	10,560,832	63	9,607,817	15	10,427,331	37	11,214,198	78	12,454,558	37	13,236,785	91
Less—Casual Revenue.....	5,451,165	38	4,766,852	43	151,119	30	132,341	09	122,190	99	103,828	97	105,137	43	69,695	17
Net Cost of Re-establishment.....	275,574,845	21	208,937,633	95	10,409,713	33	9,475,476	06	10,125,140	38	11,110,369	81	12,349,420	94	13,167,090	74

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No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY DISTRICTS
AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Veteraft Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	49,563 85	610 02	48,953 83		
"A"	Quebec.....	32,443 78		16,180 93	16,262 85	
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	3,004 23		3,004 23		
"D"	Central Ontario.....	58,672 72		30,848 11	26,669 66	1,154 95
"E"	Western Ontario.....	18,874 38		18,346 09		528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	5,011 47		5,011 47		
"T"	Alberta.....	3,153 24		3,133 24		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,776 88		2,695 38		81 50
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,360 11		2,044 48		315 63
	Total.....	175,860 66	610 02	130,217 76	42,932 51	2,100 37

No. 5.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

Great Britain.....	\$ 6,403 77
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	3,001 91
Department of National Defence.....	6,382 67
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	19,807 33
Veteraft Workshops.....	24,716 43
Repatriation Loans.....	15,544 30
Vocational Loans.....	15,837 37
Total.....	\$ 179,699 18

No. 6.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR 1937-38

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Administrative Personnel travelling and investigations.....	\$ 6,237 55
Medical, Dental Officers and Veteraft Staff travelling.....	1,210 18
War Veterans' Allowance Board travelling and investigations.....	640 21
War Veterans' Allowance Board Medical Examinations.....	854 04
Canadian Pension Commission; investigations and Staff travelling.....	8,161 20
Veterans' Bureau, Pensions Advocates travelling.....	1,248 56
Pension Appeal Court Staff travelling.....	102 56
Men called in for Treatment or Orthopaedic Repairs.....	18,919 00
Men called in for Clinical Treatment.....	4,042 90
Pensioners called in for or returning from Examination.....	21,696 17
Last Post Fund.....	25 74
Blind or totally disabled ex-members of the Forces.....	578 40
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	65 84
Applicants called in by Pensions Advocates for interview.....	227 70
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons.....	263 55
Canadian Pension Commission, Witnesses.....	172 07
Canadian Pension Commission, Applicants.....	1,741 61
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Commissioners.....	208 46
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Staff.....	1,248 45
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Outside Individuals.....	992 55
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Applicants.....	557 43
Travelling Medical Boards.....	163 18
	\$ 69,357 35
Freight and Express.....	23,079 26
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 92,436 61
Accounts Receivable.....	2,257 73
Total Gross Expenditures.....	\$ 94,694 34

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		Per cent
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 41,207 12	58.0
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	23,934 21	33.0
Sundry Railways.....	6,473 75	9.0
		100.0
	\$ 71,615 08	
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railways and Express.....	\$ 13,169 12	57.0
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	9,797 79	42.0
Sundry Railways.....	112 35	1.0
		100.0
	\$ 23,079 26	
Total amount paid to Railways.....	\$ 94,694 34	

No. 7.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1931-32 TO 1938-39

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
The Minister.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,500 00	9,500 00	10,000 00	12,000 00
Care of Patients.....	3,000,000 00	2,200,000 00	1,800,000 00	3,200,000 00	3,200,000 00	3,000,000 00	2,900,000 00	3,045,287 00
Salaries.....	3,400,000 00	2,935,000 00	2,474,600 00	2,375,000 00	2,823,885 55	2,611,899 00	3,059,830 33	1,075,000 00
Hospital and other Allowances.....	2,750,000 00	1,950,000 00	1,520,000 00	250,000 00	225,000 00	225,000 00	320,000 00	2,350,000 00
Administration Expense.....	500,000 00	400,000 00	275,000 00	2,100,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00	40,000 00
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,125,000 00	2,225,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,100,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	72,560 00
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	40,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Sheltered Employment.....	70,000 00	10,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	75,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.....	10,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	487,437 00	56,999 96	534,330 00
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	437,436 00	437,342 00	475,607 09	71,763 25		55,000 00
Administration Expenses, C.P.C.....	537,610 00	491,284 00	30,600 00	44,100 00	63,090 00			
Salaries—Commissioners, C.P.C.....	19,000 00	17,100 00	65,700 00	19,800 00	20,899 80	3,400,000 00	4,200,000 00	4,500,000 00
Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	67,000 00	65,700 00	19,800 00	2,020,000 00	2,550,000 00			
Salaries—Members, Pension Appeal Court.....	23,269 68	19,800 00	1,650,000 00	14,400 00	15,199 92	41,550,000 00	41,500,000 00	40,900,000 00
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,600,000 00	1,500,000 00	14,400 00	42,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	20,056 29	20,000 00	20,000 00
Salaries—Members, W.V.A. Board.....	16,000 00	14,400 00	45,000,000 00	22,000 00	21,000 00	1,350,000 00	1,400,000 00	1,500,000 00
Pensions—European War.....	50,500,000 00	48,000,000 00	25,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,250,000 00	500,000 00	400,000 00	100,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	30,000 00	25,000 00	1,100,000 00				250,000 00	120,000 00
Pensions—Militia Pensions Act.....	950,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,000 00					112,505 00
Pensions—Civil Flying.....	5,000 00	1,000 00						837,262 00
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....								86,595 00
Probationary Training Allowances.....								44,630 00
Departmental Administration.....								194,435 00
Branch Administration.....								902,899 00
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....								103,150 00
Pension Appeal Court.....								
Veterans' Bureau.....								
National Health Branch.....								
Miscellaneous Grants.....								
Total.....	66,122,819 68	61,023,284 00	57,161,536 00	53,683,842 00	55,113,182 36	56,954,427 54	57,763,645 98	56,689,653 00

No. 8.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1937
TO MARCH 31, 1938

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1937.....	\$15,765,227 04	
Income.....	1,241,415 76	
Interest 1937-38.....	635,258 40	
Expenditures.....		815,215 44
Balance.....		16,826,685 76
<hr/>		
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1937.....	\$17,641,901 20	\$17,641,901 20
Surrendered for cash 1937-38.....	12,039	28,202,032 15
	519	1,231,440 17
Total surrendered for cash.....	12,558	\$29,433,472 32
<hr/>		
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1937.....	477	481,788 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1937-38.....	37	42,924 00
Total.....	514	524,712 20
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	26	25,268 50
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	488	499,443 70
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1937.....	1,798	3,949,336 81
On Extended Term Insurance 1937-38.....	347	750,362 23
Total.....	2,145	4,699,699 04
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	481	1,062,864 99
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,664	3,636,834 05
<hr/>		
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1937.....	114	178,432 97
Disability Claims admitted 1937-38.....	30	66,846 42
Total.....	144	245,279 39
Terminated or reduced.....	17	37,513 85
Disability Claims in Force.....	127	207,765 54

DEATH CLAIMS

Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1937.....	4,084	10,125,991 30
Policy Value of Death Claims 1937-38.....	275	531,618 90
Total policy value.....	4,359	10,657,610 20
<hr/>		
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1937.....	2,944	8,235,341 57
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1937-38.....	232	460,192 00
Total settled.....	3,176	8,695,533 57
Insurance and premiums paid under Section 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1937.....	1,065	829,642 06
Insurance and premiums paid under Section 10, R.S.I. 1937-38.....	77	92,017 24
Reserve paid Section 11, 1937-38.....	3	1,783 00
Total.....	1,145	923,442 30
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1938.....	55	55,820 29

LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1937.....	47,835	109,499,825 41
Lapses 1937-38.....	1,137	2,704,456 51
Total.....	48,972	112,204,281 92
<hr/>		
Reinstatements to March 31, 1937.....	35,146	80,432,195 56
Reinstatements 1937-38.....	1,051	2,518,146 19
Total.....	36,197	82,950,341 75
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	12,775	29,253,940 17
Policies in force March 31, 1938.....	23,880	\$50,677,795 70

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Statute Minister's Salary.....	\$ 9,999 96
Vote 192 Salaries.....	488,565 69
194 Administration Expense.....	355,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	690 00
Vote 250 Canadian Welfare Council.....	13,100 00
251 Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
252 Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
253 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
254 Canadian Tuberculosis Associa- tion.....	20,250 00
255 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
256 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
257 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	\$ 8,100 00
464 Canadian Red Cross Society Sup- plementary.....	1,900 00
258 Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	10,000 00
	750 00
	<u>\$ 943,505 65</u>

REFUNDS

Vote 192 Salaries.....	822 70
194 Administration Expense.....	13,845 11
	<u>14,667 81</u>

REVENUE

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>	
Licences.....	\$ 627 00
Analyses.....	4,076 00
Penalties.....	2,460 00
Costs.....	919 12
	<u>8,082 12</u>
<i>Opium and Narcotic Drugs—</i>	
Business Licences.....	2,885 00
Import Licences.....	380 00
Export Licences.....	35 00
Penalties.....	1,965 00
Seizures.....	1,105 62
	<u>6,370 62</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries—Minister.....	\$ 9,999 96
Salaries—Staff.....	49,003 83
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	690 00
	<u>\$ 59,693 79</u>
<i>General—</i>	
Advertising and Publicity.....	2,304 92
Communication Services.....	559 60
Miscellaneous Expense.....	98 31
Professional and Special.....	353 70
Materials and Supplies.....	1,590 74
Freight and Express, etc.....	146 98
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	3,417 16
Equipment and Maintenance.....	132 74
	<u>8,604 15</u>
	<u>\$ 68,297 94</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>	
Communication Services.....	2,219 21
Equipment and Maintenance.....	2,684 78
Miscellaneous Expense.....	6,249 89
Salaries.....	124,968 73
Professional and Special.....	1,375 19
Materials and Supplies.....	5,524 72
Freight and Express.....	385 23
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	11,888 24
	<u>155,295 99</u>
<i>Opium and Narcotic Drugs—</i>	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	333 97
Miscellaneous Expense.....	681 88
Salaries.....	30,899 17
Legal Services.....	25,152 97
Materials and Supplies.....	611 15
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	2,639 21
	<u>60,318 85</u>
<i>Proprietary or Patent Medicines—</i>	
Retaining Fees.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	18 15
Salaries.....	11,946 73
Materials and Supplies.....	330 86
	<u>14,295 74</u>

REVENUE—Continued

Proprietary or Patent Medicines—
 Registration Fees.....\$ 1,360 00
 Licence Fees.....5,602 80

Sick Mariners' Dues.....205,984 55

Quarantine—

Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....\$ 15,504 96
 Use of Quarantine Launch.....1,800 00
 Penalties.....100 00
 Service and Board—Detained Quarantine
 Passengers.....6 00

Immigration Medical Services—

Services and Board—Sick Mariners.....\$ 3,163 00
 Services and Board—Detained Immi-
 grants.....2,091 00

Premium, Discount and Exchange.....5 46

Miscellaneous Revenue.....380 82
 Refunds of Previous Year's Expenditures.....356 60

250,807 93

Laboratory of Hygiene—

Equipment and Maintenance.....4,828 01
 Miscellaneous Expense.....3,082 70
 Salaries.....41,206 87
 Materials and Supplies.....9,324 33
 Freight, Express, etc.....100 08
 Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....2,262 57

60,804 56
 290,714 64

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Equipment and Maintenance.....\$ 100 14
 Miscellaneous Expense.....2,036 10
 Salaries.....18,717 96
 Materials.....467 91
 Purchase of Samples.....946 24
 Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....5,637 10
 Advertising and Publicity.....14 40
 Communication Services.....358 87

28,278 72

SICK MARINERS

Communication Services.....\$ 111 80
 Equipment and Maintenance.....421 41
 Grants to Sailors' Institutes.....2,600 00
 Miscellaneous Expense.....429 09
 Salaries.....15,071 55
 Medical Fees.....38,191 79
 Nurses' Fees.....1,291 50
 Maintenance—Contract Hospitals.....112,588 10
 Maintenance—Private Houses.....3,107 50
 Materials and Supplies.....4,930 60
 Transportation and Travelling.....1,828 59

180,571 93

QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY

Quarantine.....\$ 142,747 23
 Leprosy.....18,537 33

161,284 56

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICES

Communication Services.....\$ 569 33
 Equipment and Maintenance.....999 13
 Miscellaneous Expense.....7,581 93
 Salaries.....79,306 19
 Professional and Special.....811 35
 Rents.....7,653 87
 Materials and Supplies.....3,991 05
 Freight and Express, etc.....192 70
 Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....3,979 14
 Lands and Buildings.....350 00

105,434 69

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938—*Concluded*
 APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE	
Salaries.....	2,785 65
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	449 01
Materials and Supplies.....	148 59
Miscellaneous Expense.....	625 00
	<hr/>
	4,008 25
EPIDEMIOLOGY	
Salaries.....	2,518 39
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	758 74
Miscellaneous Expense.....	930 50
Materials and Supplies.....	256 86
	<hr/>
	4,464 49
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE	
Salaries.....	770 00
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	375 94
Miscellaneous Expense.....	677 00
Materials and Supplies.....	21 48
	<hr/>
	1,844 42
GRANTS	
Canadian Welfare Council.....	\$ 13,100 00
Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	750 00
	<hr/>
	94,250 00
REFUNDS OF REVENUE	
Food and Drugs.....	\$ 14 00
Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	210 00
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	709 93
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	398 72
Quarantine.....	65 50
Miscellaneous.....	1 25
	<hr/>
Revenue (as per contra) less Refunds of Revenue.....	1,399 40
	<hr/>
	249,408 53
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS	
Vote 194 Administration Expense.....	240,023 82
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	<hr/>
	\$1,213,981 39
	<hr/>
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....	<hr/>
	\$1,213,981 39
	<hr/>

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (2) Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1936, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, which includes in statistical form a detailed review of the activities of the Commission.

Annual liability for pensions at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1938, amounted to \$40,682,055, which shows a decrease of \$101,968 over the corresponding date of the previous year.

Of the annual liability above noted, \$45,928 per annum is the liability due to disabilities or deaths attributable to service as such in the armed forces of Canada after the war.

The actual expenditure in pensions for the fiscal year was \$40,766,725.16, a decrease over the expenditure for the previous year of \$646,019.50.

During the year under review the Commission at Head Office dealt with and gave rulings upon 15,582 applications for benefits under the Act, the details of which are shown in Table 24 of the statistical information included in this report.

When I submitted my report covering the fiscal year 1936-37 the amended procedure in regard to dealing with applications as established by the amendments to the Pension Act of 1936 had only been in force a few months and it was not at that time possible to fully estimate their effect. By these amendments, three stages were established in the procedure of dealing with an application for disability pension from an ex-soldier. On application the evidence is ruled upon what is known as a First Hearing. If the decision of the Commission is adverse to the applicant he becomes entitled to apply for a Second Hearing within ninety days of the first decision. He is required to include in his application for Second Hearing all the disabilities from which he claims to be suffering, provision being made in the Statute that after ruling has been given on Second Hearing he cannot again apply for any further condition. Prior to the ruling being given on Second Hearing the applicant is furnished by the Veterans' Bureau with a complete and detailed summary of all the evidence which is available in respect of his claim. He has an opportunity to review this evidence and to add anything further which he can procure. When he has given his consent, ruling is then given by the Commission on the evidence which is submitted. If this is again adverse to his claim he has the further right to apply for a personal hearing before a quorum of the Commission, such hearing being held in a centre as near as possible to his home. The result of this procedure has been eminently satisfactory; not only is the applicant fully familiar with the evidence which exists in support of his claim but is also apprised fully of the grounds where such evidence is lacking in the event of an adverse decision. This procedure has brought to a finality many claims, in view of the fact that many applicants have realized that their evidence of continuity with service is insufficient and have not proceeded with their applications.

During the year under review, 4,570 decisions were given on First Hearing, of which 2,939 were ruled not granted. A total of 2,272 rulings were given on Second Hearing, of which 2,058 were ruled not granted. One thousand six hundred and eight applications were made for quorum hearing and decisions were given on 1,803, the excess being due to cases remaining not heard from the previous year. Quorums have held sessions at many centres throughout the Dominion and with the present personnel the Commission is able to keep well abreast of the current work.

The major factor militating against a greater reduction in the total amount of pension payments which would otherwise be caused by the deaths of pensioners and the attainment of the age limit of dependent children, is the increase on medical examinations of pensioners. The pensions of 4,241 disability pensioners were increased on medical re-examination involving an increase in the annual liability of \$697,210. Two hundred and seventeen pensions were reduced on medical re-examination involving a decrease of \$44,970.

During the year the Commission took steps to provide means whereby the increasing disability due to advancing years in those men who had suffered severe wounds in the field of action would be more adequately recognized.

It is my painful duty to record the death of Dr. J. F. Ellis, for many years a member of the Board of Pension Commissioners and of this Commission. Dr. Ellis' high professional qualifications and long experience made him an extremely valuable member of the Commission and his loss was greatly felt by his colleagues.

Major O. F. B. Langelier, M.C., was appointed a member of the Commission. His outstanding record of service in the field and training make him a valued addition to the personnel of the Commission.

I would like to record the appreciation of the Commissioners of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff, the generous and valued assistance given by the Departmental medical and other staff and particularly the Veterans' Bureau during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, June 16, 1938.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	79,789
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	952
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	436
Total.....	81,177
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	1,213
Other causes.....	88
	1,301
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	79,876
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	18,186
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	658
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	163
Total.....	19,007
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	571
Other causes.....	331
	902
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	18,105
DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1937.....	97,975
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,610
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	599
Total.....	100,184
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,203
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	97,981

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	79,876	
" wives.....	57,121	
" children.....	80,399	
" mothers.....	1,074	
" fathers.....	148	
" two parents.....	107	
" housekeepers (Sections 22-9 and 77 B. Pension Act).....	598	
		219,323
Dependent pensioners.....	18,105	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,399	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,418	
		22,922

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

Disability, as per table 15.....	280
Dependent, as per table 15.....	96
Grand Total.....	242,621

TABLE 3.—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT OR OTHER WARS*

Victoria Cross (7 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	15
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	412
Total.....	427

*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1938

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability	Pensions in Force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,186	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00
*1938.....	79,876	30,270,960 00	18,105	10,411,095 00	97,981	40,682,055 00

*The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	87	Annual Liability.....	\$26,928 00
Dependent.....	23	“.....	19,000 00
Total.....	110	Total.....	\$45,928 00

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822	736	210,304	3,855	895,906	1,097	111,469	471
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	329
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	780,405	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967	901	138,619	1,522	640,956	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933	709	91,401	1,222	611,821	9,172	233,205	286
31-3-37.....	1,273	185,738	671	85,622	1,279	656,601	8,824	227,594	281
31-3-38.....	952	136,666	436	52,514	1,301	599,361	5,403	219,323	280

Supplementary Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765	57	28,332	727	364,607	.....	34,433	See
31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	State-
31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	828	32,345	ment
31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722	385	124,820	1,106	384,578	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692	252	70,196	1,041	359,726	2,177	23,541	89
31-3-37.....	802	441,084	176	53,648	967	355,077	2,054	23,368	92
31-3-38.....	658	383,930	163	44,396	902	332,953	1,933	22,928	96

NOTE.—Number of Dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,499	6.88	2,037,115	1,475	8.14	863,516	6,974	7.11	2,900,631
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,523	5.66	1,845,524	1,266	6.99	622,434	5,789	5.91	2,467,958
Eastern Ontario.....	4,593	5.50	1,643,607	960	5.30	562,100	5,553	5.46	2,205,707
Central Ontario.....	17,399	21.78	6,571,396	3,690	20.38	2,314,776	21,089	21.52	8,886,172
Western Ontario.....	5,757	7.21	2,378,768	960	5.30	570,404	6,717	6.86	2,949,172
Manitoba.....	7,377	9.23	2,604,279	1,117	6.17	636,928	8,494	8.67	3,241,207
Saskatchewan.....	4,306	5.39	1,552,308	414	2.29	235,426	4,720	4.82	1,787,734
Alberta.....	5,821	7.29	2,109,516	716	3.95	422,204	6,537	6.67	2,531,720
British Columbia.....	10,643	13.32	4,149,767	1,832	10.12	1,162,674	12,475	12.73	5,312,441
New Brunswick.....	2,162	2.71	880,169	686	3.79	339,022	2,848	2.91	1,219,191
Great Britain.....	4,671	5.86	2,043,841	3,322	18.35	1,775,841	7,993	8.16	3,819,682
United States.....	6,762	8.46	2,224,504	1,352	7.48	775,974	8,114	8.28	3,000,478
Other Countries.....	563	0.71	230,166	315	1.74	129,796	878	0.90	359,962
Total.....	79,876	100%	30,270,960	18,105	100%	10,411,095	97,981	100%	40,682,055

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	32	Hungary.....	1	Norway.....	11
Alaska.....	1	Iceland.....	4	Pacific Islands.....	16
Australia.....	146	India.....	5	Palestine.....	1
Balkan States—Latvia.....	1	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	125	Poland.....	10
Belgium.....	49	Italy.....	27	Roumania.....	4
British West Indies.....	54	Japan.....	27	Russia.....	29
Bulgaria.....	1	Lithuania.....	1	Serbia.....	4
China.....	7	Malta.....	8	South America.....	11
Denmark.....	16	Mexico.....	8	Sweden.....	13
Egypt.....	2	Montenegro.....	10	Switzerland.....	3
France.....	54	Newfoundland.....	110	Syria.....	1
Greece.....	17	New Zealand.....	66	Total.....	878
Holland.....	3				

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT
MARCH 31, 1938
DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total Number of Pensions	Number of Pensions Permanent	Percentage of Pensions Permanent
			%
Quebec.....	5,499	3,562	64.77
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,523	2,439	53.92
Eastern Ontario.....	4,393	1,801	41.00
Central Ontario.....	17,399	13,524	77.73
Western Ontario.....	5,757	2,773	48.17
Manitoba.....	7,377	3,576	48.47
Saskatchewan.....	4,306	2,535	58.87
Alberta.....	5,821	4,216	72.43
British Columbia.....	10,643	7,923	74.44
New Brunswick.....	2,162	1,694	78.35
Great Britain.....	4,671	3,612	77.33
United States.....	6,762	5,101	75.43
Other Countries.....	563	449	79.75
Total.....	79,876	53,205	66.61

TABLE 8.—COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED OR
DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre of War	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability
			\$			\$
France.....	70,093	87.75	26,927,336	15,839	87.48	8,927,388
England.....	6,595	8.26	2,173,173	1,222	6.75	804,171
Canada.....	2,730	3.42	993,393	895	4.94	590,604
Other theatres of war.....	458	0.57	177,058	149	0.83	88,932
Total.....	79,876	100%	30,270,960	18,105	100%	10,411,095

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE
AS AT MARCH 31, 1938, ALSO COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE
DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of Origin				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other Theatres of War			
					%		\$
1.....	3,392	334	166	33	100	3,925	5,026,859
2.....	66	2	1	.....	95	69	90,349
3.....	302	55	33	4	90	394	470,994
4.....	344	6	4	.....	85	354	398,405
5.....	1,887	100	48	8	80	2,043	2,150,171
6.....	831	56	26	3	75	916	889,867
7.....	1,474	87	37	1	70	1,599	1,497,917
8.....	421	27	13	2	65	463	393,007
9.....	2,145	170	64	18	60	2,397	1,884,413
10.....	425	30	15	3	55	473	342,096
11.....	3,598	330	150	26	50	4,104	2,679,351
12.....	939	56	17	7	45	1,019	600,767
13.....	3,707	299	146	29	40	4,181	2,171,769
14.....	1,854	127	48	10	35	2,039	931,894
15.....	4,579	359	159	22	30	5,119	1,999,179
16.....	4,717	413	148	32	25	5,310	1,718,625
17.....	8,042	755	303	51	20	9,151	2,366,810
18.....	8,492	723	317	59	15	9,591	1,858,125
19.....	14,817	1,408	560	92	10	16,877	2,166,821
20.....	8,061	1,258	475	58	5	9,852	633,541
Total.....	70,093	6,595	2,730	458	.....	79,876	30,270,960

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1938, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
General Diseases.....	3,146	11.79	3,695	6.94	6,841	11,443	1,074,740	1,150,969	2,225,709
Nervous System.....	2,323	8.70	2,162	4.06	4,485	7,584	1,004,093	812,221	1,816,314
Special Senses.....	2,163	8.11	4,240	7.97	6,403	10,609	712,999	1,429,935	2,142,934
Circulatory System.....	4,473	16.77	4,247	7.98	8,720	15,172	1,883,276	1,518,439	3,401,715
Respiratory System.....	6,846	25.67	5,779	10.86	12,625	18,568	3,916,231	2,383,230	6,299,461
Gastro Intestinal System.....	1,405	5.27	1,792	3.37	3,197	5,874	501,295	450,938	952,233
Urinary and Genital.....	826	3.10	930	1.75	1,756	3,027	319,508	302,201	621,709
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	75	0.28	1,752	3.29	1,827	4,804	58,025	1,363,365	1,421,390
G.S.W.'s and Injuries to joints.....	957	3.59	5,160	9.71	6,117	8,663	297,426	1,460,657	1,758,083
G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures.....	3,541	13.28	21,021	39.51	24,562	33,047	1,459,569	7,522,050	8,981,619
General Diseases and Injuries.....	870	3.26	2,278	4.28	3,148	6,687	209,922	376,294	586,216
Veneral Diseases Sequelae.....	46	0.18	149	0.28	195	259	17,953	45,624	63,577
	26,671	100%	53,205	100%	79,876	125,737	11,455,037	18,815,923	30,270,960

General Diseases:—Diabetes, Pernicious anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System:—Poliomyelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses:—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System:—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-angitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System:—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System:—Appendicitis and Peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital:—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulations:—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints:—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures:—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries:—Brain Tumor, Disfigurement, Flat feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelae:—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	67,898	85.00	25,656,466	84.76	15,352	84.79	8,468,683	81.34
Sergeant.....	7,359	9.21	2,659,159	8.78	1,488	8.22	986,464	9.48
R.S.M.....	298	0.37	104,728	0.35	44	0.24	28,740	0.28
W.O.....	164	0.21	56,716	0.19	23	0.13	15,648	0.15
Lieutenant.....	2,311	2.89	892,421	2.95	639	3.53	401,864	3.86
Captain.....	970	1.21	450,719	1.49	285	1.57	224,936	2.16
Major.....	349	0.44	200,017	0.66	164	0.91	159,440	1.53
Lt.-Colonel.....	106	0.13	78,532	0.26	88	0.49	102,484	0.98
Colonel.....	14	0.02	10,788	0.03	5	0.03	7,152	0.07
Brig. Gen. and higher ranks.....	8	0.01	11,607	0.04	7	0.04	12,300	0.12
Nurses-Lieut.....	398	0.50	149,607	0.48	10	0.05	3,384	0.03
Nurses-Capt.....	1	0.01	200	0.01				
Total.....	79,876	100	30,270,960	100	18,105	100	10,411,095	100

TABLE 12.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
*Widow.....	9,858		3,099	101	13,058	7,670,054
Mother.....	5,348			1	5,349	1,860,138
Father.....	920				920	250,429
Orphan children.....	174		118	3	295	87,772
Grandparents.....	6				6	2,100
Brothers and sisters.....	58		2		60	14,988
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	28		3		31	7,428
Other relatives.....	3		5		8	2,388
Children.....	403		172	6	581	115,212
Parents.....	1,307	1,307			2,614	400,586
Total.....	18,105	1,307	3,399	111	22,922	10,411,095

*Of the 9,858 widows, 1,695 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—887, one child; 459, two children; 204, three children; 80, four children; 39, five children; 16, six children; 9, seven children; and 1, eight children; making a total of 3,099 pensionable children.

TABLE 13.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	3,099
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	575
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	292
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	10
Total.....	3,976

TABLE 14.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

Helplessness.....	Number 375
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,090

TABLE 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	498	1	498
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			5	2,039	5	2,039
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			31	19,131	31	19,131
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act, Secs. 45 and 46).....	211	40,138	50	7,688	261	47,826
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Pension Act, Sec. 47).....	47	8,403	3	1,062	50	9,465
R.N.W.M. Police (Pension Act, Sec. 48).....	1	156			1	156
Pension Act, 1885, and General (Secs. 48 and 49).....	21	9,948	6	4,608	27	14,556
Total.....	280	58,645	96	35,026	376	93,671

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Num-ber	Annual Liability	Num-ber	Annual Liability	Num-ber	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
1885 and General.....	17	2,783			17	2,783
Militia Pensions.....	1,513	1,352,202	162	121,992	1,675	1,474,194
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276			1	276
Total.....	1,531	1,355,261	162	121,992	1,693	1,477,253

TABLE 17.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,213	
Disappearance of disability.....	22	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	27	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	33	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	6	
		1,301
DEPENDENT		
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	3	
Under Section 33.....	34	
*Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	28	
Mothers remarried (Section 40-1).....	6	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	165	
Pensioner died.....	571	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	74	
Miscellaneous.....	17	
Marriage of last child.....	3	
Marriage of sister.....	1	
		902
Total.....		2,203

*In addition to these totals, 13 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

TABLE 18.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,301	
Wives.....		752
Children.....		745
Fathers.....		2
Mothers.....		15
Widowers' Allowance (Sections 22-9 and 77B).....		10
Helplessness.....		13
Wear and tear of clothing.....		45
Total.....	1,301	1,582

TABLE 19.—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	10,896	
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	994	
		<u>11,890</u>

TABLE 20.—DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

			Number	Total
<i>Pensioners—</i>				
Death related to service.....	306			
Death not related to service.....	858			
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	49			
			1,213	
Wives of pensioners.....			365	
Children of pensioners.....			109	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Mother).....			72	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Father).....			17	
				1,776
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS				
	Pensions Cancelled	Pensions Continued to other Dependents		
Widows.....	102	9	111	
Mothers.....	357	74	431	
Fathers.....	111	109	220	
Children.....	..	10	10	
Brothers or sisters.....	1	..	1	
Grandparents.....	1	..	1	
	572	202		774
Grand Total.....				2,550

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	545	
Grant refused.....	128	
		<u>673</u>

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

TABLE 21.—PENSIONS PAID IN RESPECT OF DECEASED PENSIONERS UNDER SECTIONS 22-8 AND 38 OF THE PENSION ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Number of Children	Amount
440	\$16,172 00

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability, under Section 38 of the Pension Act.

Relationship and number affected—		Amount
Widows	263	
Children	253	
Total	516	<u>\$23,849 00</u>

TABLE 22.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—pensions for children continued	13
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children	28
Mothers remarried	7
Sister	1
Children	35
Total	84

TABLE 23.—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Totals
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	147	436
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	30	
Final Payment by agreement (Section 25-9).....	1	
Final Payment by agreement (Section 25-4) (1936 Amendments).....	116	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	105	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	30	
Miscellaneous.....	7	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	1	163
Widows reinstated after death of second husband.....	2	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	51	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	88	
Under Section 33.....	16	
Miscellaneous.....	5	
Total.....		599
Note.—In addition to the above, the following were reinstated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	2,155	2,508
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	196	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	157	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit..	438	439
Children of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....	1	
Grand Total.....		2,947

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1937 TO MARCH 31, 1938

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions	Dual Decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	1,752	4,093	5,845	530	355
(b) Claims, I.D.S.....	10	62	72	.....	1
(c) Section 12.....	6	77	83	.....	1
(d) Death.....	404	2,038	2,442	.....	46
(e) Retroactive pension.....	1,499	182	1,681	.....	5
(f) Assessment.....	202	123	325	.....	42
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	3,875	6,575	10,450	530	450

NOTE.—Of a total 10,450 applications 5,050 represent pensioners and 5,400 non-pensioners. Dual decisions are only included in granted.

First hearings.....	Granted.....	1,631
	Not granted.....	2,939

Total.....	4,570
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Second hearings.....	Granted.....	214
	Not granted.....	2,058

Total.....	2,272
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Applications for second hearing (accepted).....	2,349
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....	1,347
90 days not expired.....	360
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....	156

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions	Investigate
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	2,177	340	2,517	3
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	1	.....	1	.....
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	75	3	78	1
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	158	19	177	.....
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	84	10	94	.....
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	30	18	48	1
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	31	3	34	.....
(h) Person in lieu of wife Sec. 22-9 1936 amendments..	181	.....	181	.....
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 amendments.....	23	4	27	.....
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 77B 1936 amendments.....	70	.....	70	.....
Total.....	2,830	397	3,227	5

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938—*Concluded*

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions	Investigate
(a) Widow.....	351	95	466	5
(b) Mother.....	133	59	192	1
(c) Father.....	50	27	77	
(d) Parents jointly.....	107	50	157	
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	35	13	48	
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22A or B.....	526	94	620	2
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22A or B.....	1		1	
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	10	6	16	
(i) Assessment.....	216	97	313	1
(j) Retroactive pension.....	3	4	7	
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5, 1936 amendments.....	27	1	28	
Total.....	1,459	446	1,905	9

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1937 TO MARCH 31, 1938

DISABILITY APPLICATIONS—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions					
	Granted	Not Granted	Listed for re-hearing; investigate	Totally withdrawn	No Jurisdic- tion	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	236	1,282	390	5	2	1,915
(b) Death.....	17	211	47	1		276
(c) Section 12.....		4	1			5
(d) Claims incurred during service.....	9	44	7			60
Total.....	262	1,541	445	6	2	2,256

REFERRED FOR QUORUM HEARING RE CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	—
(a) Entitlement.....	Reduced (rates of pension reduced).....	10
	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity).....	5
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	1
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	15
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	10
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	3
	No change, C.P.C. recommendation not concurred in.....	6
	Total.....	50

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1937 TO MARCH 31, 1938

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions													
	Reduced	Cancelled	Disc'd with gratuity	Total	Increased	Primary Assessment	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Suspension	Suspension raised	Restored on special review	Granted	Grand Total
(a) Entitlement.....					2		56	1	23					82
(b) Degree of aggravation.....	2			2	1		18							21
(c) Assessment.....	21	2		23	8		48							79
(d) Suspension.....										416	48			464
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on Form 925).....	2			2	9	8	33							52
(f) Quorum decisions on basis of entitlement confirmed.....							15							15
(g) Reconsideration of basis of entitlement, quorum decision not binding.....							16						12	28
Total.....	25	2		27	20	8	186	1	23	416	48		12	741

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Investigate	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>					
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	4		507	19	530
(b) Parents—one or both.....			70	1	71
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....			7	1	8
Total.....	4		584	21	609

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>						
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....		65	123	41	1,552	1,781
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	3	1	1	90	22	117
(c) Reviewed on instruction.....		34	60	9	746	849
Total.....	3	100	184	140	2,320	2,747

TABLE 27.—MERITORIOUS (SECTION 21)

Applications to Commission prior to March 31, 1937.....		995
Pensions awarded.....	174	
Awards not approved.....	821	
	995	995
Applications to Commission, April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....		150
Pensions awarded.....	50	
Awards not approved.....	100	
	150	150
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court for leave to submit claim to Court....		18
Leave granted.....	Nil	
Leave not granted.....	18	
	18	18
Appeals to Pension Appeal Court.....		0
Pension awarded.....	0	
Award not approved.....	0	
	0	0

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS AND AWARDS

Applications as above.....		1,145
Pensions awarded by Commission.....	224	
Pensions awarded by Court.....	0	
Awards not approved.....	921	
	1,145	1,145

TABLE 28.—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT
AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,069	
Final payments.....	22	
Gratuities—first awards.....	2	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	50	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	10	
Discontinued classified insane.....	229	1,382
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		22,663

TABLE 29.—PENSION ACTIVITIES

Reasons for Increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	952	136,666			658	383,930		
Reinstatements.....	436	52,514			163	44,396		
Totals.....			1,388	189,180			821	428,326
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 584	39,711						
	Children 958							
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 27	1,506						
Sec. 25-4.....	Children 40							
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 25	4,014						
Section 30-5 1936 amendments.....	Children 26							
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 181	11,880						
	Children 114							
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 15	906						
Sec. 25-4.....	Children 15							
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Addition of child or children.....	143	4,954			3	384		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	28	1,560			1	120		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-1A.....	226	13,607			84	14,568		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-1B.....	1,929	115,622			354	58,444		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Addition of mother.....	63	3,366			7	1,140		
" father.....	16	1,170			1	120		
" parents.....	7	306						
" brother or sister.....					1	120		
" helplessness allowance.....	24	8,820						
" widower's allowance, Sec. 22-9.....	190	16,393						
" widower's allowance, Sec. 77-B 1936 amendments.....	79	6,825						
" allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	44	1,946						
" daughter in lieu of widow, Sec. 22-10.....					2	1,260		
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Increased on medical re-examination.....	4,241	697,210						
Restoration to full amount, Sec. 28-1.....	3	216						
				930,012				
Child increased to orphan rates.....					11	3,080		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33.....					281	28,394		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					29	2,820		110,450
Miscellaneous.....		5,228		5,228		1,568		1,668
Total increase.....				\$1,124,420				\$540,444

COMPARATIVE

	Disability	
	Number	Disability
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-37....	79,789	30,365,865
" " " 31-3-38....	79,876	30,270,960
Net increase or decrease.....	*87	†94,905

*Indicates increase.

†Indicates decrease.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1938

Reasons for decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations—</i>								
<i>Deaths.....</i>	1,213	584,926			571	230,477		
<i>Other reasons.....</i>	88	14,435			331	102,476		
<i>Totals.....</i>			1,301	599,361			902	332,953
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Wife deceased.....	365	31,939						
Wife divorced.....	50	5,625						
Wife, also wife and children discontinued other reasons.....	11							
Wives.....	218	15,824						
Children.....	49							
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Child age expiry.....	10,896	489,841			994	162,674		
Child marriage.....	28	1,377			4	660		
Child deceased.....	109	4,413			10	1,560		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	166	7,935			24	3,276		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Death of mother.....	72	5,292			74	2,280		
Death of father.....	17	1,098			109	720		
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	1	480						
Cancellation of widower's allowance.....	73	6,309						
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	77	3,937			1	180		
Remarriage of mother.....	1	45						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	217	44,970						
Reduced entire to aggravation or degree of aggravation.....	5	765						
				619,853				
Widow cancelled for immorality, pension continued to others (Sec. 39-1 P.A.).....					1	720		
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					13	9,888		
Death of widow, pension continued to others.....					9	4,344		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					5	972		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33.....					121	15,334		
Cases investigated under instruction.....					65	9,988		
								212,594
Miscellaneous.....		111		111		960		960
Total decrease.....				\$1,219,325				\$546,507

STATEMENT

Dependent		Total			
Number	Liability	Number	Liability		
	\$		\$		
18,186	10,417,158	97,975	40,783,023	1,124,420	540,444
18,105	10,411,095	97,981	40,682,065		
†81	†6,063	*6	†100,968	\$94,905	\$6,063

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	4,241
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	222
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	16,787
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	11,387
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	356
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	1,167
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death..	268
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	226
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	63
Fathers.....	16
Parents (jointly).....	7
Allowance for housekeeper (Sec. 22-9) P.A.....	190
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b) P.A.....	79
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	44
Helplessness allowance.....	44
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	636
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	12
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance) Section 22-9 P.A.....	62
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b) P.A.....	11
Mothers.....	46
Fathers.....	13
Parents (jointly).....	5
Other relatives.....	1
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	226
For educational purposes.....	1,929
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	3
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	101
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	194
Children.....	157
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive for 6 months.....	29
For less than 12 months, Section 27 (1) (a) (1936 amendments) P.A.....	742
For more than 12 months, Section 27 (1) (b), (c) and (d) (1936 amendments) P.A.....	541
For additional 6 months (retroactive limitation) Section 27 (2) (1936 amendments) P.A.....	50
Number of disability pensions reviewed, and continued under Section 5-2 P.A.....	54
Number of disability pensions reviewed and awarded, Section 2 (h) P.A.....	4
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for wife under Section 30-5 (1936 amendments) P.A.....	25
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Sec. 30-5 (1936 amendments) P.A.....	26
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	7
Fathers.....	1
Sisters or brothers.....	1
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	11
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	5
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	84
For educational purposes.....	354
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	1
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Section 32-A) P.A.....	126
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on remarriage (Section 40-2) P.A.—	
Widows.....	4
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	3
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed.....	4
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Section 33 P.A.—	
(a) Reinstated.....	16
(b) Increased.....	310
(c) Decreased.....	186
(d) No change.....	2,226
(e) Discontinued.....	34
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows, Section 32-2 P.A.....	65

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR—*Concluded*DEPENDENT—*Concluded*

Number of dependent pensions awarded to children, Section 22-7 P.A.	4
Number of widows' pensions cancelled under Section 39-1 P.A., pension continuing to others	1
Number of dependent pensions reviewed and continued under Section 5-2 P.A.	5
Number of awards of dependent pensions made retroactive—	
(a) For less than 12 months following date of death, Section 37 (1) (a) (i) P.A.	309
(b) For less than 12 months subsequent to date of death, Section 37 (1) (a) (ii) P.A.	19
(c) Previously refused and on reconsideration granted from date not exceeding 12 months prior to date of first decision, Section 37 (1) (a) (iii) P.A.	45
(d) Granted retroactive limitation (18 months) Section 37 (2) P.A.	30
Number of dependent pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death, age expiry or marriage—	
Mothers	1
Number of dependent pensions awarded to daughter in lieu of widow, Section 22-10 P.A.	2

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1933

Age in 1933	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total	
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters and others	Children	Total Dependents		
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia					
5									2	2	2
6									8	8	8
7									3	3	3
8									6	6	6
9									2	2	2
10									9	9	9
11									11	11	11
12									19	19	19
13									39	39	39
14									44	44	44
15									83	83	83
16									112	112	112
17									81	81	81
18									41	41	41
19									19	19	19
20									6	6	6
21									9	9	9
22		1							10	10	11
23		1							9	9	10
24			1						6	7	7
25				2				2	10	14	15
26		1		1					4	5	6
27		4	2						9	11	15
28		2	1						8	9	11
29		1	3						12	15	16
30			7	1					3	11	11
31			10						3	13	17
32			8					2	2	12	15
33	2		16					3	2	21	24
34		4	21						2	23	27
35		5	30						1	32	38
36		25	54							55	82
37		93	56	1						59	154
38		420						2		114	538
39		1,404	5							110	1,519
40		2,852						1		159	3,011
41		4,144	4						2	205	4,353
42		4,576						3		196	4,772
43		4,403	3					5		278	4,684
44		4,500						3		329	4,829
45		4,311	1							325	4,637
46		4,340						2		356	4,697
47		3,663	1							292	3,956
48		3,751	4					1		361	4,116
49		3,474	1			1		3		406	3,881
50		3,519	1							437	3,957
51		3,018	4					2		430	3,452
52		2,990	2			2				406	3,398
53		2,710	5			2		4		442	3,157
54		2,657				2		5		460	3,117
55		2,259	5			4		5		392	2,656
56		2,383	4					4		493	2,880
57		1,904	3			10				390	2,297
58		2,016				15	1			445	2,461
59		1,771	2			29		3		383	2,156
60		1,551	1			40		5		339	1,891
61		1,447	1			46		1		353	1,801
62		1,491	1			63		2		366	1,858
						97				1,858	

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1938—*Concluded*

Age in 1938	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters and others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
63....	1,216	2	238	1	120		5		364	1,582
64....	1,089	1	237		160		2		399	1,489
65....	977	1	178		171				349	1,327
66....	1,021		175		225	1			401	1,422
67....	754		114	1	227		3		345	1,099
68....	689	1	141		328		1		470	1,160
69....	492		87		337				424	916
70....	415		83		359		1		443	858
71....	358		55		388		2		445	803
72....	271		41		374		1		416	687
73....	208		39		439		1		479	687
74....	158		28		453		1		482	640
75....	136	1	36		436	1	1		474	611
76....	90		27		443				470	560
77....	68		15		281		1		297	365
78....	59		17		478		1		496	555
79....	32		10		323				333	365
80....	26		7		298		1		306	332
81....	13		6		253				259	277
82....	11		5		243				248	259
83....	5		2		211				213	218
84....	8				189		1		190	198
85....	2		1		137				138	140
86....	3		2		111				113	116
87....			1		62				63	63
88....	2				69				69	71
89....					43				43	43
90....					42				42	42
91....					17				17	17
92....					17				17	17
93....	1				11				11	12
94....	1				4				4	5
95....					7				7	7
96....			1		3				4	4
97....					3				3	3
98....					2				2	2
99....					1				1	1
100....					1				1	1
Total..	79,789	87	9,839	19	7,577	4	89	577	18,105	97,981

The average age of disability pensioners in 1938 is 50-55 years.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

The Honourable C. G. POWER, P.C., M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As requested by the Secretary of your Department, I have the honour to furnish you the following summary of the disposition of applications and appeals, by the Pension Appeal Court, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938:—

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPEALS

By applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed.. . . .	2	
Disallowed.. . . .	92	
	<hr/>	94
By applicants from decisions of the Canadian Pension Commission—		
Allowed.. . . .	5	
Disallowed.. . . .	105	
Remitted.. . . .	3	
	<hr/>	113
By applicants from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed.. . . .	12	
Disallowed.. . . .	2,046	
Remitted.. . . .	20	
	<hr/>	2,078
By the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—		
Allowed.. . . .	17	
Disallowed.. . . .	24	
Disallowed (Section 76-3).. . . .	20	
Disallowed on jurisdiction.. . . .	1	
Remitted.. . . .	16	
	<hr/>	78
		<hr/>
		2,363

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPLICATIONS

That leave be granted to the Canadian Pension Commission to entertain a fresh application:—		
Allowed.. . . .	47	
Disallowed.. . . .	140	
	<hr/>	187
For leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act:—		
Disallowed.. . . .	18	
	<hr/>	205

All appeals reported by Veterans' Bureau and Pension Counsel to be ready for hearing have been heard.

The following is a statement showing the number of appeals remaining unheard as at March 31, 1938:—

By applicant from Pension Tribunal.. . . .	10
By applicant from Canadian Pension Commission.. . . .	10
By applicant from Quorums of the Commission.. . . .	179
By the Crown from Quorums of the Commission.. . . .	8
	<hr/>
	207

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

J. D. HYNDMAN,

President.

OTTAWA, April 25, 1938.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuities		
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Commission Counsel	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Pretated Sec. 27 or 37	Negligible	Not eligible		Not yet assessed	Annual liability
Eastern.....	517	61	19	.....	559	22	556	11	.....	.....	2	.....	9	\$ 4,674	\$
Ontario.....	841	98	25	.....	914	21	918	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8,022	.....
Prairie.....	434	39	15	.....	458	9	464	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5,697	.....
Western.....	339	34	19	.....	354	12	361	8	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4,392	.....
Total.....	2,131	232	78	.....	2,285	64	2,299	45	.....	.....	4	1	14	22,785	.....
To March 31, 1937.....	10,887	723	194	2,947	8,565	1,246	10,364	1,021	39	9	152	21	4	353,163	2,675
Total to 31-3-38.....	13,018	955	272	2,947	10,850	1,310	12,663	1,066	39	9	156	22	18	375,948	2,675
	13,973			14,069					1,114						

Classifications of Pensions in Payment			Application for Liberty to Renew Claim under Section 70 (2) of the Pension Act		
Disability.....	988	Granted.....	537		537
Widows.....	91	Not granted.....	856		856
Mothers.....	6				
Children.....	1				
Total.....	1,066	Total.....	1,393		1,393

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AND CROWN FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals						
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed, Sec. 67-3	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing	Allowed in addition to those disallowed
	1st time	2nd or more		C.C.	Crown						
Eastern.....	16	3	Widows.....	10	2					1	
Ontario.....	20	5	Mothers.....	2					7		
Prairie.....	12	3	Fathers.....						2		
Western.....	14	5	Parents.....								
			Children.....	21							
			Miscellaneous.....	45	15			20	1	15	
			Injury or disease.....								
Totals.....	62	16		78	17			20	1	24	16
Total to 31-3-37.....	2,932	209		2,947	1,629	30		7	1	1,060+90	414
Total to 31-3-38.....	2,994	225		2,947	1,646	30		27	2	1,084+90	430
				3,219					1,203		

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals	C.P.A.	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more								
Eastern.....	501	58	Widows.....	276		2		272		2
Ontario.....	821	93	Mothers.....	2				2		
Prairie.....	422	36	Fathers.....	1				1		
Western.....	325	29	Parents.....							
			Children.....	2				2		
			Injury or disease.....		2,004	17		1,986		21
			No jurisdiction re date, Sec. 27 or 37.....							
Totals.....	2,069	216				19		2,243		23
To March 31, 1937.....	8,048	517				89	24	8,347	7	98
Total to March 31, 1938.....	10,117	733				108	24	10,590	7	121
									10,597	
					10,850					

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal	Number of Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuity	
	1st time	2nd or more	C.C.	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratu- ities	Predated Sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability
Eastern.....	27	2		29	.....	29						1		
Ontario.....	29	4		33	1	32						1		
Prairie.....	20	8		28	1	27								
Western.....	2	2		4	.....	4								
Total.....	78	16		94	.....	92						2		
To Mar. 31, 1937.....	6,102	354	2,947	3,593	1,138	5,318	933	38	9	139	16	3	\$328,287	2,625
Total to 31-3-38..	6,180	370	2,947	3,687	1,140	5,410	933	38	9	139	16	5	\$328,287	2,625
	6,550		6,634					980						

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of Appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Disallowed in addition to allowed
	1st time	2nd or more							
Eastern.....			Widows.....						
Ontario.....			Mothers.....						
Prairie.....			Fathers.....						
Western.....			Parents.....						
			Children.....						
			Miscellaneous.....						
			Injury or disease.....						
Total.....				2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88
To March 31, 1937.....	2,753	194							
Total to March 31, 1938.....	2,753	194		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88
		2,947					1,092		

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Tribunal Areas		Nature of Claims					Disposition of Appeals		Referred back for re-hearing
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	27	2	Widows.....		9			9	
Ontario.....	29	4	Mothers.....						
Prairie.....	20	8	Fathers.....						
Western.....	2	2	Parents.....						
			Children.....						
			Injury or disease.....		85	2		83	
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....						
Totals.....	78	16				2			
To March 31, 1937.....	3,430	163				47		92 3,501	26
Total to March 31, 1938.....	3,508	179				49		19	3,593
		3,687				3,687			26

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result							
							Not conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratu- ities	Negligi- ble	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	Amount of gratuity
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant										
Eastern.....	460	52	19	493	22	490	11		2			9	\$ 4,674	.....
Ontario.....	786	87	25	848	16	857	15		1				6,384	.....
Prairie.....	390	30	15	405	7	413	6				1		4,797	.....
Western.....	322	29	19	332	12	339	8			1		3	4,392	.....
Totals.....	1,988	198	78	2,078	57	2,099	40							.....
To March 31, 1937.....	4,420	335	194	4,573	92	4,563	77	1	4	4	1	12	20,247	50
Total to 31-3-38.....	6,378	533	272	6,651	149	6,762	117	1	13	5		13	42,783	50
	6,911		6,923				118							

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

—			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals						
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of Appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Dis-allowed Sec. 67-3	Disallowed no juris- diction	Disallowed	Referred back for re-hearing	Allowed in addition to disallowed
	1st time	2nd or more									
Eastern.....	16	3	Widows.....	10	2				7	1	
Ontario.....	20	5	Mothers.....	2					2		
Prairie.....	12	3	Fathers.....								
Western.....	14	5	Parents.....								
			Children.....	21			20	1			
			Miscellaneous.....	45	15				15		
			Injury or disease....								
Totals.....	62	16		78	17		20	1	24	16	
To March 31, 1937.....	179	15		194	58	1	7	1	56+2	71	2
Total to 31-3-38.....	241	31		272	75	1	27	2	80+2	87	2
	272				76			111			

TABLE 9.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals					
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1A	Referred back for re-hearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.					
Eastern.....	444	49	Widows.....	260	2	2	.....	256	.....	2
Ontario.....	766	82	Mothers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Prairie.....	378	27	Fathers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Western.....	308	24	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Children.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Injury or disease.....	1,813	10	10	.....	1,785	.....	18
Totals.....	1,896	182		2,078	12	12	.....	2,046	.....	20
To March 31, 1937.....	4,253	320		4,571	26	26	.....	4,473	6	63
Total to 31-3-38.....	6,149	502		2	2	38	5	6,519	6	83
	6,651			6,651						6,525

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Appeal					Amount of gratuities
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	
Eastern.....	30	7	37		37						\$
Ontario.....	26	7	33	4	29	4					
Prairie.....	24	1	25	1	24	1					
Western.....	15	3	18		18						
Totals.....	95	18	113	5	108	5					
To March 31, 1937.....	335	34	399	16	383	11		4	1		2,538 2,340
Total to 31-3-38.....	460	52	512	21	491	16		4	1		4,878
	512										

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEAL BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals			
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals		Allowed	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for re-hearing
				Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	30	7	Widows.....		7				
Ontario.....	26	7	Mothers.....				7		
Prairie.....	24	1	Fathers.....						
Western.....	15	3	Parents.....						
			Children.....						
			Injury or disease.....		106	5	98		3
Totals.....	95	18				5	105		3
To March 31, 1937.....	365	34				16	373	1	9
Total to 31-3-38.....	460	52				21	478	1	12
	512			512				479	

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The Honourable C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C., B.A., LL.L.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act was enacted in 1930 to provide for the maintenance of veterans who because of age or disability, are incapable of providing for themselves.

The Act provided for the payment of allowances to veterans with the requisite service, at the age of sixty years, or at any age, if so disabled as to be "permanently unemployable."

In addition to those veterans who are granted the allowance because of incapacity, veterans of the Great War are attaining the age of sixty in increasing numbers and the expenditure under this Act has increased accordingly.

The following table represents the number of applications approved, and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation:—

Year	Cases approved in each year (including reinstatements)	Expenditure
		\$ cts.
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029 22
1931-32.....	2,034	1,039,551 25
1932-33.....	1,582	1,388,708 15
1933-34.....	1,582	1,646,313 63
1934-35.....	2,034	2,017,074 80
1935-36.....	2,265	2,531,488 77
1936-37.....	3,197	3,178,616 18
1937-38.....	2,794	3,898,768 91

The expenditure will increase until a peak is reached which has been estimated at the year 1957, after which time it is estimated that the yearly mortality will outnumber those who will be granted the allowance, and the expenditure will diminish accordingly.

In addition to providing for the veteran of 60 and the "permanently unemployable" veteran, provision was made in the Act for a further group as a result of the deliberations of a Parliamentary Committee in 1936. This group is referred to in the Act as "those having served in a theatre of actual war who have attained the age of 55 and who in the opinion of the Board are incapable of maintaining themselves because of pre-ageing, disability and general unfitness."

This amendment provided for a border-line class who from a medical standpoint could not be classed "permanently unemployable" and who from an age standpoint had not quite reached the age of sixty.

It has enabled the Board to take care of many deserving cases whose life's work was to all intents and purposes finished. The number of veterans who have been provided for under this amendment is 1,285.

When considering the expenditure under this legislation it is well to remember that the allowance is awarded to those in necessity who are incapable of maintaining themselves, and even had the Act not been enacted, the great majority of those receiving its benefits would of necessity have had to be maintained by the Community in one form or another.

Receiving assistance in the form of War Veterans' Allowance has removed anxiety with respect to the future, from the minds of a great number of ex-service men, and will undoubtedly result in prolonging their days. They display a decided preference for this form of assistance granted in recognition of their service, than for any other form of social security.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS,
Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Board.

OTTAWA, June 27, 1938.

TABLE 1.—AWARDS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1938

—	Over sixty	Under sixty	Total
Allowances approved and re-instated from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1937.....	8,291	6,663	14,954
Awards April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	*1,189	1,479	2,668
Re-instatements April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	*68	58	126
Total awards and re-instatements to March 31, 1938.....	9,548	8,200	17,748
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1938.....			4,504
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances to March 31, 1938.....			13,244

*Including 1,258 awards and 27 re-instatements made as a result of the 1936 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 2.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938.....			5,577
Approved.....	2,791		
Declined.....	2,523		
Ineligible.....	221		
Withdrawn.....	39		
Total.....			5,577

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered permanently unemployable.....		2,050	2,050
Income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	46	41	87
Not in necessitous circumstances.....	189	96	285
Veteran deceased subsequent to application.....	5	33	38
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government institutions.....	2	4	6
Miscellaneous.....	11	46	57
Totals.....	253	2,270	2,523

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual liability
		\$
Payments in force March 31, 1937.....	11,306	3,583,379
Awards during fiscal year.....	*2,668	839,352
Reinstatements.....	*126	35,478
Increase due to change in rate.....		18,954
	14,100	4,477,163
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	856	254,810
Payments in force, March 31, 1938.....	13,244	4,222,353

NOTE.—*Including 1,258 awards and 27 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$388,911 and \$8,424 respectively made as a result of the 1936 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 5.—MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICANTS UNDER SIXTY YEARS OF AGE, CONSIDERED PERMANENTLY UNEMPLOYABLE

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO MARCH 31, 1938

Cardio-Vascular.....	1,760
Mental.....	1,310
Tuberculosis.....	875
Cord Lesions.....	429
General Conditions.....	726
Arthritis.....	366
Cancer.....	370
Chest, Non-Tubercular.....	305
Defective Vision.....	227
Epilepsy.....	125
Encephalitis.....	93
	6,586
Class V.A. 3 awards.....	1,258
Grand Total.....	7,844
Reinstatements Previously Discontinued—	
Class V.A. 3 reinstatements.....	27
Reinstatements (under 60 years of age).....	329
Total.....	356

TABLE 6.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	700	225,060	7	2,970	707	228,030
New Brunswick.....	346	109,116	8	3,300	354	112,416
Quebec.....	1,238	425,436	18	8,220	1,316	433,656
Ontario.....	4,656	1,546,754	87	34,938	4,743	1,581,692
Manitoba.....	1,257	383,755	20	8,050	1,277	391,805
Saskatchewan.....	704	210,687	8	2,820	712	213,507
Alberta.....	1,042	302,260	14	5,568	1,056	307,828
British Columbia.....	3,241	1,019,285	55	24,070	3,296	1,043,355
Totals.....	13,244	4,222,353	217	89,936	13,461	4,312,289

TABLE 7.—AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1938

Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.	Years of age	No.
93.....	1	66.....	698	43.....	178
88.....	1	65.....	758	42.....	176
87.....	1	64.....	840	41.....	174
86.....	6	63.....	970	40.....	101
85.....	2	62.....	994	39.....	52
84.....	5	61.....	940	38.....	20
83.....	4	60.....	532	37.....	9
82.....	5	59.....	464		
81.....	7	58.....	434		
80.....	18	57.....	363		13,244
79.....	28	56.....	301		
78.....	53	55.....	179		
77.....	61	54.....	185		
76.....	69	53.....	175		
75.....	127	52.....	188	60 years and over.....	8,998
74.....	142	51.....	144		
73.....	192	50.....	169	Under 60 years.....	4,246
72.....	247	49.....	154		
71.....	285	48.....	152	Total.....	13,244
70.....	404	47.....	142		
69.....	442	46.....	154		
68.....	578	45.....	147		
67.....	588	44.....	185		

TABLE 8.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
England.....	5,146	Serbia.....	3
Canada.....	4,905	Czecho-Slovakia.....	4
Scotland.....	1,409	Germany.....	6
Ireland.....	590	Roumania.....	4
United States.....	356	Finland.....	7
Wales.....	152	Montenegro.....	2
France.....	100	Malta.....	2
Russia.....	70	New Zealand.....	7
Newfoundland.....	55	Greece.....	2
India.....	48	Ukrania.....	3
Denmark.....	42	Syria.....	3
Norway.....	41	Bohemia.....	4
Sweden.....	47	Gibraltar.....	3
Belgium.....	44	Austria.....	1
Channel Islands.....	26	Brazil.....	2
Italy.....	27	Bulgaria.....	1
Iceland.....	22	Egypt.....	1
Poland.....	21	Lithuania.....	1
Australia.....	14	Argentina.....	1
Isle of Wight.....	12	Madagascar.....	1
Isle of Man.....	8	Jugo-Slavia.....	3
South Africa.....	13	Turkey.....	2
British West Indies.....	12	China.....	2
Switzerland.....	7	Unknown.....	1
Holland.....	7		
Japan.....	4	Total.....	13,244

TABLE 9.—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Numbers
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	12,770
British forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	395
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	79
Total.....	13,244

TABLE 10.—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	11,375	85.89
Siberia.....	35	0.26
Galipoli.....	4	0.03
Palestine.....	2	0.02
Mesopotamia.....	28	0.21
High Seas.....	183	1.38
Others.....	64	0.49
Total.....	11,691	88.28
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country—		
England.....	1,268	
Canada.....	285	
	1,553	11.72
Total.....	13,244	100.00

TABLE 11.—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Number of children
Married.....	7,161	5,871
Single.....	3,433	
Widower.....	1,335	
Separated.....	1,182	
Widower with dependents.....	97	192
Separated with dependents.....	36	71
Total.....	13,244	6,134

THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

This Commission was appointed in 1936, and the reasons therefor, also the duties with which it was charged, are fully dealt with in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1936-37.

The Report of the Commission, which is obtainable in printed form, is dated December 1, 1937, and, following upon a recommendation contained therein, this body carried out an investigation and submitted a report on Soldiers' Homes, dated January 5, 1938.

The Commission was dissolved on the 6th January, 1938, after having served for eighteen months; being the maximum period permissive under the Veterans' Assistance Commission Act of 1936.

REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF UNEMPLOYED VETERANS

The most important responsibility of the Commission was:—

“To ascertain the extent of unemployment among veterans in Canada, and classify those who are unemployed according to physical and mental capacity or incapacity to undertake gainful employment in restricted and unrestricted occupations, and in any other categories, which, after the investigation, the Commission may consider applicable.”

The Commission reported that 34,312 veterans had registered as being unemployed, and classified these into three groups:—

Fit..	18,974
Partially Fit..	10,648
Unfit..	4,690
Total..	34,312

HONORARY LOCAL COMMITTEES

The Honorary Local Committees which were appointed by the Commission at Halifax, Charlottetown, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver, continued their endeavours on behalf of unemployed veterans, and the voluntary effort of these Committees cannot be too highly commended.

As the Committees at Charlottetown, Saint John, Quebec, and Saskatoon, were unable to recommend to the Commission any schemes or projects which might lead to the employment of veterans, their activities became very limited and, as a result, the secretarial assistance which had been provided was discontinued on December 31, 1937.

Through the work of the Secretaries, and the influence and personal contact of the honorary members, a large number of veterans were guided into employment, and, for the period April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, the following placements were reported:—

District	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Total
Charlottetown.....	14	45	239	298
Halifax.....	41	298	109	448
Saint John.....	37	216	110	363
Quebec.....	37	127	69	233
Montreal.....	215	431	518	1,164
Hamilton.....	295	98	185	578
London.....	43	94	448	585
Windsor.....	74	30	125	229
Toronto.....	1,177	1,467	951	3,595
Regina.....	47	202	497	746
Saskatoon.....	12	77	163	252
Winnipeg.....	129	265	173	567
Calgary.....	29	365	566	960
Edmonton.....	73	520	680	1,273
Vancouver.....	153	658	227	1,038
Totals.....	2,376	4,893	5,060	12,329

PROBATIONAL TRAINING

By Order in Council P.C. 1004, dated May 5, 1937, an amount of \$250,000 was authorized for the establishment of a scheme of Probational Training. This permitted the payment of an allowance not exceeding \$50.00 a month for a period of three months to a veteran, provided a position had been secured for him which offered reasonable hope of continuation of employment on completion. The employer was called upon to pay a proportion of the wages, and the balance was paid by the Department, provided the amount did not exceed \$50.00. This scheme has met with a considerable degree of success, with the result that provision is being made for its continuance.

At March 31, 1938, the situation was as follows:—

District	Com- menced	Dis- continued	Completed				On strength
			Employed as trained	Employed otherwise	Tourist guides	Not retained by employer	
"A" Montreal.....	85	12	22	2	45	1	3
"B" Halifax.....	99	4	47	1	.....	11	36
Charlottetown.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
"C" Ottawa.....	30	8	14	1	.....	2	5
"D" Toronto.....	255	43	138	5	.....	21	48
"DH" Hamilton.....	26	5	13	.....	.....	.....	8
"F" London.....	11	2	7	.....	.....	.....	2
Windsor.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
"G" Winnipeg.....	55	2	26	.....	.....	2	25
"H" Regina.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
"I" Calgary.....	15	.....	9	.....	.....	2	4
Edmonton.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
"J" Vancouver.....	50	9	24	1	.....	4	12
"K" Saint John.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	641	85	311	10	45	43	147

REPAYMENT FUND

By Order in Council P.C. 1238, dated May 29, 1937, an amount of \$20,000 was authorized for the establishment of a Repayment Fund. This permitted the advance of a loan not exceeding \$50.00 to a veteran for the purchase of tools and equipment and, if necessary, the purchase of transportation, subject to repayment; provided a definite placement had been secured and an agreement entered into with the employer for the refund of the loan.

This scheme proved of assistance in quite a number of cases, and provision for its continuance is being made for next year.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES

During the year, the President and the Secretary of the Corps visited throughout the Dominion, and arrangements were completed for the establishment of Boards of Governors at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Calgary. As a result, Divisions have been organized and are actively under way in most of these centres; the most successful being Calgary where a scheme of Night Patrol duty was established, and over forty Commissionaires have been appointed.

Meetings were also held with the Boards of Governors in Vancouver and Toronto, where active Divisions of the Corps have been in operation for some years.

MONTREAL HONORARY COMMITTEE

The project known as "Workshops, Limited," which was commenced by this Committee, continued to operate throughout the year, during which period 329 veterans had been employed in the workshop, and, of these, 143 were reconditioned and placed in permanent employment in other organizations.

The pay roll numbers about eighty veterans, and the activities include waste paper, painting and decorating, carpentry, shoe making and repairing, uniforms and clothing, metal work, etc. Provision is being made for the continuance of this project.

TORONTO HONORARY COMMITTEE

By Order in Council P.C. 503, dated March 16, 1937, an amount of \$48,000 was provided for the establishment on small holdings of twenty unemployed veterans and their families. About fifty acres of good friable clay loam with a clayey subsoil were purchased near the village of Brooklin, and these have been subdivided. Thirteen substantial five-roomed houses, each standing on a full-sized concrete cellar, have been built, wells dug, road improved, and Hydro installed. The activities of the settlers have been carefully supervised, and it is hoped that, in a reasonable time, they will become self-supporting. Another veteran has been settled on an established market garden, and the Committee is investigating the purchase of six more holdings, and reports that the cost of settling these families in healthful and pleasant surroundings, where there is an opportunity of becoming self-supporting, is less than the cost of two years' relief.

This Committee also reported that Poppy Fund of Toronto, Incorporated, which had been organized for some years and conducted a waste paper and general salvage business, was threatened with cancellation of their lease and found it necessary to purchase a building. By Order in Council P.C. 1107, dated May 14, 1937, a grant of \$10,000 was made to this organization to assist in the purchase of a property. The necessary arrangements were completed, over eighty men are employed, and it is hoped that business will expand and eventually 100 veterans will be engaged.

Representations were made to the Commission by the Amputations' Association of Canada that considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining employment for seriously disabled veterans with obvious injuries, and it was urged that a special endeavour be made on their behalf. Consequent upon this

recommendation, authority was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 2459, dated October 8, 1937, for the establishment of an Amputations' Placement Service. This has resulted in the commencement of a survey and the placement of quite a few of these seriously disabled veterans.

This Toronto Committee has been most active and is giving consideration to other schemes and projects which, it is hoped, will lead to the placement of a number of veterans.

WINDSOR HONORARY COMMITTEE

By Order in Council P.C. 1239, dated May 29, 1937, a grant of \$37,400 was authorized to this Committee for the establishment of twenty unemployed veterans and their families on small holdings.

The Committee purchased about 130 acres of land located about two miles from the centre of the city, with the object of establishing the twenty veterans on small holdings. Instead of building new homes, old ones were purchased, moved to the site, reconditioned, and, at the same time, equipped with the necessary plumbing and electrical fixtures.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the scheme, six veterans and their families have actually been located and eighteen houses have been purchased, of which eleven have been moved to the property. Donations of trees, fruit bushes, ornamental shrubs, etc., have been accepted, and the Committee is very hopeful that the scheme will meet with a great degree of success.

OTTAWA, CANADIAN LEGION SHELTER

By Order in Council P.C. 3138, dated December 18, 1937, a grant of \$2,500 was authorized to be paid to the Canadian Legion Shelter at Ottawa, with the proviso that payments from this amount had to be restricted to those required for alterations to property and for the purchase of equipment.

WINNIPEG HONORARY COMMITTEE

By Order in Council P.C. 1382, dated June 11, 1937, an amount of \$8,000 was provided for the establishment of five unemployed veterans and their families on small holdings.

The Committee was successful in purchasing individual holdings which gave much promise of future success, with the result that a further recommendation was made, and an additional grant of \$8,000 for the establishment of five more veterans was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1546, dated July 10, 1937.

This Committee advised that ten veterans had been settled and, as there was a remaining surplus, authority was requested for the establishment of two more veterans without additional cost. This was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 2826, dated November 17, 1937.

The holdings selected by this Committee had dwellings suitable to the needs of the settlers, and these vary in size from three to forty acres and are situated from five to twenty-seven miles from Winnipeg. Reports which have been received are very favourable towards the success of this undertaking.

REGINA HONORARY COMMITTEE

This Committee recommended the establishment of a Workshop, authority for which was obtained by Order in Council P.C. 1240, dated May 29, 1937.

The effort so far has been most successful and, while a woodworking department has been established, the principal endeavour has been in the demolition of old buildings and the salvaging of materials. Contracts which have been completed have been most satisfactory and some large ones are under way. Work of this nature allows of the employment of quite a number of veterans, and the Committee has been much encouraged by the inauguration of this project.

SASKATOON HONORARY COMMITTEE

On the recommendation of this Committee, a grant of \$3,500 was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 1514, dated June 24, 1937.

The Committee did not, however, on further consideration, deem it advisable that the Workshop scheme should be proceeded with, and it has been abandoned for the time being.

MOOSE JAW HONORARY COMMITTEE

A Workshop, which had been giving employment to a number of veterans for a few years in Moose Jaw, was in need of financial assistance. An Honorary Committee was appointed and, as a result of a recommendation received, a grant of \$1,000 was authorized by Order in Council P.C. 134/2810, dated November 15, 1937, to assist in financing the industry which is still actively under way.

VANCOUVER HONORARY COMMITTEE

A number of schemes for the employment of veterans received the consideration of this Committee, and recommendations which were made resulted in the authorization of the following grants:—

P.C. 95/3056, dated December 11, 1937, a Veterans' Auto Parking and Protective Corps	\$2,000
P.C. 20, dated January 5, 1938, a Veterans' Night Patrol.....	2,500
P.C. 21, dated January 5, 1938, a Veterans' Parking Spaces and Auto Service	5,000
P.C. 22, dated January 5, 1938, a Veterans' Industrial First Aid Course	500
P.C. 606, dated March 24, 1938, a Veterans' Guest Guide Service....	2,500

It is anticipated that each of these schemes will eventually become self-supporting and give employment to a large number of veterans; and the Committee is now actively engaged in obtaining the necessary authority and in carrying out the organization which will be required.

By Order in Council P.C. 138, dated January 19, 1938, an amount of \$10,000 was authorized to be paid to the Canadian Red Cross Society of Vancouver to assist towards the establishment of a Veterans' Hostel in Vancouver, with the proviso that the grant could only be used to provide payments for alterations to property and for the purchase of equipment. This project is still receiving the consideration of the Society.

While no schemes or projects have been undertaken by the Honorary Committees in Halifax, Hamilton, London, Calgary, and Edmonton, these Committees are still actively functioning and devoting a great deal of time in direct endeavours towards the placement of veterans and in carrying out Probational Training, Corps of Commissionaires, and other projects and schemes which were instituted by the Commission.

The Estimates of the Department for the fiscal year 1937-38 provided for an amount of \$400,000 for the Veterans' Assistance Commission, and an additional Vote of \$250,000 for Probational Training. At the end of the fiscal year, namely, March 31, 1938, the expenditures were:—

Veterans' Assistance Commission	\$264,715 93
Probational Training	67,209 01

An amount of \$100,000 was included in the Estimates of the Department for the fiscal year 1938-39 for the continuation of projects which were commenced by the Veterans' Assistance Commission, and an amount of \$120,000 for Probational Training. In addition, a further amount of \$50,000 was included in the Supplementary Estimates for continuation of projects.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

The laboratory and inspection services provided for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and related statutes have continued activities throughout the year. In the laboratories 23,408 samples were examined from various sources as summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From (a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Imports.....	1,442	2,859	560	1,931	1,284	5,002	13,078
(2) Domestic.....	1,146	699	2,158	616	871	339	5,829
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	67	289	135	1,561	704	523	3,279
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	83	22	.....	68	98	213	484
(d) Other Departments of Government.....	14	329	132	2	4	233	714
(e) Miscellaneous Sources.....	4	3	.....	.....	9	8	24
Totals.....	2,756	4,201	2,985	4,178	2,970	6,318	23,408

FOODS

Adulteration and misbranding were reported in many samples of the foods most widely used. These are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories							Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	Total	
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.....	.....	7	6	9	12	11	45	6
Baking materials (baking powder, etc.).....	19	13	21	9	24	64	150	19
Bakery products.....	86	7	6	11	.....	2	112	107
Beverages, beverage materials, etc.....	232	253	127	250	241	66	1,169	510
Bread, biscuits and muffins.....	.....	8	31	15	25	53	132	51
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.....	3	4	7	8	34	24	80	17
Butter.....	77	226	5	130	16	106	560	215
Cheese and cheese products.....	5	39	18	34	6	20	122	32
Canned foods.....	5	8	111	873	.....	41	1,038	28
Cocoa, cocoa beans and chocolate.....	44	2	30	35	21	24	156	15
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes.....	25	3	8	50	43	62	191	10
Confectionery.....	41	93	26	361	12	216	749	222
Figs.....	28	32	.....	32	34	59	185	13
Fish, shellfish, etc.....	19	4	5	80	19	283	410	61
Flavours, flavouring extracts and essences.....	115	17	49	45	56	36	318	126
Flavouring materials and solvents.....	17	.....	9	1	.....	6	33	7
Flour.....	55	16	5	10	8	27	121	24
Food colours, dyes and preservatives.....	19	9	5	74	13	10	130	37
Fruit juices, syrups, concentrates, etc.....	32	93	38	135	70	146	514	60

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED—*Concluded*

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Mis-branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	379	97	144	122	388	1,211	2,341	55
Fruits, fresh.....	68	52				519	639	14
Honey and honey products.....	25	1	2	7		9	44	22
Ice cream and sherbet.....	15		369	5	216	38	643	59
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).....	14		32	268	10	1	325	28
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, etc.	17	17	82	8	54	54	232	79
Liquors, wines, ales.....	77		3	9	82	60	231	223
Meat and meat products (including sausage)...	162	343	504	144	235	253	1,641	475
Miscellaneous food products.....	4	22	42	84	33	127	312	98
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.....	1	3	11	18	13	6	52	7
Nuts.....	173	395	13	94	86	104	865	41
Oils, edible.....	2	36	10	37	3	14	102	27
Oysters.....			15	7		34	56	9
Rice.....	3			4	4	48	59	2
Sandwich spreads.....		3	9	13	6	39	70	9
Sauces, pickles, etc.....	2	5	33	154	8	70	272	29
Sausage cereal, fillers and binders, etc.....	14		9			8	31	3
Special foods (infants, invalids, etc.).....	8	8	51	1	2	3	73	32
Spices and seasonings.....	38	53	95	68	110	162	526	55
Sugar.....	22	30				12	64	3
Syrup and molasses.....	26	6	15	8	3	8	66	4
Tea.....	2	7	2		125	133	269	33
Vegetables, fresh, dried, canned, etc.....	55	17	40	18	28	164	322	45
Vinegar.....	10	15		22	13	2	62	21

These results do not represent the entire retail market because the majority of these samples were taken from suspected sources.

Alimentary Pastes.—In the absence of a supply of semolina made from Durum wheat with natural colouring, the artificial colouring of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles and related products continues to be common commercial practice.

Baking Powder.—The quality of the baking powders sold on the retail market has shown great improvement in the last few years because of advances in systems of merchandising whereby perishable goods are not held in stock for long periods of time. The loss of carbon dioxide from a baking powder in storage for a long time or even for a comparatively short time in a damp atmosphere is rather serious because of the decrease in leavening power upon which the baker depends. The failure of the powder means the loss of valuable materials if batches must be thrown away.

The "leaven" of olden days was yeast. The growth of the yeast in a dough developed a spongy structure in the mix, because a gas was developed as the yeast grew and it could escape from the points of production only by passing through the dough. When it became known that the gas immediately responsible for the leavening effect was carbon dioxide, the employment of chemicals as a substitute for yeast was a logical consequence. Baking soda or sodium bicarbonate which contains carbon dioxide in combination with sodium, has long been employed as a source of leavening gas. For the release of the carbon dioxide from its chemical combination with sodium, sour milk was employed long ago and is still used to a considerable extent although the technique is difficult to standardize.

On this continent baking powders sometimes referred to in some countries as "chemical leavens," came into use years ago and enjoy an extensive market. In baking powders, baking soda is the common carbonate source of the

leavening gas and starch is the carrier which separates the soda from the acid material which ultimately reacts with it when the components are moistened. The acid component, however, is subject to considerable variation in the several brands sold.

Cream of tartar was no doubt the first acid material to function in this role but success followed the use of competitive products made with tartaric acid, calcium phosphate or sodium aluminium sulphate. It must be remembered that neither the cream of tartar nor the calcium acid phosphate nor the alum (there are very good reasons for regarding the double sulphate of sodium and aluminium as coming within the scope of this generic chemical term), is in its own distinctive chemical form when the food made with a baking powder containing it is eaten. Chemical reaction between the soda and the acid components produces, along with the carbon dioxide gas, other chemical compounds properly regarded as harmless in the amounts consumed.

The regulations under the Food and Drugs Act require that "the acid materials employed in the manufacture of baking powders shall be in themselves harmless to health, and the compounds resulting from their interaction with sodium bicarbonate shall also be harmless to health." Standards of purity are established for tartaric acid, cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, calcium phosphate, sodium phosphate and for the baking powder itself. In the absence of evidence that the ingredients commonly employed are injurious to the health of the consumer, further restrictions seem unnecessary.

The distinctive features of the several types may be judged by the individual employing them in bakery practice. Some prefer a quick acting powder; some favour a powder which acts slowly at first but produces its main effect as the oven temperature rises; others again prefer and obtain pleasing results with powders of the combination type, designed to provide initial leavening when the mix is started and a sustained evolution of gas during the baking process.

There is no satisfactory basis for arbitrarily grading these products because so much depends upon the conditions of operation and the technique of the individual baker. The stipulation that the baking powder as sold must be capable of yielding ten per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide, ensures gas-producing powers.

Beverages.—In the beverage trade misbranding still remains the main source of trouble. In the majority of cases the irregularity and failure to comply with the requirements of the law is the result of lack of information on the part of small operators. On the other hand, continuous vigilance is necessary to prevent the use of saccharin instead of cane sugar. Those who practise this form of adulteration not only cut the costs of production, but operate with less attention to the details necessary to prevent spoilage.

Breakfast Foods.—Breakfast foods prepared and ready for the table still enjoy an extensive market in spite of the fact that they are expensive from the standpoint of the actual nourishment they contain. Consumers seem willing to pay for the convenience of having something ready to serve. Products of this type sold under distinctive or fancy names are always labelled with a complete list of the ingredients.

Figs.—The strict enforcement of the order that figs on importation shall not carry more than ten per cent defectives including those that are insect infected, mouldy or sour, has produced excellent results. The rejects were much fewer than those in previous seasons.

Fish.—In the fish and shellfish industry special attention has been paid to the proportion of fluid and the bacterial count of shucked oysters. The fluid content is limited by regulation to a maximum of ten per cent. An excess over that proportion indicates added water or a discharge of fluid either from improper handling of the oysters prior to packing or to incipient spoilage.

Fruits, Fresh.—Numerous fresh fruits were investigated to ascertain the extent of spray contamination and for the content of vitamin C which now can be estimated with reasonable certainty by chemical tests. In not a single instance was an excessive amount of arsenic or lead detected.

Ice Cream.—Market surveys were repeated with a view to establishing suitable standards including the bacterial count, the evidence for effective pasteurization, and minimum weight per gallon as a means of controlling over-run. These findings will be used for guidance in constructing a suitable amendment to existing regulations.

Jelly Powders and Gelatin.—The standards of quality for edible gelatin have been found satisfactory and there is a great improvement in the quality of these products as a result of the control of the basic materials. There seems to be a general understanding among consumers that the jelly powders contain gelatin and so label declaration of its presence has not been hitherto demanded. If, however, it is found that purchasers of jelly powders are under the impression that they are obtaining fruit products when they purchase these articles, regulations specifying further details of labelling will be in order.

Meat and Meat Products.—Of the meat and meat products, sausage and Hamburg steak still continue to be the main source of difficulty in so far as adulteration is concerned. Much has been done to impress upon sausage makers the desirability of using fresh materials in which artificial colouring and preservatives are not necessary and to remember that sausage is primarily a meat product, and that the cereal content introduced as a binder or filler in the cheaper grades should not be pressed beyond the limit of tolerance which is five per cent. The advantage gained by practising adulteration is so profitable that the number of offenders encountered each year exceeds that anticipated. There is no prospect of lowering the proportion of inspectors' time that must be devoted to this work.

Syrups and Molasses.—Syrups and molasses have been studied from the standpoint of the revision of the regulations dealing with molasses. It has been found that changes in processing have modified the products of the sugar cane to a considerable extent. Molasses will be dealt with in the next general revision of food standards.

DRUGS

The policies which have governed the work of this section for some years now have been continued and extended during the period under review. The changing tendency, noted a year ago, towards greater attention being paid to scrutinizing the labels and advertising of medicinal preparations with a view to modifying and eliminating unwarrantable therapeutic claims is still more striking. It is no exaggeration to say that in no country of the world other than Canada are the pockets and the health of the people as zealously guarded against the insinuating pretences of the medicine-selling charlatan, whether the professed virtues be proclaimed from the microphone, the modern medicine truck in the market square, the columns of certain sections of the daily and weekly press, or the hoardings that disfigure the landscape. The work of the section in this regard is really amounting to an educational campaign to teach

manufacturers and other sponsors of pharmaceutical wares the value and the virtue of being scrupulously honest about their recommendations to people who as a rule are not and are not expected to be in a position to appraise such statements. It is very gratifying indeed to be able to pay tribute to the loyalty with which the better class of pharmaceutical manufacturer in this country is responding to the requirements laid down by Canadian legislation while the others are gradually beginning to see how much more easily things go when they endeavour to live up to the law. In the long run, no decent manufacturer will be worse off and the public in general will be a great deal better off when a tone of restrained moderation in sales talk becomes an accepted fact. It need hardly be said that in this everyone is being treated alike. After all, the greatest story in the world is characterized by the restraint of its narrators.

At the present time, owing to the advanced character of Canadian legislation, many of the troubles of the division lie with medicines coming from abroad. It is a striking commentary upon human nature as well as upon that eternal hope forever welling up within man's breast, that although every shipper whose goods are refused entry to Canada receives a notice stating the reasons for such refusal, accompanied by an advice that information as to requirements is available, yet repeat shipments come to our ports, in some cases week in and week out, without the slightest heed having been taken of previous warnings, only to be turned back repeatedly with loss to the shipper and possible exasperation to the purchaser.

Some four years ago, the Food and Drugs Act was amended to protect the public from being led into the unwise course of adopting self-treatment for certain diseases, disorders and abnormal physical states with advertised remedies possibly hazardous to the health of the sufferer. Among the diseases and disorders listed in the Schedule to the Act and for which no remedies were to be offered for sale or sold if advertised to the general public, are alcoholism, arteriosclerosis, blood-poisoning, diabetes, dropsy, epilepsy, gastric ulcers, goitre, high blood pressure, influenza, kidney stones, obesity, sexual impotence and tuberculosis, whilst the sale of contraceptives in this country is prohibited under the criminal code. Yet, four years after assent to this Act, remedies for each of these ailments are still seeking sale in our land. More detailed reference to some of these will be made in the paragraphs that follow.

What has been said will be sufficient for the announcement that no fewer than 41,332 samples of drugs and medicines were handled by the division, either analytically or inspectorally during the year, to occasion no surprise. Of this total, 34,286 were examined by Food and Drug Inspectors at the ports of entry and found satisfactory; while 6,746, of which 1,133 were domestic samples, were handled in the laboratories. Another figure which would be equally impressive were records kept would represent the multitude of domestic products examined by inspectors in the course of their rounds from place to place. Of these 6,746 samples referred to the laboratories, 246 or 3.6 per cent were found to be adulterated, and 4,046 or approximately 60 per cent of those submitted to the laboratories, or 10 per cent of the total, were misbranded.

These figures are conclusive evidence of the tendency alluded to and reveal that the work of years is bearing fruit. After some 60 years of enforcement of adulteration clauses, manufacturers are putting the proper substances into their preparations in the proper amounts, and speaking generally, it can be said that the quality of drugs on the Canadian market is satisfactory. And in saying so, it should be added that few extensive surveys of things have been made during the past year owing to pressure of work in other directions and that those which will be commented upon severally in later paragraphs refer either to products regarding which there has been a specific complaint or to such as inspectors have had reason to suspect. On the other hand, it should be remembered that misbranding of drugs did not become an offence until 1927,

but in the light of the progress that has been made already, it is confidently believed that it will take a good deal less than 60 years to have the market as clear of misbranding as it is of adulteration to-day.

The following preparations and classes of preparations are considered worthy of special comment:—

Anaesthetics

1. *Ether*.—Over 100 shipments were dealt with, two of which were found to contain an excess of peroxide and were refused entry. Two other samples were reported misbranded.

2. *Ethyl Chloride*.—Six shipments were examined in all, one of which was misbranded. In all cases, the purity of the product was satisfactory.

3. *Chloroform*.—Every shipment of this product was found to be above reproach.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia

This preparation is very liable to deterioration and has to be stored in a cool place in well-closed containers. One-third of the samples examined were deficient in ammonia, one containing less than half of the required amount. On the whole, however, the figures are satisfactory, the mean deficiency in ammonia being only about five per cent, whilst the average carbonate content lies within the official range.

Calcium and Magnesium Therapy

Taking advantage of rapid developments in the science of nutrition, new concerns are springing up with new products, basing claims to patronage on new forms of calcium and magnesium which are represented as being in a very readily assimilable form. These claims are frequently supported by the rather slender evidence of one or two investigators whose findings may not have been generally recognized by the medical profession. As in the case of other substances such as iodine and sulphur, the reader is told of "food calcium" and led to believe he is certainly suffering from a shortage of that element or of magnesium where it is the *pièce de resistance*. Many circulars of this kind have been reviewed during the year and valuable advice tendered to manufacturers.

Camphor Preparations

1. *Spirit of Camphor*.—Spirit of camphor is a rather volatile preparation and is liable to fall in strength if not well stored. Only two of the 38 samples examined, however, were found seriously deficient in camphor, being 8.1 per cent instead of 10. The average content was 9.6, a deficiency of four per cent.

During the year, as a result of comments from the Toronto Laboratory, the new method of determining camphor official in the United States Pharmacopoeia was investigated and certain defects discovered. This method was compared with a much simpler one in use in Ottawa and devised by a former member of the staff. The two methods were found to give results within one per cent of one another.

2. *Camphorated Oil*.—Results of the examination of this preparation do not show up quite as well as in the past two years. The United States official formula is generally employed. In this, cottonseed oil is used in place of olive oil owing to its lower cost. In two instances corn oil was used, but this is quite illegal unless a name other than the official name is used to describe the preparation and the ingredients are listed on labels. The 43 samples examined gave a mean camphor content of 18.9 per cent or slightly over 5 per cent short of the official requirement. Of these 2 were conspicuously low, containing only 7.0

and 9.6 per cent of camphor respectively, whilst a further number lay between 12 and 16 per cent. In all such cases, the material was traced back to its source and the manufacturers duly cautioned. There are still a few who label a U.S.P. product as B.P., but happily that number is diminishing.

Cod Liver Oil

As usual, a number of samples of Cod Liver Oil have been analysed against departmental purchasing tenders. They represent a fairly true cross section of available supplies on the market and have been found uniformly satisfactory. The use of the antimony trichloride test for adequate content of Vitamin A has been continued tentatively and all samples with the exception of one picked up in Winnipeg were found to meet the requirements set forth in the original edition of the British Pharmacopoeia 1932. During the year the spectrophotometric test has been studied and developed and is now being used as a routine method of analysis. It is hoped with the co-operation of the biological vitamin laboratory to be able to establish some correlation between these three methods of assay.

Cough Remedies

1. *Cough Drops*.—Confectionery described as "Cough Drops," "Cough Lozenges" or "Cough Pastilles" is inherently held out as a treatment for disease in man and comes with the legal definition of a drug. Therefore the label must bear a list of medicinal ingredients. A large number of manufacturers have experienced difficulty in appreciating this fact with the results that many samples have had to be classified as misbranded.

Another source of difficulty in this connection is to be found in the well-known Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenge. Chlorodyne contains opium and hence its use in confectionery is banned by the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. To overcome this difficulty, manufacturers have left out the opium, but in doing so and still retaining the old name, they are misbranding their goods. Chloroform may take the place of chlorodyne, but the product has to be labelled "Linseed, Liquorice and Chloroform." In this connection 22 samples were examined in the Vancouver laboratory, 18 of which were misbranded.

2. *Cough Syrups*.—A number of cough syrups have been examined, some of which were found misbranded, either by reason of a recommendation for *all* chest complaints, which, of course, would include tuberculosis, and which is an infringement of Section 6A of the Act, or by failing to list the contents or specify the proportions of certain potent constituents. In cases where a scheduled drug such as morphine was determined, the proper proportion was found to be present.

Essence of Peppermint

At the beginning of the year, a sample of essence of peppermint of half strength was picked up in an Eastern Ontario town. This was traced to a Toronto company who admitted the mistake. The incident led to other samples being collected, all of which were found satisfactory.

Iodine Preparations

This group includes the various solutions of iodine for which definite standards exist, iodine diffusers and other devices and dried kelp products.

1. Solutions of Iodine

(a) *B.P. Weak Solution*.—This consists of 2.5 per cent of iodine and 1.5 per cent of potassium iodide in 90 per cent alcohol, commonly known as tincture of iodine, 21 samples of which were examined. These gave on the average 2.35 per cent of iodine, a shortage of 6 per cent, and

1.51 per cent of potassium iodide which may be regarded as correct: only two (1.11 per cent and 1.57 per cent) were seriously deficient in iodine). These figures compare very favourably with previous results.

- (b) *Five Per Cent Solution Official in the Canadian Formulary*.—This solution contains 5 per cent of iodine and 3.5 per cent of potassium iodide. The 19 samples examined gave an average content of 4.88 per cent of iodine, a shortage of only 2.4 per cent, and 3.48 per cent of iodide, which is very close to the requirements. The lowest iodine content reported was 4.28 per cent and the highest 6.66 per cent. The average is the same as that reported last year.
- (c) *Churchill's Tincture* is a very strong solution containing 16.5 per cent of iodine in potassium iodide and alcohol. Owing to greater difficulty of getting all the iodine into solution, especially in view of the dark colour of the product, one must be a little more lenient in judging results. Nevertheless, in five samples submitted, an average of over 15 per cent of iodine was found, representing a deficiency of just over eight per cent, which, too, is regarded as a reflection of the high standard of available supplies.
- (d) *Colourless Solution of Iodine*.—In this preparation, the iodine is brought into chemical combination with ammonia and thereby is considered to have been deprived of much of its therapeutic value. Eight samples examined show a greater degree of discrepancy, but as the preparation is more or less unofficial, no great importance is attached to the fact. In making this statement, however, it is not desired to leave the impression that apathy exists concerning it, for where a serious deficiency of combined iodine is found, the source of the material is sought out and remedies are applied.

2. *Iodine Diffusers and Iodine Socks*.—Skilful advertising in other countries has endowed these products with considerable popularity. Locketts, containing a wafer of plaster of paris impregnated with tincture of iodine, for wear under one's clothing, and larger units to be exposed in street cars, schoolrooms, halls and other places where people congregate, are said to discharge iodine slowly and to act as a preventive for colds, croup, influenza and other ailments. Socks, consisting of felt insoles, impregnated with an iodine compound, are offered the public to counteract the ill-effects of wet feet. Iodine soap, iodine shaving cream, iodine foam bath powder, iodine smelling salts and iodine throat tablets are also offered the public as panaceas for many ills. All these products have consistently been refused entry into Canada and will continue to be refused until the labelling and the advertising, even in the country of their origin, has been so modified as to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act of Canada. Not only so, but patents for these things have been refused in this country as their sale would involve infringement of the Food and Drugs Act. Seeing that the diffusion of iodine in this way is of very little therapeutic significance, the pockets of the people of Canada are being well looked after in this regard.

3. *Kelp Products*.—Much ado is being made of the depletion of the soil of mineral salts and iodine in particular, by leaching of rain water, by merchants of dried kelp tablets who draw glamorous pictures of the unfathomable riches of the ocean. They leave in people's minds a false impression that present-day foods are seriously impoverished in certain necessary factors, whereas the truth is that the average diet of our citizens to-day is of a very high order and amply sufficient for the maintenance of robust health. The advertising uses

the English language in a slovenly and misleading manner, leaving the reader apprehensive of suffering from a multitude of disorders absolutely unconnected with him. Circulars and newspaper advertising are being strictly censored and definite progress is being made to have them comply with the misbranding clauses of the Act.

Lime Water

Following up work carried out two years ago, another survey was made of supplies of lime water in the Maritime Provinces. Twenty-eight samples were examined, giving an average yield of 0.146 per cent of calcium hydroxide, as compared with an official specification of 0.15 per cent. They varied from 0.01 per cent to 0.17 per cent. The problem is one of using freshly slaked lime and of storing the product in well closed bottles, for access of air tends to convert the soluble hydroxide into insoluble carbonate. Those whose samples were badly deficient, were persuaded to destroy their stocks and procure or make a fresh supply.

Liquor Arsenicalis

A survey undertaken by the Halifax laboratory showed one-third of samples collected in the Maritime Provinces to be slightly deficient in arsenious oxide, the poorest being 19.4 per cent short, and the mean content of arsenic 0.95 per cent, the lower limit of error permitted by the British Pharmacopoeia. Nearly 30 years ago, a similar survey carried out in Ottawa revealed that 52 per cent of the samples examined were adulterated, with very divergent results.

Narcotics

It has been usual for years past to carry out laboratory work in connection with the administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This service has been continued during the past year, in which medicinal importations from the Orient and Oriental sources have been checked for narcotics. In addition, a large number of samples of Canadian origin have been handled as requested by the Narcotic Division. In no case has any finding been disputed.

Patent Medicines

The customary analytical service has been extended to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division with respect to the checking of potent medication in proprietary preparations. As a rule these preparations are found to have been satisfactorily compounded, but occasionally one finds defects in labelling which are brought promptly to the attention of the Division concerned.

Obesity Remedies

The usual vigilance has had to be exercised at the ports of entry against the admission of obesity remedies to the Dominion of Canada. Obesity is one of the disorders or abnormal physical states named in Schedule A to the Food and Drugs Act. All the various types of obesity remedies have been represented in shipments that have consistently been refused entry; aperient teas, laxatives, bath salts, thyroid preparations and dinitrophenol compounds. Steps have also had to be taken to prevent the sale of such remedies from domestic sources.

Seidlitz Powders

Attention has been drawn in past reports to diversity of weight in individual Seidlitz Powders. The contents of the white paper should weigh approximately 39 grains and the blue paper 154 grains, but in the past year

we have encountered divergencies as great as 40 per cent among white powders and 25 per cent among blues, for which there is very little excuse. Deficiencies of 12 to 18 per cent in whites were quite frequent. Warnings have been given so often that the Department has now adopted the policy of seizing any stocks that differ seriously from the standard. Four such seizures were made: in three cases forfeiture and destruction was ordered by the Minister and in the fourth in which the discrepancy could be economically corrected, the owner was granted permission to adjust the weights.

The question of slack fill of seidlitz powder packages to which reference was made a year ago, is still engaging the attention of the Division and those infringing the law in this regard are being cautioned.

During the year a serious fatality occurred in a hospital in the Province of Quebec through the administration of medicine believed to be a seidlitz powder. The case was followed up immediately by the local inspector who established the fact that there was no reason to suspect contamination of general supplies on the market.

Skin Remedies

As an instance of the protection afforded the pockets and health of the people of Canada, attention may be called to a widely advertised remedy from abroad for the treatment of psoriasis. Not only is the thing worthless and exceedingly costly at the price asked for it, but cases have occurred involving very unpleasant sequelae to the use of the preparation. At least 35 attempts have been made during the year to get this preparation into Canada but they have proved uniformly unsuccessful on the ground that the manufacturers will not (and they dare not) list the medicinal ingredients on the label.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide

The quality of supplies of this material has been very satisfactory indeed. Only two samples out of the 43 examined have been seriously deficient, whilst the average content of 2.96 per cent of hydrogen peroxide lies very close to the official requirements of three per cent.

There is, however, ground for some complaint in the matter of labelling. The name of the substance is not "Hydrogen Peroxide," although generally recognized by the public as such, but "Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide" and many merchants have had to have this fact called to their attention. Moreover, certain exaggerated claims have appeared on labels from time to time, including "destroys all germs," "dissolves tartar," "purifies ulcers, sores, proud flesh, etc.," together with recommendations for the treatment of sore throat and incipient diphtheria. Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide is undoubtedly a valuable antiseptic, possessing bleaching properties, but its virtues begin and end there.

Sulphanilamide and its Elixir

In response to a demand for a liquid preparation of sulphanilamide, a drug lately come into use in conditions where haemolytic streptococci are present, a southern United States concern put out an elixir with 70 per cent diethylene glycol as the vehicle. Diethylene glycol is a toxic substance and as a result of taking this elegant looking preparation, many people died. It is gratifying to be able to report that owing to the vigilance of our inspectors and the co-operation of Customs officials, no shipments of this product obtained entry into Canada.

Several shipments of Sulphanilamide powder were examined carefully before entry and were found to meet the necessary standards of purity.

Sulphur Preparations

A new development in medicine promotion that has come to notice in the past year, has been the cult of sulphur baths in one's own home. Sulphur has many valuable uses, but it is not the philosophers' stone, and to bring this element into the limelight in such a manner as to destroy its proper perspective is entirely at variance with the intention of existing legislation. After reading some of the circulars extolling this new treatment, one can hardly restrain a feeling that there is nothing on earth so great or so valuable as sulphur. In such circumstances, the firm's products will never gain entry into Canada. The censoring of literature of this type consumes much time, but every co-operation is afforded those who are willing themselves to co-operate in meeting requirements.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre

The unstable character of this product calls for a good deal of supervision. Unless carefully prepared and stored in well closed bottles in a cool place, it will rapidly fall in strength, seeing that the active constituent ethyl nitrite boils at 17°C. (63°F). In view of this fact, the compilers of the British Pharmacopoeia have permitted a wide range of from 1.25 to 2.50 per cent of ethyl nitrite. Of 85 samples on record in Ottawa, 17 were below strength, the lowest containing only 0.07 per cent, and 4 were overstrength, running to just over 3 per cent of ethyl nitrite. The average of these 85 samples was 1.62 per cent, which may be regarded as satisfactory especially when it is borne in mind that these samples do not represent a cross section of the market, but are mainly supplies which have either aroused the suspicion of inspectors or have been the subject of complaint. This compares favourably with the 1.47 per cent average a year ago, while the proportion of unsatisfactory samples is also appreciably better.

Zinc Ointment

A number of samples, some B.P. standard, others U.S.P. standard, were examined in the Halifax laboratories and all were found to comply satisfactorily with the standard. One sample, however, was misbranded inasmuch as a statement of net contents was missing.

In addition to those already discussed, samples of the following pharmaceutical chemicals have been examined during the year: Acetic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, aconitine, acriflavine, albumin, alcohol, allonal, aminoacetic acid, ammonium chloride, ammonium valerianate, amytal, ascorbic acid, atropine, benzethanol, bismuth salicylate, boric acid, calcium biphosphate, calcium chloride, chlorinated lime, cocaine, codeine, emetine, ephedrine, epinephrine, epinephrine hydrochloride, ergometrine, ethylene glycol, hexylresorcinol, iodine, iron cacodylate, luminal, mercury cyanide, methyl atropine, morphine sulphate, phenol, potassium bromide, quinine bromide, quinine iodo-bismuthate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium cacodylate, sodium chloride, sodium morrhuate, sodium perborate, sodium potassium tartrate, sodium salicylate, sodium sulphate, sparteine, strychnine cacodylate, sulphur, vitamin-B hydrochloride, yohimbine and zinc oxide.

Crude drugs included aconite root, agar agar, apocynum, balsam gum, belladonna, berberis, black cohosh, boldo, cannabis, cascara sagrada, celery seed, cinnamon, cassia, comfrey, conium, deer horn, digitalis, flaxseed, ginseng, henna leaves, Japanese herbs, mullein, oat straw tea, psyllium seed, senega, slippery elm bark, uva ursi, wild plum bark, and yerba mate.

As usual the remedies that have received attention, cover many of the diseases to which flesh is heir, including alcoholism treatments, analgesic balm, antiseptic solution, antisterility pills, asthma cigarettes, asthma powder, bacterial antigens, bismuth preparations, blood lozenges, blood medicines, blood pills, bunion pads, calcium preparations, callous pads, carbolie soap, catarrh treatment, caustic pencils, Chinese medicines, cholera mixture, coal tar soap, cold tablets, constipation treatments, corn pads, corn plasters, corn salve, con-

traceptives, cough drops, cough lozenges, cough mixtures, cough syrups, depilatories, diabetes remedies, digestive mixtures, dropsy mixture, duodenal extracts, Dutch drops, dyspepsia remedies, eczema remedies, embrocations, eye drops, eye dressings, eyesight treatment, first aid kits, foot remedies, fruit laxatives, gallstone remedies, germ eliminators, goitre mixture, Haarlem oil, hair growers, hair dressings, headache tablets, Hindoo medicines, influenza "cures", influenza mixtures, Japanese medicines, liver extracts, medicated garments, medicated soap, menstruation mixtures, nasal salve, nasal powder, nervous debility treatment, "new life" crystals, nose and mouth washes, passion gum, pituitary extract, pituitary gland, rheumatism mixtures, skin lotion, skin remedies, snuff, stimulants, stomach power, throat pastilles, toothache drops, toothache gum, teething syrup, vitamin F preparations, worm remedies and zinc pads.

Other pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical specialties include amyloidiastase, aromatic cascara, bile salts, cascara tablets, castor oil, cinnamon and quinine tablets, cod liver oil emulsion, cottonseed oil, digitalin, digitalis tablets, diuretin, dextrose tablets, ergoapiol, eucalyptol, glycerine of thymol, halibut liver oil, insulin, iron, bitter wine, laudanum, liquid paraffin, liquor carbonis detergens, lyscl. magnesium hydroxide tablets, menthol plasters, mercury ointment, milk of magnesia, malt extract, malt extract with cod liver oil, oil of eucalyptus, oil of wintergreen, paregoric, Parrish's syrup, petroleum jelly, sulphur ointment, syrup of squill, solution of witch hazel, tincture of belladonna, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of benzoin, viosterol, white liniment, white precipitate ointment and zinc ointment.

IMPORTATIONS

Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act provides that entry may be refused to any shipment of food or drugs found to be adulterated or misbranded. It is obviously an economy in administration to prevent if possible the entry of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs rather than to attempt to deal with them after they have been distributed to the trade. With the full co-operation of the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, much has been accomplished along these lines. Many shipments are examined and released upon inspection, while in other cases samples must be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Table 3 summarizes the inspection and analyses of the year.

TABLE 3.—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or misbranded
Halifax.....	3,073	1,442	228
Montreal.....	34,362	2,859	1,548
Ottawa.....	8	560	230
Toronto.....	2,500	1,931	584
Winnipeg.....	4,711	1,284	528
Vancouver.....	7,720	5,002	1,482
Total.....	52,374	13,078	4,600

Importers generally have co-operated well and have not attempted to bring into Canada shipments of defective goods that have no place in a market based on standards of quality. It has been found, however, that there are some foreign shippers who will from time to time make trial shipments, always in the hope that they might slip through unnoticed. Everything possible is done to discourage this practice.

SEIZURES

The Food and Drugs Act provides inspectors with power to place under seizure goods known to be adulterated or misbranded, or even if there are good grounds for suspecting that these conditions exist. Goods thus detained may be held on the premises of the owner or moved to other quarters to ensure safe-keeping. Table 4 summarizes the seizures of the year.

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for seizure	Action taken
Acetic Acid.....	9 bottles.....	Prohibited in vinegar.....	Destroyed.
Anchovy Paste.....	2 cases.....	Coloured.....	Re-exported.
Appleade.....	6 gallons.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Apple and Raspberry Jam	326 containers (539½ lbs.)	".....	Distributed to institutions.
Apple and Strawberry Jam.	60 bottles.....	".....	Given to institution.
Cocoonut, desiccated....	400 cases and 150 bbls..	Insect infested.....	Fumigated, reconditioned and released.
Condition Powder.....	50, 16-lb. bags.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Dried Apples.....	16,400 lbs.....	Infested with live worms and excreta.	Destroyed.
Extract Jamaica Ginger Compound.	21, 2-oz. bottles.....	Incomplete labelling.....	Disposal pending.
Fish, canned.....	908 tins.....	Misbranded and of inferior quality.	Destroyed.
Fish Balls, canned.....	35 cases.....	Decomposed.....	Re-exported.
Fish Balls, canned.....	66 tins.....	".....	Destroyed.
Flavouring Extracts.....	318 bottles and 1½ gallons	Prohibited by regulation.	"
Flour.....	7 bags.....	Adulterated.....	"
Fruit Syrup.....	682 bottles and 1 lb. saccharin.	".....	"
Gelatin.....	5 cases.....	Excess bacteria.....	Re-exported.
Gum Galagum.....	71 pounds.....	Prohibited in jam.....	Destroyed.
Honey.....	641 jars.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to institutions.
Lemon Flavouring.....	51, 2-oz. and 132, 1-oz. bottles.	Misbranded.....	Released for relabelling.
Liqueur Extracts.....	25 gallons.....	".....	Destroyed.
Meat Preservative.....	1 pound.....	Prohibited by regulation.	"
Olive Oil.....	80 gallons and 33 doz. bottles.	Suspected presence of tea-seed oil.	Released.
Oysters.....	12 barrels.....	Unfit for human consumption.	Destroyed.
Pepper.....	17, 4-oz. pkgs.....	Adulterated.....	Donated to institution.
Raspberry Concentrate..	½ gallon.....	Prohibited in jam.....	Destroyed.
Shrimp Paste.....	458 tins.....	Coloured, excess cereal....	Pending.
Smoked Salmon.....	10 cases.....	Coloured.....	Re-exported.
Soda Foam.....	1 pound.....	Misbranded.....	Released for relabelling.
Solvents for flavouring extracts.	15-lb. tin and 50-lb. tin.	Prohibited by regulation.	Destroyed.
Sulphite Sausage Preservative.	5 pounds.....	Prohibited by regulation.	"
Sulphite Sausage Preservative.	4 pounds.....	Prohibited by regulation.	"
Sultana Raisins.....	100 cases.....	Contained live worms and excreta.	Reconditioned and released.
Sweet Pickles.....	95 bottles.....	Contained saccharin.....	Destroyed.
Tomatoes, canned.....	327 tins.....	Decomposed and unfit for human consumption.	"
Vinegar.....	460 gallons and 720 bottles.	Spirit vinegar coloured with caramel.	Distributed to institutions.

It may be pointed out that the donations distributed to institutions consisted of spices, vinegar, honey, etc., in which the adulteration was not injurious to health although the goods were sold or offered for sale in a fraudulent manner. This avoids the destruction of anything of value. It will be noted, too, that in some cases the adulteration and misbranding were undoubtedly wilful.

PROSECUTIONS

The true intent of the Food and Drugs Act was to provide statutory control of the quality of foods and drugs and to prevent injury to health and misrepresentation or fraud in the marketing of them. In the administration of the Act much can be accomplished by educational means, and in general the response of the food and drugs industries to any appeal for the observance of the law is good. Nevertheless, breaches of the requirements of the statute are not entirely avoidable.

In cases where a definite menace to health is involved it is necessary to apply immediately the full force of the corrective power. Where defects are of a minor character and adjustments can be made at the source, it is preferable to allow a reasonable time to accomplish this without entering prosecution. Where the adulteration or misbranding is wilful and in defiance of the law, action must be taken through the courts. In this year 73 cases were entered. Of these, 48 were settled by the payment of the minimum penalty and costs as provided by Section 26. In the remaining 25, the Magistrates gave decisions favourable to the Crown except in one instance where a dismissal was followed by an appeal to the county court and judgment was recorded there. Two cases arose from the adulteration of flavouring extracts by the employment of synthetic solvents not permitted by the regulations which specify water, alcohol and glycerine as the permissible solvents to be employed in the manufacture of these products. The regulation definitely excludes synthetic chemicals which possess no food value and which may be a source of injury to health.

A party who persisted in the adulteration of honey with cane sugar was duly fined. An adulterator of jam received proper penalties along with seizure and confiscation of his stocks.

Another action established the principle that spirituous liquors of Canadian manufacture should not be advertised as imported articles. Mustard and pepper must not be filled with cereal starch, and in making pickles saccharin is not a permissible sweetener. The adulteration of sausage with sulphite as a preservative and with excessive proportions of cereal filler continues to be a source of trouble. A continuous patrol seems to be necessary to maintain purity in meat products. Saccharin is not allowed general use in the manufacture of beverages of the soft drink type and acetic acid cannot be employed in the manufacture of vinegar.

A cancer remedy sold by mail was the cause of an action that proved to be troublesome through the difficulty in proving the identity of the operator. Although satisfied that someone had committed an offence, the Magistrate was not convinced that the party accused was actually proven guilty and dismissed the case, but through an appeal to the county court a decision favourable to the Crown was recorded. The distribution of remedies of this character is definitely prohibited by Section 6A of the Food and Drugs Act.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF FOODS AND DRUGS

Special attention has been paid to the application of the Food and Drugs Act to all forms of advertisements for food and drug products with a view to checking claims that can be regarded as false or exaggerated. Radio continuities are examined regularly in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Advertisements distributed through the press, magazines and other periodicals are observed and submitted by Inspectors of Food and Drugs. Leaflets, pamphlets and booklets descriptive of any article of food or drug are examined even if they do not accompany merchandise. In this connection it will be noted that although the statute makes no requirement that labels and advertising be approved prior to use for sales purposes, it is common practice

for manufacturers and distributors to obtain an expression of opinion as to whether or not the requirements of the Act will be satisfied if a suggested procedure is followed. Thousands of labels and pamphlets are previewed in this way every year. The value of this preventive service cannot be calculated and the co-operation shown in these matters by the food and drug industries has the effect of decreasing the number of corrective steps that would otherwise be required.

SUMMARY

In the administration of the Food and Drugs Act laboratory and inspection services are maintained at the highest possible level. Importations are controlled as to quality and labelling and the food and drug products as offered for sale are examined to protect the consumer against adulteration and misbranding. The statute is reasonably effective; the regulatory powers are sufficiently broad to meet the inevitable changes introduced by the industrial application of advances made in chemistry, bacteriology and related sciences. The possibilities of an amendment to clarify certain procedures and to broaden its scope are under consideration.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

The situation in Canada in relation to the illicit use of narcotics may safely be said to have improved during the past year. In a number of the larger cities, where addiction is more frequently encountered, the shortage of illicit narcotics has been very marked. The best barometer in that regard is the price in the underworld, and on the Pacific Coast particularly, where Opium smuggling is never completely stopped, the price of a five-tael (7 ounce) tin of first grade Opium reached the remarkable height of \$360 in July and August last. This is believed to be a record price in any country in the world, and although it has subsequently dropped to \$280, the latter figure is still not exceeded anywhere, and compares very favourably with conditions in Canada ten years ago, when prices were less than half those mentioned. This result has largely been achieved by the steady pressure applied by the R.C.M. Police to traffickers, many of the most important of whom have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and the successful continuation of a policy of applying the law of Conspiracy in a number of cases, i.e., conspiring to import, conspiring to distribute, etc., which renders it possible to demonstrate the connection of the "higher-ups," who quite conceivably never handle narcotics themselves but who nevertheless play their part, financial or otherwise, in arranging for drugs to reach, or to be distributed in, this country. A most important case of this kind in Vancouver, in which long and patient work on the part of the R.C.M. Police established the existence of a conspiracy, over a number of years, to export arms to the Orient and bring back Opium in very large quantities, resulted in five Chinese receiving seven-year sentences. This case is more fully dealt with later in this report.

It has also to be remembered that, as traffickers are dealt with and large increases in the value of illicit narcotics result, there is an irresistible temptation for others to embark upon the same career, trusting doubtless to offset the risks involved by the inordinate profits available if they are successful.

The demand for Opium on the Pacific Coast on the part of white addicts, who inject same hypodermically, has lessened to some degree, although still an important factor, and a few cases of this kind have been encountered in a city in Eastern Canada. This habit, perhaps the most degrading of all, seems to be peculiar to this country, as reports indicate that it has not been encountered in the United States, and only one instance has been reported, quite

recently, from Europe. It is perhaps significant that this habit has been noted in a portion of Canada where Heroin addiction is seldom met with, and both illicit Morphine and Heroin are difficult to obtain.

In Canada as a whole there has been a decrease in the number of addicts—a trend which has also been noted by the authorities in the United States. In both countries such Heroin as has been seized has almost invariably been heavily adulterated, 80 per cent of adulteration being usually encountered, and this has in all probability been a factor in first reducing the extent of addiction, and later the abandonment of the drug. Cocaine has practically disappeared as a drug of addiction.

Amendments to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were submitted to Parliament early in 1938, and will become effective soon after the close of the fiscal year now under review, when it will be an offence to cultivate, gather or produce either the Opium Poppy or Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana) except under licence. Occasional cases have been encountered of the Opium Poppy being grown by Orientals in British Columbia for illicit purposes, there being no other production, and it is not proposed to issue licences in connection with that plant. The possession of Marihuana has been illegal for a number of years past, and some 32 cases have been brought before the Courts. In every instance the drug involved had been imported. Other amendments are designed to bring Canadian legislation in line with the provisions of the 1936 International Convention for the Control of the Illicit Traffic, which will become effective internationally as soon as ratified by ten nations.

Less Crude Opium and Poppy Heads were seized than in 1936, but there was an increase in relation to Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine and Cannabis. Considerable quantities of Chinese medicines and pills with a narcotic content were also seized, although none had been encountered in the preceding year.

The number of convictions obtained (161) was seven less than in 1936, and involved an increase in relation to "possessing" and "selling" and a decrease in regard to opium smoking offences. In these 161 cases, fines alone were imposed in only 11, while in the remaining 150 instances the sentences were as follows:—

Up to 1 year.	91
1-2 years.	25
2-3 years.	17
3-4 years.	9
4-5 years.	2
5-6 years.	2
6-7 years.	1
7 years.	3

The lash was imposed in two instances. Sixty per cent of these convictions were obtained in Federal cases, and 40 per cent as a result of the activities of Provincial and Municipal Police Forces, whose welcome co-operation is highly appreciated. Of the 161 convictions, 65 were in British Columbia, 4 in Alberta, 1 in Saskatchewan, 35 in Manitoba, 42 in Ontario and 14 in Quebec. There were no convictions in the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the above convictions under the Narcotic Act itself, there were, during the year ending March 31, 1938, 10 Federally initiated "Conspiracy" cases involving narcotics which were prosecuted under Section 573 of the Criminal Code, and in which the sentences were:—

7 years.	5
3 years.	1
2 years.	1
18 months.	1
1 year.	1
Suspended.	1

Satisfactory progress continued to be achieved in relation to Codeine, and the Federal limitation of drug stores to one ounce of this drug monthly, except

in specially authorized cases, is now reinforced by amendments to the Pharmacy Acts in each province from Ontario to British Columbia inclusive, whereby sales to the public are required to be on medical prescription. The following comparative sales of straight Codeine to retail druggists in the first six months of 1935 and 1937, respectively, are illuminating:

Province	Jan.-June, 1935	Jan.-June, 1937	Increase or decrease
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Prince Edward Island.....	9	15	+ 6
New Brunswick.....	205	153	- 52
Nova Scotia.....	98	109	+ 11
Quebec.....	3,674	1,466	-2,208
Ontario.....	2,981	2,241	- 740
Manitoba.....	195	179	- 16
Saskatchewan.....	148	124	- 24
Alberta.....	476	205	- 271
British Columbia.....	2,221	307	-1,914
Total.....	10,007	4,799	-5,208

While there was a gross increase of 9,092 ounces imported in 1937, as compared with the previous year, and a similar gross decrease of 3,102 ounces in comparison with 1935, export figures and increases in stocks on hand at the end of the year constitute an important element. Net imports were as follows:—

	Gross imports	Exports	Net imports
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1935.....	35,669	506	35,163
1936.....	23,475	289	23,186
1937.....	32,567	862	31,705

Stocks on hand on January 1, 1938, were 3,339 ounces higher than a year previously, while increased consumption was 3,310 ounces. This is largely accounted for by the increased legitimate use of the drug as such, or contained in preparations, during the first few months of the year when influenza was prevalent and many authorizations to purchase increased quantities as a result had to be issued to retail druggists. There is also the factor that Codeine continues to become increasingly popular in medical practice in this country and many others, as is reflected by the fact that authorized legitimate world production increased 25 per cent during 1936, which production would normally find its way into the hands of authorized wholesalers and retailers during 1937.

In spite of these varying factors, figures emanating from the Permanent Central Opium Board at Geneva indicate that Canada's per capita Codeine consumption has been materially reduced. The figure mentioned in 1934 was 109 kilograms per million inhabitants. Corresponding figures in 1935 were 75 kilograms and in 1936 less than 65 kilograms.

The control of Paregoric, rendered possible by the assistance of the Excise Branch of the Department of National Revenue, continued to be reasonably effective, having regard to the necessity for keeping available for sale by retail druggists a remedy for which there is a perfectly legitimate and varying demand. In 1932, which was the last complete year before control, 8,727 gallons were sold, while in 1937 the figure was 5,810 gallons, some 500 more than in the preceding year, but still nearly 3,000 gallons less than formerly. This increase in 1937 was fairly distributed throughout the country, and not occasioned by

any particular condition in any large city where Paregoric addiction is generally encountered, which addiction is countered to a very considerable extent by the Federal limitation of 80 ounces monthly to any retail drug store not specially authorized to obtain a larger quantity.

The transactions, books and stocks of the 111 licensed narcotic wholesalers were, as usual, audited by the Chemist Auditor on our staff who is permanently employed on that duty, while the narcotic registers and prescriptions in the 3,700 retail drug stores were checked by the R.C.M. Police on behalf of this Department. Periodical reports of sales were received from both wholesalers and retailers.

We continue to receive the most valuable co-operation from the medical profession, and again express our indebtedness to many members thereof who furnish assistance in connection with cases of addiction in which a reasonable measure of success is likely. The facilities of the Ontario Hospitals have been particularly useful in that regard. We also receive every assistance from the thirty-seven Registrars of the Provincial Colleges of the various professions which handle narcotics, as also from the Associations, both Dominion and Provincial, to which most of their members belong.

With regard to legitimate imports of narcotics into Canada, there was a heavy but perfectly normal increase in relation to Cocaine, from 1,103 ounces in 1936 to 2,364 ounces in 1937. As mentioned in last year's Report, consumption in Canada, both in 1936 and in the year preceding it, was 500 ounces in excess of imports, which meant that stocks on hand were becoming steadily depleted. The position has now readjusted itself, and the stock on hand in Canada at the end of 1937 (1,678 ounces) was slightly lower than the consumption in that year (1,693 ounces).

Imports of Morphine and Heroin were slightly higher, which was reflected in increased stocks at the end of 1937. The actual consumption of Morphine was in fact one ounce higher than in the previous year.

The same remarks apply to Crude Opium as to Cocaine. Consumption was higher than imports both in 1936 and 1937, with a corresponding reduction in wholesalers' stocks.

Canada's narcotic exports continued to be relatively unimportant, consisting almost entirely of shipments to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies. For commercial reasons and at the request of the wholesaler 840 ounces of Codeine were returned to the country of origin.

The strict provisions of the International Import and Export Licence System were applied to all shipments to and from other countries. Medicinal preparations containing Codeine do not come under such system, although they can only be imported by licensed wholesalers. During 1937, 233 ounces 221 grains of Codeine in that form entered Canada.

One case occurred in which it was necessary to prosecute a physician for a breach of the Criminal Code in relation to narcotics. The conditions were serious, the offence was admitted and a sentence of imprisonment was imposed. No good purpose would be served by going into further details. In another case proceedings were instituted against a physician in relation to the improper supplying of narcotics for addiction purposes. A serious view was taken of the case by the Court, which imposed a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment. This sentence is now under appeal.

Two convictions were obtained in the case of retail druggists. One involved deliberate illicit purveying of narcotics to addicts over a considerable period, and thoroughly merited the sentence of imprisonment which he received. The other case, in which a fine was imposed, was in relation to failure to observe the strict requirements of the Narcotic Act in relation to filling narcotic prescriptions, and formed part of another investigation which in turn involved the uttering of forged documents.

During the year ending March 31, 1938, the Narcotic Branch received \$6,160.62 in revenue, made up as follows:—

Business licences	\$2,835 00
Import licences	375 00
Export licences	30 00
Fines	1,815 00
Sale of seized cars.....	1,105 62
Total	\$6,160 62

In the same period the sum of \$24,798.78 was expended in lawyers' bills alone in Federal narcotic prosecutions.

Dealing with the illicit traffic, convictions for illegally possessing, selling, distributing, transporting or importing narcotics numbered 149, as compared with 131 in the preceding year. Of the minor offences, such as frequenting opium dens, possession of opium pipes or smoking paraphernalia, there were 10, as compared with 33 in 1936. There was again only one conviction for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician. The drugs involved in the 149 cases were:—

Heroin	65
Smoking Opium	46
Morphine	28
Cocaine	3
Cannabis (Marihuana)	3
Unclassified	4

Eighteen aliens were deported at the end of their sentences, sixteen of whom were Chinese. This brings the total of aliens deported under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act up to 1,218.

In the *Maritime Provinces* little difficulty was experienced, and there were no convictions.

In *Quebec* there were 14 convictions, as compared with 19 in the previous year. Three of these were Federal cases and 11 handled by Municipal Police. One of the Federal cases involved international trafficking on the part of a woman who arrived in Montreal by bus from New York. Shortly after leaving the bus she was arrested in possession of four tins of Smoking Opium. Another Federal case started in October, 1936, when burglars penetrated the vault of a narcotic wholesaler and stole a large quantity of Cocaine and Powdered Opium. It was believed from the first that New York would be the market for at least a proportion of these drugs, and every possible assistance was rendered by the United States Narcotic Service in the investigation, on both sides of the line, which occupied many months. Eventually some of the Cocaine, easily identifiable as the Montreal product, was bought by United States officers in the New York underworld, and from that point it was possible to gradually build up a case which resulted in a number of arrests both in Montreal and New York. One of those arrested in the latter city gave evidence for the Crown at the Montreal Assizes which showed that he had acted as intermediary for the purchase of the drugs and their transportation to New York. At an appropriate moment, however, just before he, with two others, was leaving with the shipment for that city, he succeeded in "hijacking" it from his confederates. After hiding for a few days, he enlisted the aid of a sleeping car porter to get it to Boston, where he picked it up and took it on to New York. The co-operation of the United States Narcotic Service in this series of cases was of the highest value. Not only did their investigations in New York achieve success, but the Commissioner of Narcotics at Washington made it possible for several of his most-experienced investigators and a Government chemist to attend the subsequent long series of trials at Montreal. The thanks of the Canadian Government were officially expressed to the United States Minister.

In *Ontario* there were 42 convictions, as compared with 34 in the preceding year. Nineteen of these were Federal cases. In Toronto it was found that

Heroin trafficking was quite well organized, and considerable time was necessary to ascertain and combat the methods of delivery. Eventually a number of severe sentences were imposed for "conspiring to distribute." There was no evidence to indicate that one at least of those convicted had been at any time physically in possession of narcotics, his share in the conspiracy being limited to receiving the money and designating time and place of delivery. In more than one instance gross and demonstrable perjury was committed by certain witnesses in these cases. As a result the circumstances were reported to the Crown Attorney, and additional charges laid in relation to that offence.

Windsor, on account of its proximity to Detroit, was involved in several illicit importations of Heroin, Cannabis (Marihuana) and Opium. In one Heroin case the amount of Heroin involved was 4½ ounces, which was found to be 83 per cent adulterated. In an Opium case, in which the importer had only just arrived from Detroit, some entirely new labels were encountered. The sentences imposed early in the year in connection with Marihuana cases in this district were apparently insufficient to act as a deterrent, as other traffickers carried on. However, the last sentence was one of three years, followed shortly afterwards by one in Detroit of ten years imposed upon a man whose activities in Windsor were known, so that possibly the awakening of public opinion in relation to this drug and the increasing severity of the Courts may have its effect.

There was also a case in this province involving a horse owner who was convicted of the illegal possession of a mixture containing Heroin, Cocaine, Coramine and Caffeine, used for the doping of a race horse. A sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 was imposed.

In *Manitoba* the recrudescence of Heroin peddling in Winnipeg referred to last year continued to receive energetic attention. There were 35 convictions, 17 of which were Federal. The work of the Winnipeg City Police in handling the remaining 18 was very effective. It was also possible to supply information to the United States Narcotic authorities which drew attention to the source of supply in certain cities in Minnesota which shipped to Winnipeg, and resulted in a large number of convictions being made south of the line, the ringleader being sentenced to twenty years.

In *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* there were 5 convictions, 3 of them Federal, only one of which was of more than local importance, involving the activities of a sleeping car porter running from Winnipeg to Edmonton and trafficking in Heroin on a fairly extensive scale. In the Edmonton district, particularly, there are a number of addicts who, when not in gaol for various offences, narcotic and otherwise, concentrate on endeavours to obtain supplies from members of the medical profession.

In *British Columbia* there were 65 convictions, 55 being Federal cases, and the remaining 10 being handled in their usual efficient manner by the British Columbia Provincial Police. During the summer Heroin made one of its rare appearances in the Vancouver underworld. Three women were arrested in possession of that drug just after returning from Seattle, and correspondence seized indicated previous trips for that purpose.

Eight tubes of Smoking Opium of a type not hitherto encountered were seized, together with Opium of familiar brands, when an arrest was made in Victoria. Six of these tubes bore the stamped inscription of Singapore and two of Hong Kong, respectively, and are believed to have emanated from the Government Monopoly Stores there. Some difficulty was also experienced in connection with postal packages containing Opium arriving from the Orient.

The most important case handled during the year was that involving five Chinese who, after long and clever work on the part of the R.C.M. Police, were charged with "conspiring to distribute" Opium, in circumstances which indicated the existence over a period of years of a conspiracy whereby machine

guns, pistols and cartridges were shipped from the Pacific Coast to China, and very large quantities of Opium brought back. It was necessary for one member of the Mounted Police to proceed twice to the Orient in the development of the case, while in Vancouver an examination was made of over 40,000 cables to and from China, from which a number of "suspect" code cables were extracted. These proved at first to be impossible to decode, and success was only achieved some months later, thanks to the valuable assistance rendered by an expert Cryptanalyst of the United States Coast Guard Service at Washington, who was most generously placed at our disposal and subsequently gave evidence at the trials. All five men received sentences of seven years, and it is believed that their incarceration, after years of organized narcotic activity, will have a very considerable effect. At any rate, it is believed that their arrest was at least in part responsible for the extremely high prices for illicit Opium in Vancouver which obtained during 1937, and which have been previously referred to.

Two other important traffickers in British Columbia also received sentences of five years and five lashes each. Three cases of illegal possession of Poppy Heads by Hindus were encountered. The practice is for these people to infuse poppy heads, the resulting liquid having a strong narcotic content. The new legislation prohibits the cultivation of the Opium poppy, which will be a useful aid in dealing with this type of case.

The co-operation with other countries, particularly the United States, Great Britain, Egypt and Holland has proved most useful. Canada has also continued to be represented on the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, where the annual meeting of representatives from twenty-five countries has proved to afford excellent opportunity to handle the narcotic problem on an international basis. Our difficulties on the Pacific Coast have by no means decreased as a result of recent developments in the Orient, and the measures taken to cope with same are rendered much more efficient by the pooling of information and the co-ordination of activities. Public opinion is undoubtedly behind the efforts being made to cope with the narcotic traffic wherever encountered, and it is felt that Canada is doing her part in achieving that end.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9
Prince Edward Island.....									
Nova Scotia.....									
New Brunswick.....									
Quebec.....	5	5				3	1		14
Ontario.....	39	1						1	42
Manitoba.....	25	10							35
Saskatchewan.....	1								1
Alberta.....	4								4
British Columbia.....	49	10				2	4		65
Total.....	123	26				5	5	1	161

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TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Japanese	Italian	Hindu	Russian	Total
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....											
New Brunswick.....											
Quebec.....	13	1	4	10	9	5					14
Ontario.....	41	1	1	41	37	4		1			42
Manitoba.....	31	4		35	33	1				1	35
Saskatchewan.....	1			1	1						1
Alberta.....	2	2		4	4						4
British Columbia.....	54	11	6	59	42	16	3	2	2		65
Total.....	142	19	11	150	126	26	3	3	2	1	161

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1937

Year	Nature of Offence									Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Fre-quenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9.	
1925.....	381	55			139	208				835
1926.....	302	33			149	180			52	743
1927.....	163	37			85	81			79	490
1928.....	183	52			69	69			124	430
1929.....	150	38	1		103	223	28		29	567
1930.....	166	32	2		47	155	46	1	4	458
1931.....	173	45	3		42	39	24	5	7	333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1	340
1933.....	111	39	5		17	42	24	1	1	240
1934.....	101	29	4		8	44	26	10	4	226
1935.....	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	2	2	163
1936.....	113	16	2		9	14	11	1	2	168
1937.....	123	26				5	5	1	1	161

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1937

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280	1932.....	144	196
1926.....	474	263	1933.....	82	158
1927.....	327	159	1934.....	91	135
1928.....	190	240	1935.....	44	119
1929.....	375	192	1936.....	35	133
1930.....	255	203	1937.....	11	150
1931.....	110	223			

TABLE No. 2 (A).—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

COUNTRY IMPORTED FROM	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	111 (a)
France.....	24 (b)
Great Britain.....	32
Germany.....	3
Netherlands.....	23
Switzerland.....	8 (c)
Belgium.....	6
Jugoslavia.....	1
Total.....	208

(a) Four licences cancelled at request of importer.

(b) One licence cancelled at request of importer.

(c) One licence cancelled at request of importer.

COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED

Newfoundland.....	40
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	3
France.....	1
Switzerland.....	1
Total.....	45

TABLE No. 2 (B).—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

Wholesale.....	111 (a)
Retail.....	18 (b)
(a) One licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.	
(b) One licence cancelled upon conviction.	

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1937 INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,364	5,295	720

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine		Eucaine
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alka- loids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	720.47	195.04	68.57	77.38	1,614.34	63.29	498.71	0.03	904.03	1.41	0.57
France.....				11.66	18.66	2.44					
U.S.A.....			0.23	86.42	4.23	0.53			472.50	8.59	
Germany.....				10.00	180.00		140.00				
Switzerland.....				0.04	72.26	0.01			315.00		
Netherlands.....					400.00				348.00		
Belgium.....					1,604.00		137.50		315.00		
Jugoslavia.....											
Totals.....	720.47	195.04	68.80	185.50	3,893.49	66.27	776.21	0.03	2,354.53	10.00	0.57

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937—*Concluded*

Country imported from	Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galenical preps. of fr. and extract of Cannabis of Sativa	Cannabis Sativa (herb)	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug)
			Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
Great Britain.....	oz. 322.00	lb.	oz. 254.74	oz.	oz. 11,610.31	oz.
France.....	35.27	.....	.....	0.45	47.19	.....
U.S.A.....	4,330.99	275.00	.....	.....	.....	7.31
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.00	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	40.50	.....	2,835.00	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	222.75	.....	14,439.30	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	40.50	.....	3,076.00	.....
Jugoslavia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....
Totals.....	4,638.26	275.00	558.49	0.45	32,567.80	7.31

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

Country exported to	Opium contained in tr. ext., pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa contained in Galenical preps. of tr. and ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine (Str.) (pure drug)
		Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bahamas, B.W.I.....									0.88
France.....									*840.00
Jamaica, B.W.I.....			0.27						0.25
Newfoundland.....	36.32	19.56	1.48		2.89		0.12	0.30	21.53
Switzerland.....									0.05
Totals.....	36.32	19.56	1.75		2.89		0.12	0.30	862.71

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

*Returned to France at the request of the wholesaler.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE SIXTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1937

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Totals
British South African.....																	2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	59	60	23	16	1,000
Czecho-Slovakian.....				1													1
Danish.....						1				1					1		2
East Indian.....																	1
English.....	2	1	1								1	2					7
French.....	2		1					1	1	1	1						7
Greek.....	1									1							2
Irish.....	1																1
Italian.....	2	2	2				1				2	5	3	2		1	20
Jamaican.....									1							1	1
Japanese.....			1					1		1						1	3
Lithuanian.....									1			1					1
Luxembourg Citizens.....															1		1
Norwegian.....									1								1
Philippino.....		1															1
Polish.....								1		1	1						3
Roumanian.....					1				1		1						3
Scotch.....				2						1							3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1					4
Swiss.....						1	1	1						1			3
United States Citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	6	1	1	151
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	27	18	1,218

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

Opium—

Opium, crude			219 grs.
Opium, smoking	4 lbs.	6 ozs.	291 grs.
Opium seconds (Yen Shee)		4 ozs.	87 grs.
457 tins (8 ozs. each) smoking opium containing	228 lbs.	8 ozs.	
108 tins (7 ozs. each) smoking opium containing	47 lbs.	4 ozs.	
Tincture of opium			182 grs.
Opium water		14 ozs.	31 grs.
Yen Shee water		15 ozs.	
*Decks of smoking opium	561		
*Decks of opium seconds (Yen Shee)	12		
Pills of opium	128		
Tablets of opium powder	181		
Tubes, smoking opium, 9 (30 grs. each)			270 grs.

Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Morphine in cubes	2 lbs.	15 ozs.	
Morphine powder			250 grs.
Alleged morphine solution		10 ozs.	
*Decks of morphine	26		
Capsules of morphine	33		
Tablets of morphine	1,006		
Bottles of cholera cure (Chinese) containing 5 c.c. each (morphine 0.17 gr. per oz.)			643
Chinese pills containing 0.12 grs. morphine per oz.	11,464		pills
Leong Poy Kay pills (Chinese pills)	102		boxes

Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Cocaine		7 ozs.	318 grs.
Fluid extract of coca	21 lbs.	6 ozs.	385 grs.
*Decks of cocaine	28		
Tablets of cocaine	49		

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (salts and alkaloid combined)—

Heroin		8 ozs.	241 grs.
Alleged heroin solution			219 grs.
*Decks of heroin	29		
Capsules of heroin	669		
Tablets of heroin	209		

Cannabis Sativa—

Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana)		5 ozs.	55 grs.
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana seeds)	3 lbs.		219 grs.
Cigarettes (Marihuana)	18		

Poppy Heads—

Poppy heads	81 lbs.	8 ozs.	
Poppy head extract		24 ozs.	

Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous), including morphine, heroin, cocaine and codeine—

Drugs, alleged		2 ozs.	46 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs	84		
Capsules of alleged drugs	247		
Pills of alleged drugs	18		
Tablets of alleged drugs	545		
*Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.			

Paraphernalia—

Opium lamps	18		
Opium lamp globes	3		
Opium smoking pipes	15		
Opium pipe bowls	21		
Opium pipe stems	5		
Scrapers, opium pipe	14		
Yen-hooks (needles)	27		
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.	11		
Opium tins (empty)	3		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty	19		
Hypodermic syringes	65		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.) ..	9		
Scissors	5		
Hypodermic needles	102		
Bowls (glass and china)	5		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs) ..	73		
Opium decking tools	1		

THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The manufacture, importation, and sale in Canada of secret formula prepared medicines under trade names are regulated by The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. During the past fiscal year much has been done to protect the public from misrepresentation in the purchase of useless or falsely represented proprietary medicines. A strict censorship has been maintained over all recommendations made for such medicinals in newspaper advertisements, radio announcements, circulars, and on labels and wrappers. Care has been exercised in the granting of registration. The formulae and purposes for which remedies presented for registration are proposed to be sold have been scrutinized by a medical doctor prior to registration being granted. Useless or improper formulae have been rejected, and where claims considered exaggerated or misleading were made the applicant was required to make suitable revisions. Preparations put forward for serious disorders or grave diseases are not accepted.

Many samples of medicines containing potent drugs named in the schedule of the Act have been secured on the open market and examined as to contents and labelling. The majority of these samples have been found to be correctly labelled with proper proportions of scheduled drugs per maximum dose, approved directions, and other necessary information to meet the requirements of the Act. Other medicinals registered under this law, composed of more simple ingredients and containing no scheduled drugs, have also been examined and found generally satisfactory as to classification and labelling.

Each year brings new knowledge from experience and research with various drugs used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. Recently attention has been directed to the drug Amidopyrine, and after careful consideration of its action and uses in the light of experience and further revealed scientific knowledge, the technicians of the Department have deemed it necessary in the public interest to prohibit the use of this drug in medicines sold for self-administration without skilled supervision. In consequence of this ruling Amidopyrine has been eliminated from the composition of all registered medicines. Consideration has been given to other drugs suspected of being capable of causing harm when used continuously internally or externally.

The registration of all preparations was reviewed, and in many cases modifications were required to titles, formulae and recommendations.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1936, being the latest available, will indicate the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. Medicines sold subject to the Act under review are included in this statement:

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$22,251,550 at factory prices in 1936 compared with \$21,292,751 in 1935 and \$19,484,094 in 1934.

Of the 169 factories in this group in 1936, 86 were located in Ontario, 65 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, 3 in Saskatchewan, 2 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Alberta and 1 in New Brunswick. The capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$20,760,912, of which \$7,276,683 was the value of land, buildings and equipment, \$5,864,124 was the value of inventories and \$7,620,105 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of employees in 1936 was 3,857 compared with 3,664 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$4,797,458 as against \$4,500,252 in 1935. Plants in Ontario produced 62 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 31 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines such as toilet prepa-

rations as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified to other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$16,223,419 in 1936 compared with \$15,360,980 in 1935 and \$14,316,005 in 1934.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1936 were valued at \$3,207,300 of which \$1,599,809 came from United States, and \$925,131 from the United Kingdom. In 1935 the value of imports was \$2,824,034. Exports were appraised at \$1,278,440 in 1936 and \$938,026 in 1935.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, 608 applications for registrations were received. Four hundred and seventy-six of these were accepted and registration numbers assigned; 132 were refused. The registration of 4,989 medicines was reviewed and a total of 5,465 licences issued. Three hundred and thirty-six registrations were cancelled. The Advisory Board approved 77 preparations and rejected 2 as being insufficiently medicated to prevent their use as alcoholic beverages. Two thousand three hundred and nine radio announcements were censored, and numerous labels, wrappers, cartons, circulars, newspaper and magazine advertisements criticized. Fourteen shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for adjustment of labelling.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

Public Health Engineering or sanitation of the environment is one phase of the general public health problem, and since it is so much easier to control the environment than it is to control the movements or practices of man, and since many diseases are transmitted from one person to another through the environment, the importance of this phase of sanitation is obvious.

With the steadily increasing urbanization of the population of Canada and the growing demand for protection against noise, smoke, odours, dust, and other evils of congestion, the need for greater emphasis on environmental sanitation becomes more apparent.

Dust, soot and smoke, and poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide, are all controllable in degree at a cost. The several respective procedures in such control involve the paying and cleansing of streets, the effective combustion of fuels, adequate ventilation, suitable industrial processes and methods, and the use of dust precipitation or retention devices in connection with chimneys and flues of boiler plants and of dust-producing industries.

The collection and innocuous disposal of a community's liquid wastes—sewage, trade wastes, and the like—is an absolutely fundamental necessity and a matter of vital consequence to the health and comfort of its people. The proper supervision and control of sewerage systems and sewage treatment and disposal plants ranks in importance with the control of the water, milk, and other food supplies.

The disposal of raw or inadequately treated sewage has very often resulted in a serious contamination of inland streams, tidal estuaries, and even of ocean shores. It has frequently destroyed the esthetic value of water courses and has sometimes caused the water to be unfit even for an industrial use. Bathing beaches have become insanitary and objectionable in appearance.

Important and frequently difficult problems involving the pollution of surface waters arise wherever human population or industrial activities concentrate. Such problems have and will continue to arise in Canada as our population and industrial centres shift and develop. They are varied in nature and complexity and confront us at every angle of our lives because acceptable supplies of water constitute a prime essential for our individual, community, and commercial existence and well being.

One of the more important measures for prevention of the transmission of disease from one section of the country to another is the supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use on common carriers engaged in international and interprovincial traffic. It was possible to exercise such supervision by co-operation with provincial health departments and the United States Public Health Service. During the year 1937 transportation companies engaged in common carrier service reported to this branch the sources from which they desired to obtain water intended to be used for drinking and culinary purposes on their equipment and in turn were supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

Just how important this service is can be estimated from the undernoted statement:

During the season of navigation of 1937 such steamships and ferries as are operated regularly into Canadian ports and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 14,114,503 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

Throughout the season of navigation, as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the above vessels, a total of 4,050 water samples were collected and forwarded to nearby public health laboratories for examination.

Canadian vessel owning organizations supplied this office with the names and number of ships that were in active service and as opportunity offered it was possible for the engineers of this branch to examine and check over the water supply systems of 322 of these vessels.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Co-operation with United States Public Health Service in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic, as well as the examination of dining cars of trains and dining rooms of vessels that are operated internationally, was continued. The United States authorities were supplied with reports and certificates concerning water supply sources located in Canada which are used by United States common carriers that enter and operate in various parts of Canada. Similarly reports and certificates concerning water supplies located in the United States and used by Canadian owned common carriers operating in international traffic were supplied to the Canadian health authorities.

Six cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among crews and passengers of vessels during the year. Of these, one developed on a vessel operating on the Great Lakes, one aboard a vessel operated into Pacific Coast ports and the remainder aboard vessels operating into ports on the Atlantic Coast.

RAILWAY SANITATION

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1936, the most recent year for which information is available, the railways of this country carried 20,497,616 passengers.

Data regarding the quality of milk and cream were collected and a general report compiled regarding the sources from which milk products are obtained throughout Canada for use aboard dining cars of trains and dining rooms of vessels engaged in international and interprovincial traffic.

As the opportunity offered and time permitted, examinations were made of coachyards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under consideration, such examinations totalled 139. In addition to this, 1,483 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies

available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also the kitchens and pantries of 110 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. Forty-six passenger trains were completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation.

Sixty-five sources from which natural ice was obtained for chilling food or drinking water aboard common carriers were checked up and reported upon.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

This Act and the Regulations thereunder have been applied in construction and mining camps.

In the above connection, technical information and assistance have been given by this Branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects.

SANITATION IN NATIONAL PARKS

Special attention is given by the representatives of this division, who annually visit the National Parks, to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and garbage disposal, bathing places, etc.

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the number of persons that annually make use of them and the amount of money that is spent by tourists in Canada annually. It has been estimated that a contribution to the National income of Canada in excess of \$300,000,000 was made by the tourist trade in 1937.

During the fiscal year 1937-38, the tourist registrations in National Parks in Canada reached the record figure of 1,008,690 visitors, and of this number many were citizens of the nearby United States. A great proportion of these transients travelled in automobiles and while in the park areas made use of the conveniences available in the camp grounds that are a feature of various parks. Of the total of 296,338 persons registered at Point Pelee National Park in southwestern Ontario, 135,611 were Canadians and 160,727 were from the United States.

SHELLFISH SANITATION

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 17 shellfish producing areas, one of these being located in the province of Prince Edward Island, 14 in Nova Scotia and 2 in New Brunswick. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work.

The distribution of the list of certified shellfish dealers was continued. The distribution of this list of certified dealers is of great importance in the effort being made by all concerned to maintain proper sanitary control of shellfish as offered to passengers on dining cars of trains and in dining rooms of vessels operated in international and interprovincial traffic. The presence or absence of shellfish shippers' names in this list has much to do with the maintenance of their market.

HOUSING

In line with the general public interest in housing conditions throughout Canada, work was done by this division in co-operation with the National Research Council and representatives of other Federal Departments in the development of a National Building Code.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Co-operative public health engineering work with other branches of the Federal Government service has taken up considerable time. This included examination of the various phases of sanitation in certain buildings in which members of the staff of the Federal Government are employed.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This service is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations".

Smallpox, although widespread, as usual, became epidemic only in certain ports in India. One case was found at Halifax among the crew landed during fumigation of a vessel, the Captain having submitted a sworn statement to the effect that there was no sickness on board. Two cases resulted; orderlies who cared for the patient. Careful enquiry would indicate that the infection originated while the vessel was coaling at Gibraltar, although there was no smallpox reported for that port.

As a result, measures have been taken to ensure that ships' officers take reasonable measures to ascertain the truth regarding the health of all on board their vessels. The matter was reported to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, with the request that they define suitable measures to be taken by ships' officers in this connection.

One case, a tourist third class passenger, was landed at William Head, Victoria. Due to the excellent precautions taken and records kept on board ship, it was only necessary to detain one contact. No further cases resulted. Another passenger vessel arriving at William Head reported having landed a case of smallpox from among the crew at Manila. All on board were inspected and no further cases developed.

Cholera being epidemic on the Asiatic coast during the fall months of 1937, special control measures were instituted on the Pacific coast, comprising the inoculation of crews and third class passengers from infected ports or areas. Bills of health were required from these ports and special instructions were given regarding reporting of all illness occurring on board, and of all stool examinations of crew and passengers while en route. The laboratory at William Head was fully prepared. One passenger only was actually submitted to a special stool examination. The Japanese quarantine authorities discontinued their special precautions the middle of December, 1937, and this Service in January of 1938.

Typhus being endemic throughout Central Europe, special attention was given the sanitary condition of emigrants embarking at Gdynia from the standpoint of insect infestation.

Yellow fever did not appear as a threat to the Canadian public during the year.

Bubonic plague in both human and rodent form, through its presence in India, the East Indies, and much of South Africa and South America, occasioned special attention to shipping from these areas. Altogether, 612 vessels were inspected for vermin, of which 124 were fumigated, 342 given exemption certificates and 146 had their certificates endorsed or extended. There were altogether 630 rats and 146 mice recovered. Of this total number of vessels, 455 were from plague infected ports, including 162 with grain cargoes. Forty-one of these vessels were fumigated in cargo before unloading; thirty-four at their own request, to avoid trouble at subsequent ports of call. No vessels were fumigated a second time after unloading.

All of these vessels were rat-guarded while in port and given careful inspection. There were 182 rats found on seven vessels from plague infected ports, which would illustrate the extreme importance of this supervision. There were 231 rats recovered from four vessels undergoing routine fumigation. On the whole, vessels in Canadian ports have shown a very marked improvement from this standpoint, in recent years.

A total of 34 cases of minor infectious disease and 33 contacts were reported by the quarantine medical officers as arriving on vessels and hospitalization arranged. Diseases concerned were cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, erysipelas and varicella.

The quarantine medical officers exercised their usual sanitary supervision over the large harbours and report that conditions are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service continued throughout the year. Our officers granted 51 such certificates on the St. Lawrence and 79 at William Head. The United States Quarantine Station at Port Townsend, Wash., reported granting 55 to vessels ultimately destined to Canadian ports.

The amendments to the regulations permitting "Radio Pratique" have been in effect throughout the year and have given satisfactory results. Shipping interests have apparently been pleased. The change has obviated the necessity for much night boarding on the part of our medical officers, which was frequently dangerous, and has permitted the emphasis to be shifted from the inspection station to the actual port, resulting in a better general sanitary supervision of shipping and harbours. Vessels granted pratique by radio numbered: Halifax, 284; Saint John, 270; Quebec, 923, and William Head, 70. This was 79 per cent of the total traffic at eastern ports. At William Head, Victoria, this privilege is restricted to vessels from Europe, via North American and certain Central and South American ports, and from Australasia.

This privilege of entering by radio advice is not granted to vessels from infected ports, or with any disease on board, or with cargo considered favorable for rat breeding, or to those desiring duplicate pratique. All vessels that do so enter are visited by a medical quarantine officer at their destination, as soon as convenient after arrival. He obtains confirmation of their radio message, in writing, carefully investigates the health status of all on board during the voyage, and decides whether any action from the fumigation standpoint is necessary.

Fines amounting to \$100.00 were imposed on vessels for infractions of the Quarantine Regulations.

The local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland ports, and places of entry. They report the entry of 157 vessels.

During the year, a total of 2,783 vessels, having on board 311,619 people, were inspected by the medical officers of this service.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

A total of 803 vessels were cleared, of which 70 were given radio pratique and 733 boarded—428 during the day and 305 at night. Of these vessels, 327 or 40 per cent were British, 117 or 14 per cent were Norwegian and 116 or 14 per cent were of United States registry. Of these voyages, 442 or 55 per cent originated in Europe, 197 or 24 per cent in Asia and 189 or 11 per cent in North America. Destinations were, Vancouver, 398 or 49 per cent; Victoria, 163 or 20 per cent; New Westminster, 122 or 15 per cent, and the remainder to various smaller British Columbia ports.

Customs officers at unorganized ports, acting on the advice of medical officers at this station, regarding fumigation and infected ports, admitted 62 vessels.

Regarding radio pratique, 294 vessels were eligible, 86 applied and it was granted to 70.

Smallpox.—The ss. *Empress of Russia*, April 19, 1937—one case, haemorrhagic, in tourist third class. Removed to quarantine hospital and died next day. One contact held, 141 contact passengers landed temporarily for bathing and disinfection of baggage and bedding, all on board carefully inspected. No subsequent cases.

The ss. *Empress of Japan*, February 26, 1938, reported having landed a member of the crew at Manila suffering from smallpox. All on board inspected and vaccinations checked.

Cholera.—This disease became dangerously epidemic in Chinese ports about the beginning of September, 1937. Advice from the United States Public Health Service showed that about 3 per cent of steerage passengers arriving there from Hong Kong showed positive stool cultures for cholera organisms. Special regulations were therefore applied by the Canadian service: bills of health to be carried by vessels from infected ports; all crews and steerage passengers to be inoculated against cholera, the former every six months, the latter prior to embarkation; full reports of stool examinations done en route to be presented on arrival. All the companies concerned co-operated satisfactorily and inoculations were also voluntarily carried out in most of the other passenger classes. Reports covering 8,100 stool examinations carried out by the Japanese quarantine service were received, with no positive findings. One passenger only, coming from an infected area in Japan, where the disease appeared at the end of September, was actually subjected to stool culture. These special regulations were withdrawn early in January, 1938, 30 vessels having arrived from such ports during that time.

Under minor infectious diseases, five cases of measles, one of diphtheria, one of varicella and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis were found on arriving vessels and disposal arranged. There were 26 contacts of the meningitis case detained and cultured, with a negative result.

The laboratory was carefully prepared for possible culture of cholera contacts.

Vancouver, B.C.

Special visits and inspections were made on 243 vessels. This included granting pratique and inspecting for vermin infestation.

There were 165 rats found on 12 vessels subjected to compulsory fumigation, while 7 rats were found on 12 vessels fumigated by request.

The rat-guarding of vessels from infected ports and with rat-attractive cargo was enforced through the kind co-operation of the harbour master.

Regular sanitary surveys of the waterfront has shown a considerable freedom from rats. This is due partly to the drop in the export of grain through the port, and partly to rat-proofing of wharves and the keeping of cats in the sheds.

Quebec, Que.

A total of 1,163 ships were granted pratique, of which 196 were boarded in the stream at Quebec. Of 923 ships given permission to proceed, by radio, 593 were ultimately disposed of in Montreal, 260 in Quebec, 31 in Three Rivers, 30 in Port Alfred, 5 in Chicoutimi and 4 in Rimouski. In addition, 22 vessels calling en route at other Canadian ports had their fumigation status finally checked at their port of destination.

There were no cases of major quarantinable disease. Minor infectious disease was reported and disposal arranged, as follows: diphtheria, 3; measles, 8; scarlet fever, 2. Five deaths were reported on vessels at sea, none from infectious disease.

Co-operation with the Immigration Medical Service was maintained, 52 individuals being given special examinations. There were twelve trips to Father Point to accompany the *Empresses* and carry out the medical examination of passengers, and 42 freighters were boarded for the same purpose.

Montreal, Que.

Vessels reported by telegram from the Quarantine Officer at Quebec as having received radio pratique were examined, the declaration form completed

for return and the vessel granted written pratique. Vessels reported coming from plague-infected ports and carrying grain, especially from South America and South Africa, were inspected and exempted or fumigated. The new procedure has given entire satisfaction and no delay was experienced in the examination of vessels and granting of pratique. This entailed special visits of inspection to 850 vessels. Following fumigation, 283 rats and 90 mice were found in the holds and no rats and 54 mice in the superstructure. The greatest number of rats found on one ship was 89 and of mice, 43.

The usual sanitary supervision over the harbour and inspections at different dates showed that the port was kept very clean and that no marked evidence of rat infestation was noted.

Four airships of the Imperial Airways Limited were met at Boucherville, P.Q., Airport, and granted free pratique.

One case of measles and two cases of scarlet fever had hospitalization arranged. Arrangements for the disposal of one case of leprosy were made.

Immigration Medical inspections were made on 139 vessels, covering 139 immigrants and 567 non-immigrants.

Supervision was exercised over the treatment of sick mariners in Montreal hospitals, including visits to St. Luc's, Montreal General, Hopital de la Providence, Alexandra, Hopital du Sacre-Coeur, and l'Hopital de l'Aide a la Femme.

Saint John, N.B.

A total of 345 vessels were cleared, 299 during the day and 46 at night, 270 by radio. There were no cases of major infectious disease. One case of measles was reported and disposal arranged. Eleven vessels were fumigated by request, ten of these from plague-infected ports in India and the East Indies. Exemption certificates were granted, after inspection, to eleven vessels. Three vessels were remanded to Halifax for final fumigation disposal when empty.

Halifax, N.S.

A total of 472 vessels were cleared, 439 during the day and 33 at night, 284 or 60 per cent were granted radio pratique. Of these vessels, 274 or 58 per cent were of British registry, and 57 or 12 per cent Norwegian; origins were: North Europe, 259 or 55 per cent; West Indies, 63 or 13 per cent; South America, 52 or 11 per cent, and the East Indies, 51 or 10 per cent.

Smallpox.—The ss. *City of Auckland* arrived March 6, 1938, and was granted pratique on the sworn statement of the captain that there was no disease on board. Later, while the crew was ashore during the fumigation of the vessel, one member was found to be suffering from smallpox. He was removed to the quarantine hospital where he died on the third day. Two cases resulted in orderlies attending.

Minor infectious disease cases, including measles, 5; diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1; mumps, 3; erysipelas, 1, and chickenpox, 1, with seven contacts, were notified and disposal arranged.

Five deaths were reported as having occurred at sea on vessels, none from infectious disease.

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1937-38, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel Inspected						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Port totals
		First class	Cabin second	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Halifax, N.S.....	472	5,959	3,222	5,982	17,638	48,068	74	80,943
Saint John, N.B.....	345	607	157	24	179	16,038	39	17,044
Quebec, P.Q.....	1,163	18,819	13,752	21,014	32,941	55,357	240	136,766
William Head, B.C....	803	6,211	5,121	1,874	8,256	55,357	47	76,866
Totals.....	2,783	12,777	27,319	21,632	47,087	202,404	400	311,619

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION, 1937-38

Port	Vessels inspected and deratization exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Vessels inspected and certificates extended or endorsed	Total vessels inspected for vermin	Total rats recovered	Total mice recovered
Halifax, N.S.....	23	52	3	78	55	2
North Sydney, N.S.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint John, N.B.....	11	12	1	23	2	1
Port Alfred, P.Q.....	5	1	1	6	1	1
Quebec, P.Q.....	5	1	3	9	1	1
Trois Rivières, P.Q.....	33	7	8	48	116	1
Sorel, P.Q.....	7	2	1	10	1	1
Montreal, P.Q.....	151	22	59	232	233	144
Victoria, B.C., including Esquimalt.....	15	3	2	20	2	1
Vancouver, B.C.....	83	24	68	175	172	1
Port Alberni, B.C.....	9	1	1	10	1	1
Totals.....	342	124	146	612	630	146

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There has been no change in the number of patients in the Bentinck Island hospital during the year. Only routine work has been carried on. Relative information follows:—

Patients remaining from last year.....	3
Admitted during the year.....	0
Died during the year.....	0
Repatriated during the year.....	0
Remaining in hospital.....	3

One patient is described as improving and two as stationary. One patient is of the mixed neural and cutaneous type of the disease and two are of the neural type. Curettings from the nasal septae and skin smears have been examined and are negative for the three patients, all of whom are Chinese males.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT TRACADIE. N.B.

At the close of the fiscal year 1937-38, there were nine patients in this institution, two more than last year. Of these, five are males and four are females. Five are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, one Russian Doukhobor and two Chinese. One admission during the year was a Chinese male from Quebec province and two admissions were French Acadians from New Brunswick. Four of the cases are arrested and two of the remaining five have been bacteriologically negative for a year. Particulars are as follows:—

Patients remaining from last year.....	7
Admitted during the year.....	3
Died during the year.....	1
Discharged during the year.....	0
Remaining in hospital	9

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment to all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

Payment of these dues is obligatory on all vessels from foreign ports and on those arriving from a place in another province as named above. Payment is optional with Government vessels and with fishing vessels registered in Canada, provided the first payment is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year. Dues are set at two cents per registered ton, with a minimum payment of \$2, not payable more than three times in each calendar year, and payable only once on the same voyage by a vessel arriving from a place out of Canada. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade within the limits of one province are exempt, as the members of these crews may be covered by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or receive the same care as other citizens.

Out of a total crew membership of 86,511, there were 10,027 sick mariners given treatment.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1937-38

General	3,397
Nervous System	186
Eye, ear, nose and throat.....	949
Circulatory system	103
Respiratory system	453
Gastro-Intestinal	1,101
Lymphatic system	62
Generative system	259
Genito-Urinary system	728
Skin	592
Injuries	1,695
Fractures	291
Dislocations	7
All others	204

10,027

Details of vessels, dues and expenditure are shown below:—

Class of vessel	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1937	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1938	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,199	187,880 48	76,570	103,883 11	1 36
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,267	14,047 58	9,941	53,168 46	5 34
Total.....	3,466	201,928 06	86,511	157,051 57	1 82

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head Office.....	Nil	302 48
Quebec.....	59,628 10	51,439 94
Nova Scotia.....	54,636 90	61,111 71
Prince Edward Island.....	757 82	1,449 40
Manitoba.....	64 20	6 00
British Columbia.....	69,788 65	47,974 28
New Brunswick.....	20,311 44	18,090 77
Totals.....	205,187 11	180,374 58

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1937-38

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part-time.....	Nil	10	2	3	Nil	4	19
Total salaries.....	Nil	\$ 7,600 00	\$ 1,458 29	\$ 642 15	Nil	\$ 3,646 59	\$13,347 03
Total seamen treated.....	Nil	1,354	281	105	Nil	787	2,527
Total number of visits.....	Nil	7,378	422	174	Nil	2,805	10,779
Number sent to hospital.....	Nil	324	7	5	Nil	127	463
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists).....	11	77	46	63	Nil	61	258
Total fees paid.....	\$ 684 10	\$10,414 71	\$ 3,332 20	\$ 5,545 74	Nil	\$ 7,055 77	\$27,032 52
Total seamen treated.....	146	860	327	634	Nil	1,639	3,606
Total number of visits.....	255	3,595	855	2,027	Nil	3,268	10,000
Number sent to hospital.....	11	68	42	94	Nil	377	592
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	3	23	15	28	1	25	95
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 719 75	\$32,900 05	\$12,058 10	\$42,808 65	\$ 6 00	\$33,684 35	\$122,176 90
Total ward patients.....	22	503	240	702	3	743	2,213
Total hospital days.....	247	12,470	3,892	13,205	3	10,623	40,440
Total out-patients.....	Nil	352	237	1,659	Nil	407	2,655
Total out-patient treatments	Nil	638	404	3,106	Nil	1,204	5,352
Private houses used as emergency hospitals.....	1	22	4	1	Nil	Nil	28
Total costs.....	\$ 14 00	\$ 2,114 00	\$ 228 00	\$ 33 00	Nil	Nil	\$ 2,389 00
Total seamen treated.....	1	63	4	1	Nil	Nil	69
Total hospital days.....	7	1,285	228	33	Nil	Nil	1,553
Doctors rendering professional assistance.....	2	53	7	22	Nil	34	118
Total fees paid.....	\$ 20 00	\$ 2,442 70	\$ 220 00	\$ 880 00	Nil	\$ 1,420 00	\$ 4,982 70
Total seamen treated.....	2	189	8	79	Nil	56	334

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

This service supplies medical advice to the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. Medical examination of prospective immigrants is carried on at the principal ports of entry in Canada, and also in England and on the Continent. The examination at Canadian ports is made as thorough as possible, a general supervision being exercised over all passengers to prevent the entry of any condition that might endanger the health of the citizens or render the individual liable to become a public charge. Immigrants not examined overseas are given special attention. This includes passengers from the Scandinavian countries in Europe, from Newfoundland and other countries in North and South America, those arriving at Pacific coast ports and those who, embarking as tourists or visitors, later wish to remain permanently. The overseas examinations are administered from a London office where there are two Canadian medical officers. Further medical examinations are made in the British Isles at 570 centres staffed by a roster of local part-time medical officers. On the Continent, Canadian medical officers are stationed at Paris, Antwerp and Hamburg, who also visit Bremen, Rotterdam and Gdynia regularly.

The overseas service was established to permit a better standard of medical work, inasmuch as these examinations, made before the individuals have broken up their homes, can be sufficiently prolonged to arrive at a correct estimate of the physical and mental capabilities of the applicants. In addition, those who are unfit are saved the hardship of deportation. On the Continent the transportation companies are urged to have prospective immigrants examined locally and forward a report on a special form supplied by this service, for review by our medical officers before the individuals have left their homes and come forward to the examining centres.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Canada—

Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	8,892
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k)	13
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	20
Refused admission	15

Overseas—

Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	9,387
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k)	66
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	537
Refused admission	253

A total of 268 individuals were refused admission to Canada as a result of the above examinations. It is noted that there is an increase of 46 per cent in the number of examinations both in Canada and overseas, as compared with last year.

Only two individuals were refused admission at Canadian ports who had been examined overseas. They were old trachoma cases, under observation for a considerable time, and thought to be cured, but who had relapsed owing to irritation associated with the voyage.

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 15 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in four of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in eight cases the condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival. Two were doubtful and one diagnosis was not considered correct.

DETAIL OF EXAMINATIONS, 1937-38

At Canadian Ports—

Halifax.....	2,830
North Sydney.....	507
Sydney.....	19
Louisburg.....	15
Saint John.....	68
Montreal.....	107
Quebec.....	4,992
Vancouver.....	302
Victoria.....	52

Total..... 8,892

*Overseas—**In British Isles—*

By Canadian Medical Officers.....	1,124
By British Roster Doctors.....	1,701

Totals..... 2,825

*On Continent of Europe—**By Canadian Medical Officers at—*

Paris.....	2,315
Hamburg.....	423
Bremen.....	375
Gdynia.....	2,122
Antwerp.....	1,132
Rotterdam.....	195

Totals..... 6,562

Medical re-examinations of 656 individuals were made before a final decision as to their condition was arrived at.

DETAILS OF CERTIFICATIONS AND DISPOSALS OF THOSE MENTALLY OR
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AS UNDER SECTION 3 OF
THE IMMIGRATION ACT

	Certified	Admitted	Deported	Pending
<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>				
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	7	1*	5	1
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	5	1*	4	Nil
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	20	14	5	1
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1	Nil	1	Nil
Totals.....	33	16*	15	2

*Permitted temporary landing (two cases).

OVERSEAS

	Certifications				Disposals		
	British		Contin- entals	Totals	Admitted	Refused	Pending
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers				
Section 3 (a)—							
Mental diseases and defects.....	15	8	5	28	Nil	28	Nil
Section 3 (b)—							
Loathsome diseases, includ- ing tuberculosis.....	6	6	23	35	Nil	35	Nil
Section 3 (c)—							
Physical diseases and de- fects.....	167	148	222	537	331	187	19
Section 3 (k)—							
Constitutional psychopath- ic inferiority.....	2	1	Nil	3	Nil	3	Nil
Totals.....	190	163	250	603	331	253	19

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted.. . . .	91	1,036
Sick mariners.. . . .	90	763
Totals.. . . .	181	1,799
Dispensary.. . . .	203	Treatments 326
Laboratory specimens examined—		
Immigration.. . . .	60	
Sick Mariners.. . . .	208	
Civil servants and pilots.. . . .	30	
Radiographic examinations.. . . .	40	
Evidence before Civil boards of enquiry.. . . .	6	
Examinations of civil servants, pilots and stowaways.. . . .	89	
Visits to freighters, city hospitals, detention quarters and jails, for immigration purposes.. . . .	98	
MONTREAL		
Visits to ships for immigration purposes.. . . .	139	
Immigration examinations.. . . .	729	
Immigrants and other passengers given medical care.. . . .	45	
Medical reports examined.. . . .	15	
Medical examination of civil servants.. . . .	89	

HALIFAX

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted to hospital.. . . .	30	416
Immigrants and other passengers given medical care.. . . .	117	
Immigrants and other passengers given complete medical examination.. . . .	189	
Sick mariners.. . . .	253	Treatments 300

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938 the Bacteriological Division received and reported upon a total of 1,195 specimens, which may be classified roughly as follows:

Ice Cream.. . . .	352
Tomato Products.. . . .	65
Disinfectants.. . . .	193
Jelly Powders.. . . .	130
Gelatin.. . . .	137
Miscellaneous Foods.. . . .	55
Miscellaneous.. . . .	23
Oysters.. . . .	60
Biological Products.. . . .	114
Miscellaneous Medical Products.. . . .	66

Ice Cream

The work of the previous year was continued in co-operation with the Food and Drugs Laboratory. The results of this study have been the subject of many conferences between officers of the Department of Agriculture and our own Department, with the object of developing more satisfactory regulations for the control of this food product.

Tomato Products

A total of 65 samples was received and all examined by the Howard technic for molds. In addition, a method was worked out for the estimation of foreign cellular matter which may be used to adulterate catsup, chili sauce, etc.

Disinfectants

An extensive survey of the disinfectants sold on the Canadian market was undertaken. A total of 193 disinfectants was examined and reported upon. In

general it may be said that the claims for the efficiency of disinfectants are satisfactory. A lack of uniformity in the labelling of many was noted and steps have been taken to rectify this matter.

Jelly Powders

With the development under the Food and Drugs Act of regulations governing the quality of gelatin sold in Canada, it was considered advisable to make a study of the quality of gelatin being used in the manufacture of jelly powders. To that end, 130 samples were collected from coast to coast and analysed. As a result of this study it may be stated that the gelatin used in the manufacture of jelly powders in Canada is of a first-class quality.

Gelatin

Following the introduction of regulations controlling the quality of gelatin, a routine examination of 137 samples was undertaken. It was evident that the quality of gelatin being used in Canada has been distinctly improved following the introduction of the regulations referred to.

Miscellaneous Foods

Under this heading 55 samples were received consisting of a variety of products such as mayonnaise, cheese, salad dressings, cocoa, canned shrimp, canned crab meat, acidophilus milk, headcheese, etc. One of the most interesting specimens studied was a sample of whale meat sent in from the Arctic and which had been suspected as the cause of the deaths of a number of Eskimos. Although considerable attention was given to the study of this material definite conclusions could not be made. Arrangements have been made to secure further samples of the meat involved. This problem is being handled in co-operation with the Northwest Territories Branch, Department of Mines and Resources.

Oysters

A total of 60 samples was analysed. Most of these were obtained from various retail stores and included both shell and shucked stock. In general these oysters were found to be of good quality and a safe food product.

Miscellaneous Samples

Under this heading we have included water samples, some of the lactic ferments and various other specimens which cannot be otherwise classified.

Biological Products

One hundred and fourteen samples were collected on the Canadian Market. Some rather extended studies of diphtheria toxoid have been undertaken. Sterility tests have been made on specimens representing the products sold. No evidence was obtained to indicate the contaminated products are being sold on the Canadian market. A survey of the potency of vaccine virus sold in Canada was undertaken. An investigation of the rate of deterioration of diphtheria antitoxins, prepared by different methods, is in progress.

Miscellaneous Medical Specimens

Under this heading may be classified a total of 66 specimens. Among these are smears from leprosy patients at the Canadian Government Lazaretto, sterility tests on surgical dressings and the usual routine of specimens received from the medical examination of Civil Servants. The routine examination of blood from certain employees of the Mines Branch who are working with radium ores has been continued.

Cancer

A communication from Washington, D.C., received on March 30, indicated that a product known as "Ensol" had been involved in the deaths of a

number of people in Orlando, Florida. Officers of the Department immediately instituted an investigation. All lots of this product were recalled by the manufacturer and further distribution ceased. Shortly after our investigation started it was learned that the product involved was not made in Canada.

General

In addition to the regular work of the laboratory, the Department has co-operated with the Department of Fisheries in undertaking bacteriological surveys of several of the oyster-producing areas in the Maritime Provinces. The areas surveyed this year are as follows:—

Bedeque Bay, P.E.I.
Salutation Cove, P.E.I.
Sedgwick Cove, P.E.I.
Sunbury Cove, P.E.I.
Buctouche Harbour, N.B.
Richibucto River, N.B.

The inspection of establishments licensed to manufacture biological products under the Food and Drugs Act was carried out as usual. At the end of the fiscal year the Department had issued licences to 53 establishments. Of these 9 are in Canada, 18 in the United States, 7 in Great Britain, 13 in France, 4 in Germany, 1 in Brazil, and 1 in Holland. One foreign licence to manufacture biological products was cancelled when it was found that the manufacturer was shipping a grossly contaminated product into Canada.

The Chief of the Division interviewed officers of the United States Public Health Service in regard to sylvatic plague and presented a report to the Department with his recommendations.

The International Standards for certain biological products have been distributed upon request to manufacturers and research institutions.

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1938, the laboratory has tested for potency, or toxicity, or both, 105 samples of biological products. Potency and toxicity were determined by biological methods. When required, chemical examination was also made of a number of these products. Special attention was paid to digitalis (tincture, capsules, tablets and special products), pituitary extract (posterior lobe), organic arsenical preparations and vitamin preparations (cod liver oils). These assays and tests were carried out as required by the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act.

When necessary, action was taken to prevent the sale of unsatisfactory materials.

Reports were presented to committees, and published in journals, dealing with vitamins and arspenamine compounds.

Distribution of both International and Canadian Standards for biological products to manufacturers and research institutions has been made as in the past.

Vitamins.—During the past year, a junior pharmacologist was added to the staff of the laboratory. The chief duty of the junior pharmacologist is the biological and chemical assay of vitamin products. Preliminary work on the International Standards and United States Pharmacopoeial Reference cod liver oil has been done. In addition, necessary work on the preparation of diets and assembling equipment has been carried out.

Finally, a number of market samples of cod liver oil has been assayed.

Digitalis.—The usual survey of the market was conducted. Further investigations of the relationship between the potency of the new International Standard (1936), the Canadian and the United States Pharmacopoeial Standards

have been conducted. Collaborative work with other laboratories on standards, methods of testing, and rate of deterioration of digitalis was continued.

Further work has been conducted on the potency of commercially grown Canadian digitalis (both purpurea and lanata) with special reference to type of fertilizer used and the date of cutting and number of cuttings.

Pituitary Extract (Posterior Lobe).—Market samples have been assayed for oxytocic activity. A series of comparisons between International, Canadian, American, French, British and Spanish Standards was made. An investigation into methods for determining anti-diuretic activity of pituitary extracts was continued. This was done as a result of the new International Unit of anti-diuretic activity for posterior pituitary which has been adopted.

Arsphenamine Products.—Market samples have been assayed for toxicity and potency. A new method for determining the therapeutic potency of neoarsphenamine has been published. Assay work on other arsenical preparations similar to neoarsphenamine, and extensively used in the treatment of syphilis, has been done.

Canadian Standards for the arsenical preparations have been compared with International Standards.

Some collaborative work with other government departments in reference to toxicity determinations was done.

A biological study of the toxicity of B. naphthyl acetic acid (a substance stimulating plant growth) was carried out.

Reports were prepared on a number of subjects including nutrition and toxicology.

DIVISION OF CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

The Division of Child Welfare, which was abolished in 1933, was re-established in October, 1937, under the present designation. The reopening of the Division was coincident with the fall session of the Dominion Council of Health held in Ottawa, and this afforded the chief of the Division an opportunity to make the acquaintance of the various health officials of the provincial governments, and to discuss the character of the work being carried on under their jurisdiction. At this meeting the Dominion Council of Health appointed a Scientific Advisory Committee to confer and advise on matters of maternal welfare. This committee consists of five members, all specialists in obstetrics:—

- Dr. Wm. A. Scott,
Professor, University of Toronto.
- Dr. John R. Fraser,
Professor, McGill University, and Obstetrician and Gynaecologist-in-Chief, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
- Dr. S. Langevin,
Professor, University of Montreal.
- Dr. J. D. McQueen,
Professor, University of Manitoba, and Chairman Maternal Mortality Committee of the Canadian Medical Association.
- Dr. J. F. Puddicombe,
Specialist in Obstetrics, Ottawa, Ont.

In addition to this Scientific Advisory Committee, there was appointed a sub-committee on Maternal Welfare of the Dominion Council of Health, of which the following are members:—

- Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister,
Department of Health and Public Welfare, Manitoba.
Dr. J. T. Phair,
Chief Medical Officer of Health, Ontario.
Dr. W. Warwick,
Chief Medical Officer of Health, New Brunswick.

It was arranged at the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health that these two committees should come together in conference during the spring months to determine ways and means of reducing maternal and child mortality. It is realized that there is much to be done in this field. Canada's record in regard to infant and maternal mortality is not an enviable one, as she stands twenty-second in a list of twenty-six countries giving rates of death from child-birth. The purpose in mind in establishing a Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene was to provide means for carrying out an intensive program through all suitable and available channels.

It is felt that no permanent improvement in maternal mortality statistics can be looked for as long as the public, the medical profession and governing bodies as a whole, allow the care of the expectant mother to be relegated to its present status in the practice of medicine. It is realized that a very high standard of obstetric care is necessary in order to save the lives of mothers, and cut down the percentage of preventable deaths.

Many lives could be saved, it is believed, if there were less indifference and ignorance on the part of the public. The consensus of opinion is that every effort should be bent toward informing the Canadian people of the very great value and necessity of adequate pre-natal care, what constitutes such care, and the vast improvement which might be expected through proper organization, and treatment. The public must be aroused to the understanding that without effective pre-natal care and a higher standard of obstetrical practice very little improvement can be expected, and the country will continue to lose lives needlessly.

At its first meeting, the Sub-Committee on Maternal Welfare of the Dominion Council of Health recommended a program of "fact finding" in regard to births, and suggested that a study of all such cases over a period of one year be undertaken in one of the provinces, and it was agreed that Manitoba appeared to be the most advantageously situated for this purpose.

Accordingly, such a survey is being arranged under the auspices and direction of the sub-committee. Associated with this committee in an advisory capacity is the Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene of the Federal Government, and the Committee on Maternal Welfare of the Canadian Medical Association, whose chairman is a resident of Manitoba. The Provincial Government is assisting financially as well as supplying personnel and office accommodation, and the Department of Pensions and National Health at Ottawa has loaned a doctor and a nurse to assist with the work, and is giving financial support. A financial contribution is also being made by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is already engaged in a study of morbidity in the rural areas of the province. Willingness to co-operate in the investigation has been assured by the Obstetrical Section of the Manitoba Medical Association. All information obtained will be intensively studied by the Chief of the Division, and will form the basis of efforts to greatly improve maternal conditions in the Dominion. It is anticipated that much valuable data as to the effect of pre-natal care, obstetrical technique, and the factors ensuring safe motherhood, will be secured through a detailed study of the case reports.

SURVEY—INDIAN POPULATION

With the approval of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, the Chief of the Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene is undertaking a survey on similar lines amongst the Indian population. This will be a means of obtaining comparative data which will be helpful.

QUESTIONNAIRES—HOSPITALS, UNIVERSITIES, AND MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

Since its inception, the Division has devoted much time and effort to securing a composite as well as a detailed picture of the general maternal situation in Canada. To this end, a series of Questionnaires was sent to Medical Officers of Health in the various provinces, to Hospital Superintendents, and to the Medical Faculties of the Universities. Certain phases and conditions of the problem have been ascertained through the replies received, and a more complete understanding of the situation has, therefore, been possible.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

A comparative study of maternal mortality in England, Wales, New Zealand and Canada, including graphs, has been made. Also to demonstrate the value of pre-natal care in lowering death rates and morbidity, a table was prepared respecting Canada, New Zealand, the State of Michigan, and the Chicago Maternity Centre. At the latter Centre, where all cases were attended by doctors, the rate of maternal mortality was 1.35 per 1,000 living births—(21 deaths out of 15,500 cases)—as compared with Canada's rate of 5.6. This shows what can be accomplished under proper organization, and with adequate care and education. New Zealand has the fine record of 3.14, which is the result of an intensive campaign to improve the quality of obstetrical practice, and provide adequate pre-natal care.

SPLENDID RESULTS IN CANADA WHERE MEDICAL SERVICES HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY ORGANIZED

There are some striking examples throughout the Dominion of a saving in lives where adequate services have been provided, education along maternity lines stressed, and where those requiring obstetrical services have co-operated with the local organizations supplying medical, nursing, and hospital care. In the field of Hospital Services, the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital in Montreal reported a maternal death rate for 1936 of only .38 out of 1,740 admissions. The Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton has cared for 2,700 consecutive cases without a maternal death. This is believed to be a record for all Canada. The Burnside Maternity Clinic, Toronto General Hospital, has for a number of years served over 500 cases each year, with only one fatality, while in other years not a single death occurred.

Among voluntary organizations, the Victorian Order of Nurses has the enviable record of having cared for 13,479 cases, with a death rate of but 1.9 per 1,000 living births. L'Assistance Maternelle of Montreal attended 4,294 cases, and only 11 deaths occurred, a rate of 2.56 per 1,000. This is conclusive evidence that many mothers can be saved if proper care is provided, and if mothers co-operate in making the best use of that care.

PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH VARIOUS HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Early in 1938, the Chief of the Division visited health officials at Toronto, Winnipeg, and Montreal, the Chicago Maternity Centre, and the Children's Bureau at Washington. These contacts have been of great value in securing

information as to methods and organization of established health centres. Arrangements have been made to include the Division on the mailing lists of the various organizations, and by this means it will be possible to keep in touch with new developments in the field of maternal and child health work.

CHILD HYGIENE—PUBLICATIONS

During the four and a half years in which this Division was not functioning, the various publications, previously distributed, became somewhat obsolete. A revision of pamphlets is therefore contemplated. Compilation of a booklet on Infant Care is to be undertaken, and in time the Canadian Mother's Book will receive attention. A pamphlet on Poliomyelitis has recently been prepared, and will shortly be available for distribution.

REQUESTS FOR LITERATURE

During the four months ending March 31, 2,504 requests for literature were received. Also 1,200 doctors have asked for copies of the booklet—Need Our Mothers Die?, and these have been supplied.

DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

The work of the Division began in October, 1937, when plans for future activity were discussed. Since all of the provinces have epidemiological services for the study of the more common problems such as outbreaks of typhoid fever, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and for assistance to local health boards in their measure of control, it was decided to limit the Division's interest in this respect (control activities) to such occasions as our services might be requested by the provincial officials. For other special problems such as Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularaemia, Tick Paralysis, Trichinosis, etc., where the provinces are not in a position to conduct an investigation for any reason, we would be prepared to conduct an investigation, assist in an investigation, or arrange for co-operative effort.

Because of the threatened invasion by rodent plague from adjacent States and because of the presence of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Alberta and British Columbia, a survey was arranged in those two provinces. As the matter was one into which entomology entered in the identification of responsible ticks and the identification of fleas, the Federal Department of Agriculture co-operated through its Entomological Service at Kamloops. The preliminary organization work consisted of a visit by the Chief of the Division, accompanied by Dr. R. J. Gibbons, Senior Bacteriologist, Laboratory of Hygiene, and Mr. G. Allen Mail, Entomologist in Charge, Kamloops Laboratory, to the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana, and the George Williams Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, in order that these officials might be acquainted with the laboratory and field methods used in this survey; also to arrange for the first season's laboratory work. These two institutions very kindly offered their services for the summer of 1938, in the examination of any specimens sent to them by our crews. The California State Department of Health kindly arranged a special course of instruction in the field work connected with the rodent plague survey.

The cost of the survey equipment, consisting of a truck for each province, especially fitted up with cabinets for carrying, collecting and shipping equipment, and the expenses and salaries of the crew (2 men in each) were met by the respective provinces assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Plans have been made for the erection by this Department of a virological laboratory at Kamloops for the study of tick-borne diseases, and it is hoped that all specimens obtained by field workers in future years will be examined at our own laboratory.

Considerable time was given to the preparation of a memorandum on health services as provided by federal and provincial agencies. This memorandum was prepared at the request of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

It is hoped to make an exhaustive study of the occurrence and distribution of the various reportable communicable diseases throughout Canada, both in regard to time of occurrence and place; also to study the environmental conditions which may have a bearing on the incidence of disease, communicable or otherwise, and in respect to the latter, to study the nature and quality of health services given to the people of Canada by official and voluntary agencies.

REPORT OF V.D. CLINICS FOR 1937

Province	Patients Continuing Treatment from 1936					New Patients Admitted During 1937					Defaulters from Clinic		
	No. of Clinics	Syph- ilis	Gonorr- hoea	Chan- croid	Total	Syph- ilis	Gonorr- hoea	Chan- croid	Non Venereal	Total	GRAND TOTAL	Syph- ilis	Gonorr- hoea
British Columbia.....	5	839	422	.....	1,261	739	964	.....	232	1,935	3,196	904	985
Alberta.....	6	501	308	.....	809	396	870	3	1,806	3,075	3,884	5	5
Saskatchewan.....	7	357	414	.....	771	390	786	.....	295	1,471	2,242	23	26
Manitoba.....	6	243	181	.....	424	335	549	.....	366	1,250	1,674	.....	.....
Ontario.....	19	.....	.....	.....	6,708	1,589	2,245	.....	.....	3,834	10,542	772	576
Quebec.....	.....	2,286	1,090	3	3,379	2,389	2,525	32	4,486	9,432	12,811	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	11	493	99	.....	592	287	365	6	482	1,140	1,732	543	304
Nova Scotia.....	5	441	174	.....	615	140	227	.....	213	580	# 1,195	202	241
Prince Edward Island.....	2	16	19	.....	35	41	58	1	470	570	605	21	23
Dom. Government Penitentiaries.....	7	92	78	.....	170	79	57	.....	.....	136	306	76	24
Totals.....	68	5,268	2,785	3	14,764	6,385	8,646	42	8,350	23,423	38,187	2,546	2,284

REPORT OF V.D. CLINICS FOR 1937—Concluded

Province	Total Consultations and Treatments Given During 1937						Number of Doses Injected				Lab. Exam.	Cases Reported by Private Physicians		
	Syph- ilis	Gonorr- hoea	Chan- croid	Non- V.D.	Prop.	TOTAL	Arseni- cals	Bis- muth	Mercury	Malaria		TOTAL	Syph- ilis	Gonorr- hoea	Chan- croid
British Columbia.....	36,501	19,392	.....	3,975	.....	59,868	9,191	18,706	3,538	94	10,607	1,818	1,364	.....
Alberta.....	23,504	63,519	10	2,975	246	90,254	9,082	12,101	2,264	12	15,004	589	837	.....
Saskatchewan.....	13,487	37,365	.....	1,298	67	52,217	4,922	6,189	3	.....	9,741	595	878	.....
Manitoba.....	12,475	29,470	.....	1,134	56	43,135	6,601	8,194	.....	17	9,926	463	989	.....
Ontario.....	79,091	68,047	.....	.....	.....	147,138	34,638	38,508	4,748	.....	30,236	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	113,773	96,875	1,114	18,382	4,905	235,049	42,619	54,620	7,240	150	29,971	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	17,905	7,143	31	532	10	25,621	4,414	12,395	140	11	1,701	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	6,805	3,449	.....	828	.....	11,082	2,311	3,792	.....	.....	1,776	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	794	461	3	501	.....	1,759	777	751	21	.....	455	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Government Penitentiaries.....	3,228	2,874	.....	62	.....	6,164	1,382	1,300	768	28	1,560	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	307,563	328,595	1,158	29,637	5,284	672,287	116,237	156,556	18,722	312	110,977	3,465	4,058	.....

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The past fiscal year has witnessed further progress towards the stabilization into permanent form of the activities of the Medical Investigation Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

On April 1, 1937, a new coding of illnesses was put into use, the said code being an adaptation from the International List of Causes of Deaths, thus placing our records in a form more practicable as comparative and informative data for all parallel lines of investigation. The future importance of this step in regard to these records is easily grasped when the fact is understood that they are, up to the present time, the only records compiled in this or any other country covering the incidence of illness, complete without a waiting period, in one extensive and homogeneous group of workers of nation wide distribution. That is, the health picture which may and will be drawn from the information compiled by this Department, will in the main be accurate even in detail for all groups of clerical workers in temperate climates, and will form the basis for the fast approaching statistical and remedial activities in such regard. The object thus attained, *i.e.*, a complete record of absenteeism due to sickness, is one toward which both government and commercial organizations in other countries have been striving, but have not up to the present succeeded in attaining.

A further advance has been made in the work of the Branch in that a pre-employment medical examination of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service has been undertaken. This is a natural function of the Department in that the physical and mental fitness of all applicants for appointment to the Service bears a very real relationship to the duties to be performed; so that examination should be carried out with direct reference to future duties, and by an officer acquainted with these requirements and who, to a certain extent, will bear some responsibility in regard to the employee's future health employment record. In this regard the present medical examination form was found to be entirely inadequate and a new form was submitted for the approval of the Civil Service Commission, but unfortunately owing to certain circumstances, this has not yet been given, so that this Department is not yet able to record such examinations as it would wish for future reference. This defect will no doubt be remedied in the near future so that an adequate record of each employee will be available from the date of appointment against the background of his condition on appointment. In view of the many applications for change of employment on medical grounds it is felt that the importance of medical examination with a view to the particular work to be done in each case cannot be too much stressed. Of equal and obvious importance is this adequate pre-employment medical examination as a safeguard for the Civil Service superannuation fund.

In carrying out the work of supervising applications for leave on medical grounds, the maximum of co-operation is in almost all cases received both from the Departments and the attending physicians. The hesitance of both the employees and physicians in many cases to supply detailed medical information on the present sick report to non medical Departments, is still a cause of much correspondence, both written and verbal. An endeavour has been, and is being made, to arrange that the necessary medical information be supplied direct to this Medical Division, while adequate information is furnished the Departments concerned as to necessary time loss. This can only be done by means of a new type of medical certificate as submitted from this Division in 1936, but as yet not operative.

Applications for leave on medical grounds have not kept pace with the increase in the personnel of the Civil Service, the number of applications showing an actual decline during the past year. On the other hand, we find an increase in Head Office examinations and in examinations by outside medical representa-

tives, possibly because personnel officers are realizing the service which can be given by this Division. Correspondence in reference to examinations and leave has also increased fifty per cent above the last fiscal year. From the above showing it would appear reasonable to draw certain conclusions, viz., (1) that there is a relative decline in requests for leave on medical grounds, (2) that problem cases are receiving increasing attention, more particularly those away from headquarters, (3) that examination and discussion of individual medical and employment problems with departmental medical officers of this Division is enabling many civil servants not only to conserve their sick leave but also to maintain a high degree of efficiency by detecting and correcting faulty mental attitudes towards their environment or by referring employees to their physicians for treatment of minor physical defects before these become disabilities.

While careful scrutiny of applications and at times of applicants for leave on medical grounds has doubtless done away with some abuse of the leave privilege, such abuse was not extensive. In addition, time required in certain conditions cannot be curtailed and if anything the Departments' insistence on relative fitness before resuming duty may even have been responsible for increase in these cases. Accordingly, the time saving has almost entirely been accounted for by one type of case, that is, the type shown on medical certificates as neurasthenia, debility, nervous exhaustion, surmenage, etc.

Careful investigation of these cases—and they are mostly cases of repeated and long absences—has revealed in many cases a background of maladjustment of some type. In other words, the most important from the point of view of loss of working time, and the most difficult from the point of view of treatment, are cases wherein we find a large element of neurological trouble, often superimposed on a trifling physical disturbance. This factor being so constant, the importance of a medical staff trained to consider and adjust cases from this angle is becoming increasingly apparent, as is also the necessity of having available the services and advice of a neurological specialist, this latter not so much for diagnostic as for advisory and readjustment purposes. It is impossible to demonstrate the importance of this phase of the work by means of statistics, as the latter only indicate the presence of the neurological when it is a primary condition, and this is comparatively infrequent. It is as a background for innumerable other complaints and absences that investigation so often discovers a hidden motivation which must be removed to secure satisfactory employment co-operation.

The detailed analysis of the statistics in regard to the year's activities demonstrates that the objectives placed before this Division at its inception are being partially realized. As this year's applications for leave on medical grounds showed a decline of some fifteen hundred from those of the previous year, and although this may be in some measure accounted for by the absence of any extensive influenza epidemic during the winter, it is felt that a portion of this decline is due to the better systematizing of control in this particular. The investigation of the cases of illness on the other hand shows a steady increase, there having been 3,725 examinations carried out in Ottawa, this being an increase of five per cent over the previous year, and of thirty-three per cent over two years ago. The organization of the Ottawa office having already been placed on a working basis, it has been in regard to work outside of Ottawa that the greatest expansion has taken place this year, and a great deal of this increased activity has been due to direct requests from the Departments concerned. Investigation and examination of 724 cases at points outside of Ottawa is an increase of almost 100 per cent over previous years, and the dealing with these and other outside cases has entailed correspondence during the year to some five thousand letters. By means of this correspondence and by the assistance of the medical officers of the Treatment and Immigration Branches, the Depart-

ment has been able to extend its work over the whole Dominion through the medium of a staff already expert in examining and reporting upon patients, and co-operating with a centralized executive.

STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office, Ottawa.....	83	16	99	184,260	15,660	199,920
"A" Province of Quebec.....	26	10	36	61,560	11,230	72,790
"B" " Nova Scotia.....	13	23	36	26,160	24,870	51,030
"D" " Ontario.....	14		14	26,220		26,220
"G" " Manitoba.....	7	2	9	15,060	1,440	16,500
"H" " Saskatchewan.....	1		1	1,740		1,740
"I" " Alberta.....	2		2	3,360		3,360
"J" " British Columbia.....	18	16	34	36,240	19,130	55,370
"K" " New Brunswick.....	9	9	18	17,055	12,315	29,370
"M" Foreign.....	10		10	29,760		29,760
Total.....	183	76	259	401,415	84,645	486,060

Seasonal employees*.....\$ 6,854

*During the navigation season, 8 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.

THE FORMATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION

In October and November 1937, preliminary steps were taken by the Department of Pensions and National Health to form a national council on nutrition. This council was to be formed in response to the need for some central authority, with special responsibility, to utilize the results of modern progress in the sciences of nutrition and agriculture in so far as they affect the health of the nation.

The membership of this council, which was to be called "The Canadian Council on Nutrition," was to include medical men, scientists, agricultural experts, economists and representatives of social service and other bodies engaged in welfare work. With this objective in mind the Canadian Council on Nutrition was established and its membership is composed as follows:—

Chairman, Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health. An Executive Committee consisting of (a) A Sub-committee of the Dominion Council of Health, Dr. J. G. FitzGerald (chairman), University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. W. Warwick, Provincial Officer of Health, Fredericton, N.B.; Dr. J. T. Phair, Canadian Public Health Association, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Health, Quebec, P.Q.; Dr. M. R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, Edmonton, Alberta; Dr. C. A. Morrell (secretary), Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa. (b) A Scientific Advisory Committee to the Dominion Council of Health, Professor C. H. Best (chairman), University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. F. F. Tisdall, Chairman, Committee on Nutrition, Canadian Medical Association, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. J. E. Sylvestre, Ministry of Health, Quebec, P. Q.; Professor D. L. Thomson, McGill University, Montreal, Que.; Professor Andrew Stewart, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta; Dr. W. C. Hopper, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; and Council

members as follows: *Scientists*.—Dr. E. W. McHenry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; Professor W. D. McFarlane, McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.; Professor E. G. Young, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. Brocklesby, Fisheries Research Board, Prince Rupert, B.C.; Professor H. Wasteneys, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario; Dr. Romeo Pepin, University of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q.; Dr. Robert Newton, National Research Council, Ottawa. *Economists*.—Mr. H. F. Greenway, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Dr. J. M. Swaine, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. *Consumers' Representatives*.—Miss Marjorie Bell, Visiting Homemakers' Association, Toronto, Ontario; Miss Alice Willard, Canadian Dietetics Association, Toronto, Ontario; Miss Charlotte Whitton, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa; Madame Jules Hamel, Le Cercle de Fermières, Ancienne-Lorette, P.Q.; Miss Margaret McCready, Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. C. W. Bolton, Statistical Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa; Mr. F. N. Stapleford, Canadian Association of Social Workers, Toronto, Ontario; Miss Elizabeth MacCallum, League of Nations Society in Canada, Ottawa; Mr. Donald Dear, Trades and Labour Congress, Ottawa; Miss Jacqueline Sicotte, Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine, Outremont, Montreal, P.Q.; Miss E. P. O'Neill, Catholic Women's League of Canada, Ottawa.

The functions of this Council include the following:—

- (1) To study the nutritional status and food-consuming habits of the urban and rural population in Canada.
- (2) To outline standard methods of collecting data in surveys of food consumption.
- (3) To set up a nutritional standard for Canada.
- (4) To interpret this nutritional standard in terms of specific foods.
- (5) To collect information on the nutritional value of Canadian foods.
- (6) To collect information regarding, and to co-ordinate, studies and research pertaining to nutrition carried out in Canada.
- (7) To assemble information on dietary research carried out in other countries and to investigate the necessity and feasibility of applying the results in Canada.
- (8) When sufficient information is available, to conduct educational and publicity campaigns, and by other means to remedy unsatisfactory conditions in the dietary habits of Canadians.
- (9) To collaborate in the nutrition work of the Health Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Council on Nutrition was held in Ottawa, February 19, 1938. The agenda included a discussion of the plan of work for the Council, dietary surveys to be undertaken, the type of information most needed in assessing the nutritional status of Canadians, financial resources, and the value of educational campaigns.

As a result of the discussion it was decided to call a meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition in April. Four or five dietary surveys were to be considered by the Council. It was suggested that they be conducted in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. Particular attention was given to dietary and economic surveys then being carried out in Toronto and Edmonton. Data in future surveys should be obtained according to a plan to be recommended by the Council so that results from the different surveys would be comparable and to ensure that all necessary information was included. The Scientific Advisory Committee were to outline these regulations, as well as a tentative Dietary Standard, which were to be submitted to the Council at the April meeting for modification or approval.

The tentative Canadian dietary standard was to be modified, if necessary, in conformity with data obtained from the surveys.

The value of medical examinations in connection with dietary surveys was discussed. Further information on this question was to be obtained.

An educational campaign was discussed but it was believed that more facts regarding nutrition in Canada were necessary before undertaking such a project.

Further information was also thought to be necessary on the composition of Canadian foods before the best use could be made of data collected in dietary surveys.

Financial aspects of the work of the Council were also discussed.

Under the auspices of the Canadian Council on Nutrition, Professor E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, gave two addresses and a Radio Broadcast on nutritional subjects on February 19, 1938.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION,
THE PENSION APPEAL COURT, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1939



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REPORT OF THE WORK

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DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION,
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1939



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court, and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. POWER,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

June 30, 1939.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

1938-1939

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- "C" District, Eastern Ontario—
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- "D" District, Central Ontario—
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- "E" District, Western Ontario—
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- "G" District, Manitoba—
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Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.
- "H" District, Saskatchewan—
Head Office, Dominion Public Building, Regina, Sask.
Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
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- "J" District, British Columbia—
Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.
- "K" District, New Brunswick—
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

*Overseas Office—*Sun Life of Canada Building, London, S.W.1, England.

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Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, P.Q.
Rockhead Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Partridge Island, Saint John, N.B.
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Offices in Canada

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Savard Park.
Montreal—Immigration Building.
Halifax—Immigration Building.
Saint John—Immigration Building.
North Sydney—Immigration Building.
Vancouver—Immigration Building.
Victoria—Immigration Building.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH—*Concluded*

Offices Overseas

British Isles—London—Sun Life of Canada Building.
France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.
Belgium—Antwerp—9 Quai Van Dyck.
Germany—Hamburg—12 Alsterglaciis.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.
Halifax—43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).
Montreal—379 Common Street.
Toronto—59 Victoria Street.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

District Offices—

Montreal—379 Common Street.
St. Catharines—Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Saint John—119 Custom House.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER
TO THE REPORT OF THE
**DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND
NATIONAL HEALTH**

The Hon. C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1938-39.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

Health Organization, League of Nations

During the course of the year 1938 the Health Organization of the League of Nations afforded technical advice and assistance in the re-organization of Chinese territory and, particularly, in respect of the anti-epidemic requirements of the country. With the help of the Health Organization anti-cholera vaccine was supplied from the health institutes and laboratories of thirteen different countries, more than eight million doses of anti-vaccine and four million doses of anti-smallpox vaccine being supplied free of charge.

Technical studies for the prevention and treatment of diseases were continued. One of these was the perfecting of a remedy for malaria consisting of quinine substitutes, the object of which was to supply a medicament cheaper than quinine. In addition, various substances which might be employed for prophylaxis of malaria were studied. The investigation into the methods of treatment of cancer of the neck of the womb by radium and X-rays was continued.

The work of biological standardization was proceeded with. The object of biological standardization is to prepare standards and units of assay for sera, glandular preparations, vitamins and other substances the activity of which can be measured only by the biological method.

In addition to combating diseases, the Health Organization has devoted much effort to the development of public health. The activities in this field included the studies of the chief factors of physical and mental fitness, nutrition, healthy dwelling houses and rational physical training.

The foundation was laid for studies of nutritional problems. These include practical investigations of carefully selected groups of the population. Diets have been proposed which are simple and inexpensive but which provide the essential elements of good nutrition, both in respect of quality and quantity. It is proposed to undertake nutrition surveys in collaboration with health administrations, national committees on nutrition, institutes and schools of hygiene. The results of such inquiries will be of value in determining national policies on nutrition.

The studies in regard to housing comprise heating, ventilation, lighting, noise abatement, insulation and other related topics. Time was devoted to the study of questions of rural planning and rural housing.

In regard to physical training, an endeavour is being made for the establishment of a definition of principles of exercises adapted to different ages with the object of ensuring maximum physical development while avoiding the dangers of excess.

A Preparatory Committee of the European Conference on Rural Life, to be held in July, 1939, was set up, the work of the Conference to be based essentially on studies of the life of the peasantry. The object is the moral and physical improvement of the living conditions of the rural masses.

Carrying out its campaign against drug addiction, positive results were obtained in the application of the Conventions and in the preparation of a conference to consider the limitation and control of the production of raw materials. Particular attention was given to the regions of China under the control of Japanese forces. The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium, in the course of their sessions, had received information that the Japanese in China were stimulating drug addiction among the Chinese population and steps were taken in the matter.

Special efforts are being made to consider the limitation of the production of raw materials, and essential principles for determining world requirements of raw opium were laid down. Leading countries in which the opium poppy is cultivated have taken steps to reduce production and have set up State control to obtain stricter supervision over both production and utilization of the poppy.

As the Governments of Canada and the United States of America had drawn attention to the increase in the use of codeine in recent years, the Health Committee was requested to include the problem of codeinism in its work. To carry out the recommendation, scientific institutions, psychiatric and pharmacological experts were consulted. Preparation of a report based on a critical analysis of all that has been published on the question up to the present has been undertaken.

In the field of social questions, the work of child welfare received special attention.

The work of the Technical Commissions of the Health Organization were reviewed during the year and, particularly, the Commission on Physical Fitness, the Commission of Experts for the Standardization of Hormones and the Malaria Commission. It also took cognizance of the reports of the Tenth Pan-American Sanitary Conference held at Bogota in September, 1938, the International Congress of Housing and Town Planning held at Mexico City in August, 1938, and the International Conference for the Revision of the Nomenclature of the Causes of Death held at Paris on October 4th, 1938. The Committee took under consideration questions relating to the continuation of the work already begun in connection with the prevention of rabies. The work of the International Centre for Research on Leprosy was studied and approved.

During the course of the year the weekly epidemiological reports were broadcast through the Singapore Station and relayed at Saigon. Saigon bulletins were received in Canada through the co-operation of the Radio Branch of the Department of Transport. These kept the Dominion informed in regard to outbreaks of disease in the East and particularly in respect of cholera in China. These reports are relayed to the Quarantine Officers in Canada and are a valuable guide to them in their quarantine work.

World Health

In spite of the continued depression which it was believed would lower the expectation of life, the world general death rate continues with some fluctuations to decline. During the year 1938 there were no great epidemics to report. There has been a definite improvement in the incidence of infectious disease and no major epidemics have been reported.

The situation in regard to typhus in Europe is gradually improving. While Roumania and the North-Eastern areas of Poland are still the chief foci, there has been a diminution in the number of cases in these countries. A similar reduction took place in the western sections of Yugoslavia and in Bulgaria and Turkey. This applies also to Palestine. As no information has been received concerning the incidence of typhus in 1938 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it is not possible to say whether or not there is any improvement in typhus morbidity and mortality rates in that country. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of cases in North Africa, particularly in Tunisia and Algeria. The epidemic of typhus which prevailed in Morocco during the winter and spring of 1938 was more extensive than any during the previous eleven years,—this in spite of the fact that in the previous year energetic measures had been taken to assist the rural population in disinsectisation and mass vaccination with Blanc's vaccine. The number of cases reported in Egypt was higher than for the two previous years. The chief foci of infection occurred in Lower Egypt and in the provinces of Qena and Giza in Upper Egypt. The situation in regard to mild endemic typhus in the United States has shown little change since the previous year. The total number of cases reported in the United States was 1,937. There was a further decline of the disease in Chile. On the whole, the world situation in regard to typhus was encouraging. No cases were reported in Canada.

Approximately 375,000 cases of cholera were reported in India. This is higher than the total recorded for any one year for a period of twelve years. Epidemics prevailed in the Central and United provinces during the summer months. The highest incidence occurred in the Central Provinces. The death rate varied from approximately 250 per 100,000 of population in Bengal to over 1,000 per 100,000 of population in the Central Provinces. In China it was feared that there would be an early recrudescence of the epidemic of the previous year in the Yangtze basin. During winter months sporadic cases were notified along the Yangtze, also at Shanghai and Hong Kong. The seasonal return of the disease was reported at Shanghai in the beginning of May. Cases appeared at Hankow and in the neighbourhood of Shensi towards the end of May. The disease was carried to the West and Northeast by refugees from the Yangtze valley. In South China, where climatic conditions are more favourable to the spread of cholera, the disease invaded the coastal district of Kwangtung in the eastern part of the province. At Shanghai the epidemic was much more extensive than any observed there since the beginning of the twentieth century. The number of cases reported in the International Settlement and the French Concession exceeded 11,000. The case fatality rate was about 19%. The peak of the epidemic was reached at the beginning of August. The anti-epidemic units of the League of Nations in China helped to check the spread of the disease. The incidence was greatest in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Hunan suffered more than any other province.

The decline in the incidence of smallpox observed in India continued in 1938. According to provisional data, the number of cases reported did not exceed 91,000 as compared with 105,000 in 1937, 218,000 in 1936, and 280,000 in 1935. Recent information concerning smallpox incidence in Africa shows a decline in most of the countries and territories north of the Equator. In French West Africa there was a marked decline in the number of recorded cases but an increase in the number of sporadic cases in Senegal and in the Niger territory and an epidemic outbreak in Dahomey. There was an increase in the number of cases in Nigeria as well as in the Belgian Congo and in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The disease prevailed in Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia. In the Union of South Africa there was a recrudescence in the number of cases in August, the majority of cases occurring in the Transvaal. In the United States the smallpox incidence was higher in the year 1938 than any year since 1931. The States

notifying the greatest number of cases were those of the West North-Central, Mountain and Pacific groups. There were 14,387 cases reported in the United States. In Mexico, where smallpox of a serious type prevails, there was a decrease in both morbidity and mortality.

For the past ten years there has been a steady decline of plague in India. For example, in 1928 there were 121,242 deaths, whereas in 1938 there were 7,000 deaths. On the other hand, there was a greater number of cases in Burma than for the previous five years. In China there were two definite foci of infection, one in the north-western corner of Luichow peninsula and the other in Tingan Hsien in the northern part of Hainan Island. This is an endemic plague centre. The decline of plague in Java has been progressive. In 1934 there were 23,239 cases reported whereas in 1938 there were only 2,020 cases notified. This marked decline has coincided with the use of mass inoculation by Otten's vaccine which is prepared from a living non-virulent strain of plague. Intensive fumigation with cyanide is an important factor in the reduction of plague. In the destruction of rats it has been found necessary to re-fumigate villages at intervals of not more than three months for a period of three to five years to reduce the rat population to a minimum below which epidemics do not occur. Plague was introduced into Rangoon in 1905 and reached a maximum in 1906 when 3,000 deaths occurred. Since that time there has been a progressive decline in the number of cases and in 1938 only eight cases occurred. In Ceylon there were only nine cases reported in the year under review, which is a better record than any of the preceding ten years. Examination of rats has been consistently carried on throughout the year, which is a definite factor in the reduction of the number of cases. Only one case of plague was reported in Indo-China. Generally speaking, there has been a definite decline in plague in the Orient. There was also a diminution in the number of cases in Africa during the year. The disease was present at Tunis in Egypt and French West Africa, but in the Belgian Congo more cases were reported than in 1937. These were chiefly in the mountainous areas west of Lake Albert. In the Union of South Africa the number of cases of sylvatic plague was greater than in the preceding year. In Madagascar, a vaccination campaign which was begun in 1935 was continued, and only half as many cases were reported as during the preceding year. In South America plague was reported in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine. In Peru and Ecuador there was a decline in the incidence of the disease.

A marked change has occurred in the geographic distribution of yellow fever in Brazil. The disease seems to have almost disappeared from the states west and south of the State of Minas Geraes, which is now the principal focus of the disease. Cases appeared in Rio de Janeiro State where it had not been reported since 1931. No cases were reported in Peru or Bolivia. In West Africa cases were reported in Senegal, in the Ivory Coast, French Sudan, Gold Coast, Togoland, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo. All the cases recorded in Africa occurred north of the Equator.

During 1938 the principal outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in Africa and China. An increase in the incidence of the disease as compared with previous years was reported in several European countries. In Europe there was an increase in the number of cases as compared with the previous year in Germany, England, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. A rise in the number of cases in the French Concession and the International Settlement of Shanghai, as well as at Hong Kong and in Chosen, indicates the presence of the disease in epidemic form in China. In the United States of America a further decline in the number of cases was reported; 2,824 cases being notified during the year, as compared with a median of 5,293 for the previous eleven years.

No important epidemics of encephalitis lethargica were reported during the year. There has been a steady fall since the year 1936 and, since the decline, the registration of cases in various countries has become less regular. In the

United States provisional figures indicate that there were 1,032 cases. Human cases were reported in the United States in association with the outbreak of encephalitis in horses.

The death rate from scarlet fever was less than 2 per 100,000 of population in Germany, Austria and England but in Scotland and Ireland the rate was higher than in England. Rates exceeding 10 per 100,000 of population were reported in Roumania and Lithuania. The disease appears to have been on the decline since 1936 in Germany, Roumania, Ireland, Finland and Australia; since 1935 in the United States, and since 1934 in England, the Netherlands and Hungary.

The decline in diphtheria incidence in Eastern countries from 1890 to 1920 was followed by a progressive rise during the next decade in most European countries, Japan and Australia. This fresh wave of diphtheria appears to have reached its peak in those countries from 1934 to 1937. The provisional data for 1938 show a slight increase in Germany, Italy, England, Scotland and the United States but an appreciable fall in the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Norway and Denmark), and a decline in Poland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Germany, France and Australia. There has been a decline in mortality although it is difficult to trace any general tendency in the countries of Europe as a whole.

The infantile paralysis morbidity rate during the year exceeded 30 per 100,000 of population of Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland and was 11.5 in Austria and between 4 and 6.5 per 100,000 in Norway, Finland, Italy and Germany. In the other countries of Europe, the rate was below 4 per 100,000 of population. Provisional figures show 1,562 cases of infantile paralysis in the United States as compared with 9,676 in the previous year.

The annual epidemic of influenza in Europe and the United States was milder in character and less extensive generally than in previous years. This is reflected in the lower general mortality in England and Wales, Germany and the United States.

The increase in typhoid morbidity observed in 1937 in most European countries, the United States and Japan was followed in 1938 by a decline in the number of cases in England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. The seasonal distribution in most European countries remained unchanged. The incidence of the disease in 1938 remained below the median for 1927-1937 in England, France and Poland, and below the median for 1933-37 in Hungary.

The following are comparative general death rates per 1,000 of population for various cities and countries for the year 1938: The Netherlands 8.5, New Zealand 9.7; England and Wales 11.7; Lithuania 12.6; Eire 13.7; Northern Ireland 13.7; Bulgaria 13.7; Italy 14.1; Hungary 14.3; Zurich 8.3; Amsterdam 8.4; Winnipeg 9.0; Toronto 10.7; Wellington 9.8; Chicago 9.9; Essen 10.0; New York 10.1; Copenhagen 10.1; Montreal 10.2; Oslo 10.2; Hamilton 9.9; Johannesburg 10.7; Melbourne 10.9; Detroit 10.9; Stockholm 10.9; London 11.3; Budapest 11.3; Washington 11.4; Vancouver 11.4; Leipzig 11.4; Paris 11.9; Aberdeen 12.0; Geneva 12.2; Munich 12.4; Edinburgh 12.8; Baltimore 13.0; Berlin 13.0; San Francisco 13.2; Jerusalem 13.2; Dublin 13.4; Boston 13.7; Ottawa 12.0; Montevideo 14.0; Belfast 14.3; Algiers 17.7; Calcutta 30.2; Bombay 30.9.

The situation in regard to world health is encouraging and it is worthy of note that, in spite of the Civil War in Spain and the Japanese invasion of China as well as the increased incidence of cholera, typhus and smallpox in the latter, there has been no extension of disease to other countries.

State of health of the people of Canada

The estimated population of Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as of June 1st, 1938, was 11,195,000. The number of births was 229,446 with a birth rate of 20·5, which was slightly higher than for the preceding year when the rate was 19·8. Usually Quebec has had the highest birth rate but, in the calendar year of 1938, New Brunswick had the highest rate, 25·7, and British Columbia the lowest with a rate of 16·4.

There was an increase in the number of marriages but not sufficiently great to influence the rate of 7·9 which was the same as that of the preceding year. There was an increase of 638 marriages.

The death rate was lower, being 9·5 per 1,000 population, whereas in 1937 it was 10·2. The death rate varied from a low of 6·5 in Saskatchewan to a high of 11·1 in Nova Scotia. Of course, in considering comparative death rates, one must take into consideration the age composition of the population. Nova Scotia has an older age distribution than Saskatchewan and it is only to be expected that the death rate should be higher.

Ten Leading Causes of Death.—The following table shows the number of deaths in Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, in 1938, percentage of deaths from all causes and from the ten leading causes, and crude death rate per 100,000 population.

Int. List No.	Ten leading causes of death	Number of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from		Crude death rate per 100,000
			All causes	Ten leading causes	
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	17,372	16·3	24·0	155·2
45-53	Cancer.....	12,038	11·3	16·6	107·5
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	9,970	9·3	13·8	89·1
107-109	Pneumonia.....	7,432	7·0	10·3	66·4
130-132	Nephritis.....	6,492	6·1	9·0	58·0
23-32	Tuberculosis.....	6,126	5·7	8·5	54·7
176-194	Accidental deaths.....	6,076	5·7	8·4	54·3
119-120	Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2,590	2·4	3·6	23·1
11	Influenza.....	2,362	2·2	3·3	21·1
82	Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	2,016	1·9	2·8	18·0
	Ten leading causes.....	72,474	67·8	100·0	647·4

Infant Mortality.—The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 63 which, in comparison with the 1937 figure of 76, was most encouraging. The total number of deaths was 14,517, a definite improvement over the previous year when there were 16,693 deaths. While Quebec had the highest rate, 83, it was lower than the previous year. British Columbia had the lowest with a rate of 45.

Maternal Mortality.—There was a definite improvement in respect of maternal deaths. The total number of maternal deaths was 968, whereas in 1937 the total number was 1,071. The death rate in 1938 was 4·2 as compared with 4·9 in the preceding year. The average rate from 1926 to 1930 was 5·7 and from 1931 to 1935 it was 5·1. Quebec had the highest rate, 5·2, and Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island both had a rate of 2·5. The progressive reduction in maternal deaths is encouraging and is justification for the re-establishment of the Child and Maternal Hygiene Division of this Department.

Heart, Arteries and Kidneys.—The triad of disease—heart, arteries and kidneys—is continuing to take an excessive toll of life. Diseases of the heart increased during 1938. There were 17,372 deaths with a death rate of 155·2, while in 1937 there were 16,840 deaths with a death rate of 151·6—a small but definite increase. Ontario had the highest death rate from heart disease, with a rate of 197·1, which is to be expected in the largest industrial province. Saskatchewan, chiefly rural, had the lowest rate, 105·3. The average death rate from heart disease for the previous five years was 148·9.

Arterial disease was the cause of 9,970 deaths. This gives a death rate of 89·1. The death rate from this cause increased in comparison with 1937, when there were 9,609 deaths with a death rate of 86·5. Again, Ontario had the highest rate 127·2, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 53·9. That the death rate from diseases of the arteries is definitely increasing is indicated by the fact that the average death rate for the previous five years was 75·7.

Nephritis was responsible for 6,492 deaths with a death rate of 58·0, a decrease over the year before when there were 6,530 deaths, with a death rate of 58·8. The average death rate for the previous five years was 55·5. Quebec had the highest death rate, 90·9, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 28·6.

It is obvious from the above figures that heart, arteries and kidneys are responsible for a very much higher proportion of deaths in industrial than in agricultural areas.

Cerebral hemorrhages, Cerebral embolism and thrombosis.—Associated with the above triad are the cerebral hemorrhages, cerebral embolism and thrombosis, the death rate from these diseases being maintained during the year 1938, when there were 2,016 deaths with a rate of 18, while in 1937 the deaths were 2,005 with a rate of 18·1. New Brunswick had the highest rate, 36·4, and Manitoba the lowest, 11·3. The average death rate for the previous five years was 24·1. The death rates from the above mentioned causes have always been much higher in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick than in any other provinces. This is due to the fact that these provinces have an older population than the other provinces. When we refer to statistics of the past eighteen years, which covers the period during which statistics of disease have been collected in Canada, we find that there has been a downward trend in the death rate from these diseases. This is undoubtedly due to our increasing knowledge of the importance as a cause of death of high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis.

Cancer.—There were 12,038 deaths from cancer with a death rate of 107·5, as compared with 11,963 deaths in the previous year and a death rate of 107·7. Prince Edward Island had the highest rate, 146·8, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 68·1. The high rate in Prince Edward Island is due to the preponderance of old people. During the preceding five-year period the rate was 102·8. Apparently the cancer death rate reached its peak in the year 1937.

Communicable diseases.—Communicable diseases, exclusive of syphilis, gonorrhoea, septicaemia, erysipelas and purulent infections, give us a figure of 118,095 cases and 17,919 deaths. The death rate was 1·6 per 1,000 of population and the deaths per 100 cases was 15·2. In 1937, there were 222,987 cases and 22,921 deaths. The deaths per 100 cases in that year was 20·3 and the death rate per 1,000 of population 2·1. Therefore, the incidence of communicable diseases was less, the number of deaths less and the death rate less than in the preceding year, which is encouraging.

Measles.—Of the communicable diseases, measles, as usual, was the most prevalent, but there was a very definite reduction in the number of cases as compared with the preceding year—in fact, the number of cases was less than half. Every province but Ontario reported a large decrease in the number of cases. The

number of cases reported was 26,443 and the number of deaths 250. The deaths per 100 cases was 0.9, and the death rate per 100,000 of population 2.2. This compares favourably with the previous five years when the average death rate was 3.7. Quebec had the highest death rate, 4.2, and Manitoba the lowest 0.4. In 1937 there were 57,413 cases and 837 deaths. During the year the deaths per 100 cases was 1.5 and the death rate 7.5. The reduction in the incidence of measles in Saskatchewan as compared with the previous year was remarkable. In 1937 Saskatchewan recorded 7,650 cases and in 1938 only 434 cases.

German Measles.—German measles was responsible for 1,578 cases and 3 deaths. There were only half the number of cases reported in 1937. In the previous year there were 8 deaths.

Chickenpox.—There was an increase in the number of cases and deaths from chickenpox. The total number of cases was 27,041 and deaths 46, with a rate of 0.4 per 100,000 of population. This is higher than in 1937 when the cases reported were 24,266 and the deaths 17, with a death rate of 0.2.

Smallpox.—The number of cases reported was 120 and the number of deaths 3. The yearly average number of cases reported for the previous five years was 58.4. It is the largest number of cases since 1932 when 347 cases and 17 deaths were recorded. During the year 27 cases were reported from Manitoba with no deaths; in Saskatchewan there were 47 cases and two deaths; Alberta had 35 cases and no deaths. Quebec has been free of smallpox since 1933 when one case was reported. In Ontario there were six cases but no deaths. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been practically free of the disease for a number of years, although Nova Scotia reported 3 cases and one death in 1938.

Mumps.—The number of cases of mumps reported was 10,314 with 16 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 16,767 cases of scarlet fever reported with 202 deaths. In the previous year 16,735 cases were recorded with 269 deaths. The death rate in 1938 was 1.8 and in 1937, 2.4. The average death rate for the previous five years was 2.1. Alberta had the highest death rate, 3.2, and Prince Edward Island the lowest with only three cases and no deaths.

Diphtheria.—There was an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and an increase in the number of deaths, as compared with the previous year, the number of cases and deaths being, respectively, as follows: Cases reported 1938: 3,601; 1937: 3,113. Deaths 1938: 434; 1937: 369. The death rate per 100,000 population in 1938 was 3.9 and in 1937, 3.3. Quebec had the highest death rate, 9.5. Prince Edward Island had no cases and no deaths.

Whooping Cough.—Whooping cough continues to take an unnecessary large toll of life, although there were fewer cases reported and the death rate was little more than half that of the year previous. There were 16,115 cases and 496 deaths, while in 1937 there were 17,217 cases and 763 deaths. The death rate was 4.4 as compared with 6.9 in 1937, and the average death rate for the previous five years was 6.8. Quebec had the highest death rate, 8.5. Prince Edward Island had no cases and no deaths.

Infantile Paralysis.—There was a very definite reduction in the number of cases of infantile paralysis. The number of cases reported was 580 and the deaths 83. The deaths per 100 cases was 14.3 and the death rate per 100,000 of population 0.7. In the preceding year there were 3,880 cases, the largest number of cases ever reported in one year. The average death rate for the previous five years was 1.0.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—Cerebrospinal meningitis was responsible for 86 deaths. There were 180 cases as compared with 156 cases in 1937 when there were 93 deaths. The death rate was 0·8, which was the same as in 1937.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Encephalitis lethargica was responsible for 64 cases and 45 deaths, which gives a death rate of 0·4 per 100,000 of population. In the previous year there were 50 deaths with a rate of 0·5.

Influenza.—The number of cases of influenza recorded from year to year has not very much significance as the disease is so badly reported. Nevertheless, the comparative figures for 1938 and 1937 would indicate that the number of cases was greatly less in 1938 as well as the number of deaths. Cases reported in 1938 were 2,233 and deaths 2,362, whereas in 1937 cases reported were 63,147 and deaths 5,260. However, the reduction in deaths—less than half the preceding year—indicates that the incidence was much lower than usual. Moreover, the death rate for 1938 was 21·1 and for 1937, 47·4. The average death rate for the previous five years was 32·6. Quebec had the highest death rate, 30·0, and New Brunswick the lowest, 14·4.

Pneumonia.—In spite of advancement in treatment, the death rate from pneumonia was abnormally high. The number of deaths was 7,432 and the death rate per 100,000 population 66·4—this in comparison with 7,731 deaths and a death rate of 69·6 in the last year. New Brunswick had the highest death rate, 114·4; and Saskatchewan the lowest, 45·6. The average death rate for the previous five years was 65·0, so that there has not been any marked reduction in the death rate.

Tuberculosis.—The situation in regard to tuberculosis continues to show improvement, the death rate being 54·7, which is below the average death rate for the previous five years when it was 61·3. Prince Edward Island had the highest rate, 86·2, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 28·8.

Syphilis.—There were 465 deaths from syphilis reported. This gives a death rate of 4·2 per 100,000 population while the average death rate for the previous five years was 4·8. As there are so many deaths from syphilis which are not reported as such, these figures should not be accepted as an index of morbidity or mortality.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Diarrhoea and Enteritis were responsible for 2,590 deaths with a death rate of 23·1, in comparison with the previous five years when the rate was 30·2. Quebec had the highest rate, 42·4; British Columbia the lowest, 8·1. The number of deaths was lower than the year before when there were 4,216 with a death rate of 38·0 per 100,000 population.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.—Typhoid and paratyphoid fever were responsible for 1,767 cases and 207 deaths with a rate of 1·8 and a case death rate of 11·7. The average death rate for the previous five years was 2·6. New Brunswick had the highest rate, 4·0, for these two diseases, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 0·9. The steady decrease in the death rate from typhoid and paratyphoid fever, which had been recorded every year since 1927, was interrupted in 1937 when an increase was reported of 625 cases and 74 deaths over 1936. This regression was caused by an increase both in the number of cases and deaths in New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. New Brunswick's death rate, 6·4, was the highest recorded for that province since 1927. Quebec, with a death rate of 5·9, had 56·4 per cent of the total number of deaths recorded for the nine provinces and also over half the number of cases. The ground lost in 1937 was recovered in 1938 when a decrease from the former year of 580 cases and 123 deaths was recorded. Quebec, however, had another year of high morbidity and mortality, the number of cases reported being 943 and deaths 102. Its death rate was 3·2. New Brunswick has now had the highest death rate for the last two years, being 4·0 for 1938.

Undulant Fever.—There were 175 cases and 4 deaths from undulant fever. The deaths per 100 cases was 2.3. Ontario had 2 cases, Quebec, 1, and British Columbia, 1. There were 7 deaths less than in 1937.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.—There were no cases and no deaths.

Tick Paralysis.—There were 3 cases and one death.

Anthrax.—There was one case and no deaths.

Accidental Deaths.—There were 6,076 accidental deaths with a death rate of 54.3 per 100,000 of population. The average death rate for the previous five years was 52.9. British Columbia had the highest death rate, 76.1, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 32.8.

Of these accidental deaths, 1,545 were attributable to the automobile, which gives a death rate of 13.8, whereas for the previous five years the rate was 11.4. Ontario had the highest rate, 18.1, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 5.2.

Suicides.—Suicides continued to take a toll of lives. There were 948 suicides during the year which gives a rate of 8.5 per 100,000 of population. During the previous five years the rate was 8.5. British Columbia had the highest rate, 15.6, and Prince Edward Island the lowest, 3.2.

The health of the people of Canada during 1938 was excellent. There was a definite decrease in the number of cases of communicable diseases. This is particularly notable in the case of infantile paralysis and influenza. The number of deaths from influenza was half that of the preceding year.

The decline in the cancer death rate, although slight, is encouraging and undoubtedly an indication of the active measures that have been adopted by the various provinces. The Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer was active during the year in the control of this disease. An official of the department was appointed a member of the Society.

The high death rates from heart, arteries and kidneys continue but one cannot anticipate much progress in the reduction of the mortality of these diseases until the people of middle life become more health-conscious. There is much need for educational activity regarding health measures that make for extension of life.

The reduction in the mortality of syphilis, although slight, lends hope that the campaign which is being so actively conducted in the provinces will in the long run be effective in controlling both morbidity and mortality of this disease. The Dominion Government in 1938 voted the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars for the free distribution of arsenicals to the provinces for the treatment of syphilis. This amount was welcomed by the provinces and enabled them to conduct a more intensive campaign.

The outlook for tuberculosis was most encouraging. Case-finding facilities increased during the year and there was an extension of clinical services. Over 160,000 examinations were made at tuberculosis clinics; this does not include the many surveys of school children that were made in several centres. Treatment facilities were increased through the construction of new sanatoria and the increased use of general hospital beds. At the present time there are approximately 10,000 sanatorium and hospital beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis in Canada so that the ratio is rapidly approaching two beds per death, which is considered the minimum requirement to hospitalize all cases requiring sanatorium treatment. Outstanding public health legislation passed during the year was the Act requiring the pasteurization of all milk offered for sale in the Province of Ontario. This measure should be most helpful from the standpoint of reducing the incidence of tuberculosis. Legislation was also passed by the Province of Ontario whereby the province assumed the cost of treatment of tuberculosis formerly borne by the municipalities. There is a growing movement to make the cost of treatment of tuberculosis a responsibility of the provinces. This obtains in three of the provinces and covers a population of over five million. There has been a tendency to use general hospitals to a greater

extent for the treatment of tuberculosis and this has proved satisfactory to health authorities and tuberculosis workers as well as to the hospitals. The use of summer camps for tuberculous children increased during the year at a very small cost. It is possible to take hundreds of children from tuberculous homes in the city, without much cost, and give them a month or two in ideal country surroundings with great improvement to their general health.

During the course of the year a special study of undulant fever was conducted. Samples of blood of five hundred persons in the vicinity of Ottawa, among which were one hundred volunteers of the Department of Pensions and National Health, were taken. The object was to obtain some information regarding the incidence of undulant fever. This work was carried out under the direction of the Epidemiological Division.

The study of the incidence of illness among civil servants was continued.

The activities and the personnel of the Laboratory of Hygiene were increased to meet the requests of the provinces for assistance in aiding with special studies to be undertaken. It was considered advisable to establish a Virological Laboratory at Kamloops, British Columbia, to carry on the study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and rodent plague. The studies have been extended to include tularemia, and equine encephalomyelitis which is transmissible to human beings. The details of these studies are set forth in the section of the Annual Report dealing with the activities of that Branch.

The Canadian Council on Nutrition was active. Four dietary surveys were inaugurated which will be carried out by the Universities of Toronto, Dalhousie and Alberta and the Agricultural College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.

The new Divisions of Industrial Hygiene, Epidemiology, Child and Maternal Hygiene, and Publicity and Health Education, which were established in the previous year, were active in their particular fields. The Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Hygiene and a similar Committee on Child Hygiene met during the year to discuss maternal and infantile mortality and devise plans for their control. An Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene was created. This is composed of representatives of industry, labour, and experts in the field of industrial hygiene. A meeting was held at which the situation in regard to industrial hygiene in Canada was reviewed.

There were two meetings of the Dominion Council of Health held in 1938, at one of which the provincial Ministers of Health were present. The subjects discussed at these meetings included prevention of highway accidents; responsibility of the State for hospital costs; control of tuberculosis; training public health personnel; health units; immunization against whooping cough; control of typhoid carriers; narcotic control; silicosis, etc.

The increased activities of the Department are encouraging and will undoubtedly have a definite influence in the reduction of morbidity and mortality. Comparison of morbidity and mortality rates with other countries indicates that the health of the people of Canada is exceptionally good.

Treatment Division

PENSIONS BRANCH

In addition to the regular activities of the Treatment Division of the department, in respect to examinations, hospitalization and out-patient treatment of ex-soldiers, the department during the past year has further extended its help, in the way of advice on purely technical medical matters, to such other Government departments as have no central medical supervising officers. Recent arrangements have been entered into with the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for departmental check on treatment services rendered to members of that Force in the field, and, as heretofore, those requiring hospitalization are, where possible, admitted to departmental institutions under the care of salaried medical officers.

Departmental eye specialists continue to examine applicants who are claiming pension for blindness under the Old Age Pension Act.

In January, 1939, Order in Council P.C. 3275 became effective, providing for treatment of ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are not pensioners but who saw meritorious service in a theatre of actual warfare, and who are in need of active remedial hospital treatment or dental treatment for non-service disabilities, under conditions similar to those applying to pensioners. This new provision increases markedly the numbers eligible, and the effect is beginning to be apparent in a generally increased treatment strength.

Workmen's Compensation

Four hundred and fifty-five pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards were injured while engaged in industry. The Department reimbursed Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers \$77,840.98. The previous year the number of cases was 317 and the expenditure \$39,997.40.

Unemployment Assistance

The issue of unemployment assistance to pensioners who are out of employment continues to be one of the major activities of the department. Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-two men were granted assistance during the year as against 11,179 in 1937-38. The expenditure was \$2,186,682.93, being a decrease of \$45,714.80 compared with the previous fiscal year.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

A summary of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year, prepared by the chairman, will be found on pages 60 and 61; statistics are on pages 62 to 78.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance

During the year 521 policies were surrendered for cash, as against 519 in 1937-38 and 586 in 1936-37. The death claims show an increase as compared with the previous year. In 1938-39 there were 293; in 1937-38, 275; and in 1936-37, 309. Forty-one claims were admitted under the section of the statute which provides that the disability benefit is granted where the assured becomes totally disabled and 21 discontinued. On March 31, 1939, 147 disability benefits were in force.

At the end of the previous fiscal year there were 23,880 policies in force for an insurance value of \$50,677,795.70. The number on March 31, 1939, was 22,939 for an insurance value of \$48,450,033.74.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Tables covering the work of the Pension Appeal Court are set forth on pages 79 to 85. During the year 1,048 decisions were rendered by the Court.

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The work of the above board is dealt with in a section of this report under the above heading (see pages 86 to 90). The number of applications dealt with was 14,512, an increase of 8,935 over the previous year. The number of beneficiaries at March 31, 1939, was 20,101, as against 13,244 a year previously and 11,306 two years previously.

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The work of the Veterans' Assistance Commission appointed in 1936 and dissolved on the 6th January, 1938, is covered fully in a separate report issued in December, 1937. Details of subsequent and continuing projects carried on by Honorary Local Committees appear on pages 91 to 94 of this report.

STAFF

The staff of the Department on March 31, 1939, was 2,294, made up as follows: Pensions Branch 1,830, Canadian Pension Commission 199, and National Health Branch 265. 90.7 per cent of the male members of the Staff of the Pensions Branch saw service in the late war.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions.....	\$42,396,766 29
War Veterans' Allowances.....	5,335,299 22
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,198,943 59
Hospital Allowances.....	862,152 81
Probational Training Allowances.....	39,480 28
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	5,238 36
Funds under Administration.....	807,096 90
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	890,471 47
	<hr/> \$52,535,394 92

SERVICES FOR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Care of Patients.....	3,343,042 64
Veterans' Bureau.....	175,893 14
Sheltered Employment.....	247,272 71
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	78,056 60
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance	
Commission.....	133,873 92
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	75,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00
	<hr/> 4,062,139 01

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

Food and Drugs.....	157,832 73
Opium and Narcotics.....	65,312 77
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	17,752 15
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	155,145 17
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	69,744 16
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	106,340 32
Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	13,470 67
Epidemiology.....	12,783 75
Public Health Engineering.....	31,745 11
Publicity and Health Education.....	7,261 26
Treatment Sick Mariners.....	188,748 35
Industrial Hygiene.....	7,930 79
Grants to Institutes Assisting Sailors.....	2,600 00
Venereal Diseases.....	49,994 84
Miscellaneous Grants.....	108,150 00
	<hr/> 994,812 07
	<hr/> \$57,592,346 00

REFUNDS AND REVENUE

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

Refunds.....	27,801 35
Revenue.....	248,638 33
	<hr/> 276,439 68

PENSIONS BRANCH

Refunds and Revenue.....	879,654 18
Casual Revenue.....	102,995 89
Deposits to War Service Gratuity.....	533 07
Deposits to Administration Fund.....	827,082 35
Returned Soldiers' Insurance—Premiums and Interest.....	1,847,275 69
	<hr/> 3,657,541 18

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The Minister.....	12,000 00
Departmental Administration.....	103,037 33
Branch Administration—Pensions.....	876,569 05
Branch Administration—Health.....	45,070 61
Canadian Pension Commission.....	553,741 82
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	144,429 13
Pension Appeal Court.....	43,126 80
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	3,620 00
	<hr/> 1,781,594 74
	<hr/> \$63,307,921 60

Cost of Administration—2.814%.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

OTTAWA,
June 30, 1939.

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

PENSIONS BRANCH

MEDICAL TREATMENT

TABLE 1.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-38	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-39
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	334	355	112	35	420	15	331
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S....	72	842	8	7	847	12	56
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont..	230	2,138	58	52	1,974	105	295
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont..	484	497	113	84	516	13	481
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	139	1,054	162	107	1,083	32	133
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	37	537	4	2	523	10	43
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	92	1,226	47	20	1,178	55	112
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	65	504	102	99	513	3	56
	Total Departmental Hospitals.....	1,453	7,153	606	406	7,054	245	1,507
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>							
A	Quebec.....	7	227	43	112	147	7	11
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	49	32	6	8	23	6	50
C	Eastern Ontario.....	47	807	10	18	751	29	66
D	Central Ontario.....	34	102	30	28	95	9	34
F	Western Ontario.....	19	117	78	110	73	12	19
G	Manitoba.....	81	293	116	173	210	19	88
H	Saskatchewan.....	98	397	9	10	372	17	105
I	Alberta.....	96	480	9	10	438	18	119
J	British Columbia.....	139	411	21	48	355	31	137
K	New Brunswick.....	11	47	97	102	41	1	11
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada....	581	2,913	419	619	2,505	149	640
M	United Kingdom.....	42	86	4	4	76	5	47
U	U.S.A.....	29	196	5	5	180	8	37
	Total Other Hospitals.....	652	3,195	428	628	2,761	162	724
	Grand Total.....	2,105	10,348	1,034	1,034	9,815	407	2,231

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION ON MARCH 31, 1939

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	72	.....	241	.....	18	.....	331	.....	331
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	56	.....	56
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	284	4	3	.....	4	.....	291	4	295
F	Westminster Hospital.....	34	.....	445	.....	2	.....	481	.....	481
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	132	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	133
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43	.....	43
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	2	112
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	52	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	56	.....	56
	Total Departmental Hospitals...	781	6	690	.....	30	.....	1,501	6	1,507

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION
ON MARCH 31, 1939—*Concluded*

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>									
A	Quebec.....	9		1		1		11		11
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	1		37		12		50		50
C	Eastern Ontario.....	62	1			3		65	1	66
D	Central Ontario.....	8		4		22		34		34
F	Western Ontario.....	8				11		19		19
G	Manitoba.....	25		53		10		88		88
H	Saskatchewan.....	31		70		4		105		105
I	Alberta.....	64		49		6		119		119
J	British Columbia.....	17		103		17		137		137
K	New Brunswick.....	3		4		4		11		11
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.....	228	1	321		90		639	1	640
M	United Kingdom.....	10		33		4		47		47
U	U.S.A.....	27		6		4		37		37
	Total Other Hospitals.....	265	1	360		98		723	1	724
	Grand Total.....	1,046	7	1,050		128		2,224	7	2,231

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT
HOSPITAL ALLOWANCE BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

—	Class 2	Class 18	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	186	110	346	642
Other institutions in Canada.....	65	43	132	240
In England.....			3	3
In United States.....			8	8
Totals.....	251	153	489	893

TABLE 4.—BOARD AND QUARTERS

On strength March 31, 1938.....	5
Admissions 1-4-38 to 31-3-39.....	1,988
Total.....	1,993
Discharges 1-4-38 to 31-3-39.....	1,979
Total strength at 31-3-39.....	14

TABLE 5.—EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES FURNISHED
WITH HOSPITAL TREATMENT IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

—	On strength 31-3-38	Taken on strength	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-39
Ex-Imperials.....	33	219	207	3	42
Australian.....	1	8	8	1	
Newfoundland.....	1	3	3		1
New Zealand.....		5	4		1
French.....		3	3		
United States.....	4	2	3		3
South Africa.....		1	1		
Totals.....	39	241	229	4	47

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL BY THE
MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT TO
MARCH 31, 1939

July 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	10,150
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	10,411
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	9,486
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.....	9,223
April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.....	10,348
Total.....	288,727

TABLE 7.—CLINICAL TREATMENT

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919	126, 057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920	447, 142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921	300, 895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922	216, 991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923	167, 291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924	42, 156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925	142, 047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	134, 218
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927	120, 141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928	102, 580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929	104, 091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930	122, 683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931	162, 124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932	180, 034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933	183, 635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934	193, 388
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935	196, 951
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936	204, 474
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937	206, 233
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938	194, 791
April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939	200, 414
Total	3, 748, 366

TABLE 8.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS FROM 1921 TO 1939

All Institutions—Year	In Patients	Out Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	5,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6	2,438
March 31, 1937.....	2,212	8	2,220
March 31, 1938.....	2,101	4	2,105
March 31, 1939.....	2,224	7	2,231

VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1939, there were in addition to those on treatment strength, 407 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

TABLE 10

Dis- trict	Institutions	Strength 31-3-38	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-39
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	76	94	16	13	72	14	87
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.....		1	7	8			
B	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.....			6	5		1	
	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	30	23	1		18	5	31
	Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, N.S.....		1					1
	Falconwood Hospital, Charlotte- town, P.E.I.....		1			1		
C	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.....	1	3		3			1
	Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont.....							
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	73	77	2	2	37	28	85
	Muskoka Hospital, Gravenhurst, Ont.....	1					1	
F	General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.....	1	1		1			1
	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	52	47	3	3	41	7	51
	Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, Lon- don, Ont.....			1	1			
	Victoria Hospital, London, Ont.....			1	1			
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	41	34	5	6	19	9	46
	St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....			4	2			2
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		4	2	1		1	4
H	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask.....		1		1			
	Providence Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.....		1		1			
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Wey- burn, Sask.....		1			1		
	City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.....	1	1	1	1		1	

TABLE 10—Concluded

Dis- trict	Institutions	Strength 31-3-38	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-39
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	37	15	1	1	12	7	33
	Providence Hospital, Daysland, Alta.....	1				1		
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	3	15			8	6	4
	Ste. Annes Hospital, Hardisty, Alta.....		1			1		
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Pon- oka, Alta.....	1		1			2	
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	49	59	1	1	42	20	46
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.....	1	3		1	2		1
	St. Josephs Hospital, Victoria, B.C.....		2	1		2	1	
	Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B. General Hospital, St. John, N.B.....	9	9	3	3	5	1	12
M	Total Canada.....	377	394	58	58	262	104	405
	British Isles.....		2					2
	Total All Districts.....	377	396	58	58	262	104	407

DENTAL SERVICES

In January, 1939, regulations were made under Order in Council P.C. 3275, as the result of which it is now possible for many ex-members of the forces, residing in Canada, who heretofore were not eligible for dental services, to obtain same, limited to extraction of infected teeth, repairs to existing dentures and the supply of new dentures.

This has necessitated the temporary appointment of additional staff, and the necessary procedure is under way to relieve congestion by appointing temporary part-time dental surgeons in a number of the larger centres.

A comparative table of clinical treatments and patients completed during the fiscal year 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 follows:—

TABLE 11

	1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	Treat- ments	Patients	Treat- ments	Patients	Treat- ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	31,534	1,881	31,646	1,436	40,751	1,845
Dental Representatives.....	5,903	707	4,788	558	5,732	702
U.S. Veterans Administration.....	225	21	209	31	205	30
	37,662	2,609	36,643	2,025	46,688	2,577

ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

The manufacture and issuance of orthopaedic and surgical appliances was continued at about the same volume as last year. The high standard of artificial legs and arms, splints, orthopaedic boots, artificial eyes, etc., was maintained.

In addition to supplying pensioners, the Department continued to supply on a repayment basis, beneficiaries of Allied Governments, a few cases of Federal Government Departments and the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. Assistance has been given to the Commission of Government of Newfoundland in setting up their orthopaedic service.

Continued progress and research has been made in the development of the standard metal leg. The equipment and lay-out of the Depots has been improved. Attention is being given to the provision of trained personnel for the necessary replacement of Staff.

The service continues to assist the disabled to regain a considerable degree of their functional and vocational capacity.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF APPLIANCES ISSUED BY THE ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

	Delivered prior to April, 1938					Delivered during April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939					Grand Total
	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pen- sation Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	Dom- inion of Canada	Work- men's Com- pen- sation Boards of Canada	United States of America	London, England	Total	
Legs (all types).....	11,913	463	436	850	13,662	227	33	7	26	293	13,955
Arms (all types).....	3,163	373	31	86	3,653	38	20	.....	.....	58	3,711
Orthopaedic boots.....	98,748	463	1,007	2,335	102,553	2,817	43	2	83½	2,945½	105,498½
Peg legs.....	1,742	213	2	19	1,976	20	14	.....	2	36	2,012
Optical supplies.....	41,935	869	589	837	44,230	1,366	39	16	38	1,459	45,689
Minor orthopaedic appliances.....	377,172	6,072	4,832	10,688	398,764	18,683½	784½	106	72	19,646	418,410
All repairs.....	292,529	.....	.....	.....	292,529	13,314	.....	.....	.....	13,314	305,843
Total.....	827,202	8,453	6,897	14,815	857,367	36,465½	933½	131	221½	37,751½	895,118½

EMPLOYMENT

PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1939.

TABLE 13.—EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placements—Permanent.....	539
Placements—Temporary.....	2,204
Cancellations.....	2,639
Unemployed.....	1,754
Total.....	<u>7,136</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE
MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1937-38 AND 1938-39

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending Placement
March 31, 1938.....	8,681	3,280	3,684	1,717
March 31, 1939.....	7,136	2,743	2,639	1,754

EMPLOYMENT

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment decreased.....	1,545
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	537

Total number of pensioners in Canada, March 31, 1939.....	68,212
Total number of pensioners outside Canada, March 31, 1939.....	11,892

Total number of pensioners.....	<u>80,104</u>
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Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	228
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Of this number 1,754 were registered as unemployed, an increase of 37 over previous year.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 14.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED
PENSIONERS DURING 1938-39 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

—	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Number of men.....	12,083	12,322	11,179	10,732
Number of issues.....	105,438	103,842	91,217	85,703
Average number of issues per man.....	8.73	8.42	8.16	7.99
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$2,365,579 43	\$2,435,285 30	\$2,232,397 73	\$ 2,186,682 93

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Vetercraft Factories are operated at Toronto and Montreal. In Victoria a Workshop is operated by the Red Cross Society under an agreement with the Department.

These Factories afford employment to former members of the Forces who have been classified as problem cases and in need of sheltered employment.

Production consists of porcelain top and basswood tables, unfinished furniture lines, kitchen cabinets, juvenile furniture and toys and the poppy and wreath emblems which are distributed throughout the Dominion on Remembrance Day.

During the year 36 men were admitted, 33 discharged, and at March 31, 1939, 119 were employed.

VETERANS' BUREAU

In the report of the Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1937-1938, there was reference to the satisfactory progress being made under existing legislation. This progress has continued during the present fiscal year.

The bulk of applications for pension are being brought to a finality through thorough preparation, without the necessity of a local hearing. The number of cases in which a local hearing is requested continues to be in the neighbourhood of 150 per month. All the work is up to date and applications are being brought to a conclusion within a very short time after the completion of preparatory work. As has been pointed out in former reports, the preparatory work often involves extensive correspondence and the proper preparation of an application may well require a period of months, but the value of doing this preparatory work thoroughly has been abundantly justified by the experience of Pensions Advocates throughout the Dominion.

Sittings of quorums of the Canadian Pension Commission have been held at centres throughout Canada during the year, as in the past. The work before the Pension Appeal Court has also been steadily maintained.

It is again desired to record the fact that the Veterans' Bureau has had the advantage of active co-operation of officials of the organized ex-servicemen including the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, the Amputations' Association and other organizations in all parts of Canada.

Following are statistics relating to the work of the Veterans' Bureau.

RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD
OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1939

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766	
Applications added to March 31, 1939.....	16,780	
		32,546
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under section 54 of the Pension Act.....		7,470
		25,076
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....		22,142
Net applications recorded at head office as at March 31, 1939.....		2,934*

APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS OF
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION. THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED
IN THE FIGURE 22,142 SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED
TO C.P.C.

Total applications reported for quorum hearing October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1939.....	15,218
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1939.....	442

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS
AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933,
WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
" " September 30, 1934.....	1,894
" " October 31, 1934.....	2,408
" " November 30, 1934.....	2,661
" " December 31, 1934.....	2,791
" " January 31, 1935.....	3,045
" " February 28, 1935.....	3,283
" " March 31, 1935.....	3,495
" " April 30, 1935.....	3,627
" " May 31, 1935.....	3,592
" " June 30, 1935.....	3,534
" " July 31, 1935.....	3,496
" " August 31, 1935.....	3,546
" " September 30, 1935.....	3,514
" " October 31, 1935.....	3,357
" " November 30, 1935.....	3,251
" " December 31, 1935.....	3,305

TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS—*Conc.*

Applications ready as at January 31, 1936.....	3,165
“ “ February 29, 1936.....	3,006
“ “ March 31, 1936.....	2,802
“ “ April 30, 1936.....	2,796
“ “ May 31, 1936.....	2,671
“ “ June 30, 1936.....	2,700
“ “ July 31, 1936.....	2,462
“ “ August 31, 1936.....	2,526
“ “ September 30, 1936.....	2,576
“ “ October 31, 1936.....	2,410
“ “ November 30, 1936.....	2,127
“ “ December 31, 1936.....	1,605
“ “ January 31, 1937.....	1,336
“ “ February 28, 1937.....	923
“ “ March 31, 1937.....	501
“ “ April 30, 1937.....	403
“ “ May 31, 1937.....	337
“ “ June 30, 1937.....	377
“ “ July 31, 1937.....	422
“ “ August 31, 1937.....	545
“ “ September 30, 1937.....	538
“ “ October 31, 1937.....	513
“ “ November 30, 1937.....	524
“ “ December 31, 1937.....	587
“ “ January 31, 1938.....	582
“ “ February 28, 1938.....	572
“ “ March 31, 1938.....	506
“ “ April 30, 1938.....	491
“ “ May 31, 1938.....	500
“ “ June 30, 1938.....	476
“ “ July 31, 1938.....	515
“ “ August 31, 1938.....	585
“ “ September 30, 1938.....	667
“ “ October 31, 1938.....	582
“ “ November 30, 1938.....	525
“ “ December 31, 1938.....	560
“ “ January 31, 1939.....	575
“ “ February 28, 1939.....	548
“ “ March 31, 1939.....	442

DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	2,084
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	4,148
Cancelled by failure to submit additional evidence within one year, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	1,238
Total.....	7,470

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for second hearing.....	6,485
Summary of evidence mailed to applicant.....	5,706
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for second hearing.....	4,392

NOTE.—While this figure is an accurate statement of the actual number of applications in which preparatory work was incomplete as at 31st March, 1939, in more than half the number the reason is due to failure of applicants to reply to correspondence or to notify the Department of a change of address. Most of this class of applications will be struck off the list during the forthcoming year. The number of current applications in process of preparation is about 1,000.

REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of Quorum hearings to March 31, 1939, is as follows:—

—	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	836	97
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	748	84
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.....	260	55
April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.....	275	58
	2,592	361

The Crown appeals have been disposed of by the Pension Appeal Court as follows:—

—	To 31-3-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Total
Withdrawn (no right of appeal).....	17	0	17
Allowed.....	76	11	87
Remitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	87	6	93
Disallowed by decision.....	82	19	101
Disallowed under Section 67 (3).....	27	21	48
	289	57	346

On April 1, 1938, 14 appeals were awaiting decision.

On March 31, 1939, 15 appeals were awaiting decision.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1938-39

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

Province	Number	Amount
Quebec.....	17	\$ 1,877 06
Nova Scotia.....	23	3,854 35
Ontario.....	280	47,544 14
Manitoba.....	64	9,358 38
Saskatchewan.....	11	831 58
Alberta.....	40	12,021 29
British Columbia.....	20	2,354 18
Total.....	455	77,840 98

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF OF PENSIONS BRANCH
AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	279	58	337	559,140	50,920	610,060
"A" Montreal, Que.....	215	30	245	301,336	27,586	328,922
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	70	24	94	111,908	24,732	136,640
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	45	5	50	89,480	6,500	95,980
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	312	76	388	501,144	74,740	575,884
"E" London, Ont.....	176	75	251	233,700	64,808	298,508
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	91	36	127	149,088	33,552	182,640
"H" Regina, Sask.....	35	8	43	62,620	7,680	70,300
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	73	15	88	123,688	18,300	141,988
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	114	43	157	183,756	40,520	224,276
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	33	6	39	47,284	6,360	53,644
"M" London, England.....	9	2	11	20,680	1,200	21,880
Total.....	1,452	378	*1,830	2,383,824	356,898	2,740,722

*There was a net increase of 42 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

PENSIONS BRANCH

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,090 ¹	59.6
Service in England.....	119 ²	6.5
Service in Canada.....	48 ³	2.6
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	9	0.5
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	98	5.4
Civilians (Male).....	10	0.5
Civilians (Female).....	456	24.9
Total.....	1,830	100.0

Note.—¹Includes 73 Nursing Sisters.

²Includes 27 Nursing Sisters.

³Includes 5 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,017	80.2
Service in England.....	92	7.3
Service in Canada.....	43	3.4
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	9	0.7
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	98	7.7
Civilians.....	10	0.7
Total.....	1,269	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,152	90.7
Male Staff without War Service.....	117	9.3

STAFF—CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	78	21	99	152,160	21,240	173,400
"A" Montreal, Que.....	7	1	8	15,780	2,100	17,880
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	8	1	9	13,140	720	13,860
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	4	.....	4	8,640	.....	8,640
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	23	5	28	46,780	4,740	51,520
"E" London, Ont.....	6	.....	6	11,140	.....	11,140
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	11	1	12	20,780	720	21,500
"H" Regina, Sask.....	6	.....	6	10,840	.....	10,840
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	9	1	10	19,720	720	20,440
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	12	1	13	25,120	1,320	26,440
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	4	.....	4	8,560	.....	8,560
Total.....	168	31	199	332,660	31,560	364,220

The above statement is exclusive of the Chairman and 8 members whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$55,000.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

A. M. WRIGHT, *Chairman*; G. S. MACFARLANE, AND C. A. BELL, *Members*

The following statement shows the activity of the Disablement Fund during the fiscal year April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and also the general condition of the Fund as at March 31, 1939.

Subscriptions and Interest.....	\$ 184,539 84		
	Fiscal year 1938-39	Previous years	To Mar. 31, 1939
Donations.....	\$ 7,339 43	\$91,789 54	\$99,128 97
Bad debts written off.....	1,665 02	28,265 29	29,930 31
Administration expenses.....	27 45	2,379 06	2,406 51
Reduction in Fund to March 31, 1939.....	\$ 131,465 79		
Amount now in Fund.....	\$ 53,074 05		

STANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Head Office	Districts	Total
Loans outstanding.....	\$ 5,845 64	\$ 3,138 57	\$ 8,984 21
Cash on hand.....	366 84	7,171 28	7,538 12
Securities held at cost, market value plus accrued interest, \$38,302.16.....			36,551 72
Total.....	\$ 53,074 05		

During the year 1,730 loans were made, amounting to \$23,401.83.

It is to be noted that the funds administered by the Committee are not public funds appropriated by the Dominion Government but are the residue of private subscriptions made by public spirited Canadians in the year 1915, creating a fund which might be used to assist disabled members of the Forces who are in necessitous and distressful circumstances and are unable to secure assistance from any other source.

DIVISION OF CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditure—Pensions Branch, Fiscal Year 1938-39*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balance of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, payments for services rendered such men, and payments made for administration of the department, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the Department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the Period July, 1915 to March 31 1939.*

3. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1939*

Cash advances outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Stores—Value of supplies, held by Department for use in Hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government Departments.

4. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1939*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government Departments, outstanding accounts of the Vetract Workshops and outstanding Repatriation and Vocational Loans.

5. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation as at March 31, 1939*

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

6. *Departmental Appropriations for Eight Years Ending 1939-40*

7. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance*

Policy activities, Claims, Lapses and Reinstatements, Income and Expenditure.

8. *Income and Expenditure—National Health Branch, Fiscal Year 1938-39*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PENSIONS BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

Appropriations.....	\$57,326,261 51				
Revenue and Refunds.....	879,554 18				
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	102,995 89				
Deposits to Trust Funds, 1938-39.....	\$ 2,674,891 11				
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1938.....	17,802,568 51				
	<hr/>				
	20,477,459 62				
	<hr/>				
Direct Payments to Veterans and Dependents—					
Pensions.....	\$42,396,766 39				
War Veterans' Allowances.....	5,335,299 22				
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,198,943 59				
Hospital Allowances.....	882,152 81				
Probational Training Allowances.....	39,480 38				
War Service (Gratuity Fund).....	5,238 36				
Funds under Administration.....	807,096 90				
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	890,417 47				
	<hr/>				
	\$52,535,394 92				
Services to Veterans and Dependents—					
Care of Patients.....	3,343,042 64				
Veterans' Bureau.....	175,893 14				
Sheltered Employment.....	247,272 71				
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	78,556 60				
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Com- mission.....	133,873 92				
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	75,000 00				
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00				
	<hr/>				
	4,062,139 01				
	<hr/>				
	102,995 89				
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	<hr/>				
	56,700,529 82				
Cost of Administration—					
The Minister.....	12,000 00				
Departmental Administration.....	108,037 33				
Branch Administration.....	876,569 05				
Canadian Pension Commission.....	553,741 82				
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	144,429 13				
Pension Appeal Court.....	43,126 80				
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	2,680 00				
	<hr/>				
	1,735,584 13				
	<hr/>				
	58,436,113 95				
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1939.....	18,774,706 89				
Unexpended Appropriations.....	1,575,550 36				
	<hr/>				
	\$78,786,371 20				
	<hr/>				

NO. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Statute	The Minister.....	\$	12,000 00
Vote 213	Departmental Administration.....		112,505 00
214	Branch Administration.....	\$	837,262 00
555	Branch Administration Supplementary.....		30,240 00
Statute	Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....		867,502 00
Vote 215	Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....		54,999 96
216	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....		534,350 00
556	War Veterans' Allowance Board Supplementary.....		86,595 00
			73,200 00
217	Pension Appeal Court.....		159,795 00
218	European War Pensions.....		44,630 00
219	War Veterans' Allowances.....		40,900,000 00
557	War Veterans' Allowances, Supplementary.....		4,500,000 00
			1,400,000 00
220	Unemployment Assistance.....		5,900,000 00
221	Hospital Allowances.....		2,350,000 00
222	Probational Training Allowances.....		1,075,000 00
223	Care of Patients.....		120,000 00
224	War Veterans' Bureau.....		3,045,287 00
225	Sheltered Employment.....		194,435 00
226	Employers' Liability Compensation.....		72,560 00
472	Employers' Liability Compensation Supplementary.....		40,000 00
			38,000 00
227	Continuing Projects—Veterans Assistance Commission.....		78,000 00
558	Continuing Projects—Veterans Assistance Commission Supplementary.....		100,000 00
			50,000 00
228	Grant to Last Post Fund.....		150,000 00
229	Grant to Canadian Legion.....		75,000 00
256	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....		9,000 00
Statute	Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....		20,000 00
Statute	Miscellaneous Gratuities.....		1,548,537 55
			2,080 00
			\$57,326,261 51

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

<i>European War Pensions—</i>			
Pensions.....	\$40,105,766 26		
Retrospective Adjustments.....	154,003 67		
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	115,736 17		
Gratuities.....	35,152 76		
New Zealand Pensions (recoverable).....	13,799 37		
Supplementary—Imperial.....	180,403 69		
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	22,950 91		
Burial Grants.....	47,834 87		
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	55,793 42		
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	21,060 10		
First Payments—Quorum Awards.....	62,709 19		
Final Payments Restored.....	10,272 03		
	\$40,825,482 44		
North West Rebellion.....	19,111 21		
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,552,172 64		
	\$42,396,766 29		
War Veterans' Allowances.....	5,335,299 22		
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,198,943 59		
Hospital Allowances.....	862,152 81		
Probational Training Allowances.....	39,430 28		
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	5,238 36		
Funds under Administration.....	807,096 90		
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>			
Death Benefits.....	200,816 99		
Annuities.....	262,956 01		
Disability Benefits.....	16,981 60		
Cash Surrender Value.....	329,649 25		
Return of Premiums.....	72,092 74		
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	7,920 87		
	890,417 47		
Total Direct Payments.....	10,133,628 63		
	52,535,394 92		

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 213	Departmental Administration.....	616 68
214	Branch Administration.....	59,072 98
215	Administration Expenses—Canadian Pension Commission.....	3,763 06
216	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	143 40
217	Pension Appeal Court.....	105 28
218	European War Pensions.....	212,134 91
219	War Veterans' Allowances.....	27,201 33
220	Unemployment Assistance.....	12,260 66
221	Hospital Allowances.....	16,222 76
222	Probational Training Allowances.....	2 84
223	Care of Patients.....	323,497 65
224	Veterans' Bureau.....	950 34
225	Sheltered Employment.....	218,896 53
226	Employers' Liability Compensation.....	215 62
227	Continuing Projects—Veterans Assistance Commission.....	775 80
256	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	104 25
Statute	Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	3,635 09
		879,654 18

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	71,136 94
Pensions.....	31,808 95
	102,995 89

TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	124,053 45
Deposits.....	533 07
	124,586 52

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1938.....	16,826,685 76
Deposits—Premiums, etc.....	1,172,816 20
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....	674,459 49
	18,673,961 45

Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1938.....	851,820 30
Deposits—Pensions, etc.....	827,082 35
	1,678,911 65
	20,477,459 62

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

SERVICES TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

CARE OF PATIENTS

Medical Administration.....	177,537 29
Doctors, Hospitals and Clinics.....	323,976 93
Hospital Service Staff.....	747,759 33
Hospital Clerical Staff.....	58,257 40
Dental Staff.....	23,297 92
O. & S.A. Factory Staff.....	128,019 92
Temporary Staff.....	174,324 55
	1,633,173 34

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	12,310 31
Equipment and Maintenance.....	47,335 80
Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	54,516 35
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	56,638 36
Laundry.....	31,460 63
Miscellaneous Expense.....	5,906 30
Accounts Receivable.....	63,715 65
Dental Services.....	19,492 45
Medical Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	92,041 83
Maintenance of Patients—Outside Institutions.....	437,631 43
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	32,144 35
Funerals and Grave Markers.....	56,233 84
Renals.....	2,823 13
Treatment Stores.....	256,762 47
Food and Ice.....	301,038 36
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	43,766 03
X-Ray Supplies.....	16,198 51
Janitor's Supplies.....	10,380 97
O. & S.A. Supplies.....	66,292 38
Power House Supplies.....	5,894 94
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	19,143 76
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	19,857 43
Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	6,659 28
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	5,974 70
Transportation and Travelling—Patients and Escorts.....	42,843 90
Sales Tax.....	2,796 14

1,699,759 30

3,343,042 64

VETERANS' BUREAU

<i>Salaries—</i>		
Permanent Staff.....	155,255 25	
Temporary Staff.....	12,465 54	
	<hr/>	167,720 79
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,759 01	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	78 39	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	192 75	
Stenographic Assistance.....	485 00	
Materials and Supplies.....	1 85	
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	138 62	
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	4,517 23	
	<hr/>	8,172 35
<i>Sheltered Employment—</i>		
Salaries—Staff.....		175,893 14
	<hr/>	23,260 00
<i>General—</i>		
Advertising and Publicity.....	75 12	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	644 08	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	5,316 39	
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	4,517 18	
Red Cross Workshop—Victoria, Maintenance, Buildings and Fixtures.....	6,919 56	
	165 42	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	8,605 61	
Wages of Operatives.....	81,683 08	
Commission on Sales.....	2,027 91	
Raw Materials for Workshops.....	97,828 17	
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	6,710 99	
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	633 53	
Transportation of the Blind.....	309 77	
Sales Tax.....	8,575 90	
	<hr/>	224,012 71
<i>Employers' Liability Compensation—</i>		
Quebec.....	1,877 06	
Nova Scotia.....	3,854 35	
Ontario.....	47,759 76	
Manitoba.....	9,358 88	
Saskatchewan.....	831 58	
Alberta.....	12,021 29	
British Columbia.....	2,354 18	
	<hr/>	78,056 60
		247,272 71

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

<i>Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission—</i>		
Salaries—Staff.....	41,462 53	
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,157 35	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	711 31	
Projects and Schemes.....	85,750 00	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	369 13	
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,963 28	
Materials and Supplies.....	430 52	
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	29 75	
	92,411 34	
Grant to the Last Post Fund.....		133,873 92
Grant to the Canadian Legion—British Empire Service League..		75,000 00
		9,000 00
Total Payments for Services.....		\$ 4,062,139 01
		\$56,597,533 93
<i>CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS</i>		
Department.....	71,186 94	
Pensions.....	31,808 95	
		102,995 89
<i>The Minister—</i>		
Salary.....	10,000 00	
Car Allowance.....	2,000 00	
		56,700,529 82
		12,000 00
<i>DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION</i>		
<i>Salaries—</i>		
Permanent Staff.....	83,032 30	
Temporary Staff.....	13,307 43	
		96,339 73
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1,529 39	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1 38	
Transportation and Travelling.....	5,166 83	
		6,697 60
		103,037 33

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	591,996 58
Temporary Staff.....	78,125 68
	<hr/>
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	21,296 89
Equipment and Maintenance.....	14,767 46
Maintenance—Buildings and Fixtures.....	4,142 85
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	3,298 03
Interest on Trust Funds.....	7,527 42
Accounts Receivable.....	4,505 82
Miscellaneous Expense.....	4,969 98
Bank and Legal.....	1,205 02
Rents.....	6,641 77
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	84,169 81
Photostat Supplies.....	8,099 01
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	2,053 16
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	4,700 18
Transportation and Travelling....	14,838 29
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	24,231 10
	<hr/>
	206,446 79
	<hr/>
	876,569 05

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	54,999 96
Permanent Staff.....	340,526 51
Temporary Staff.....	30,914 52
	<hr/>
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	7,093 13
Equipment and Maintenance.....	152 56
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and Applicants.....	3,938 53
Light, Heat and Power.....	382 29
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,172 86
Outside Investigations.....	736 99
Pension Examination Fees.....	7,749 82
Maintenance of Pensioners under observation.....	3,135 40
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	9,241 62
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	8,489 36
Rents.....	288 80
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	6,590 54
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	26 89
	<hr/>
	426,440 99

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—Concluded

<i>General—Conte.</i>	
Transportation and Travelling— Staff.....	35,781 86
Transportation and Travelling— Outside Specialists.....	830 48
Transportation and Travelling— Pensioners, Applicants, etc.....	41,689 50
	<hr/>
	127,300 83
	<hr/>
	553,741 82

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Members of the Board.....	27,266 63
Permanent Staff.....	52,810 58
Temporary Staff.....	10,941 16
	<hr/>
	91,018 37

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Post- age.....	1,854 59
Equipment and Maintenance.....	793 71
Miscellaneous Expense.....	272 68
Medical Examination Fees.....	12,567 21
Maintenance.....	956 25
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	1,752 46
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	9 34
Transportation and Travelling— Staff.....	5,873 18
Transportation and Travelling— Applicants.....	3,087 34
Investigations—Soldiers' Settle- ment Board.....	26,244 00
	<hr/>
	53,410 76
	<hr/>
	144,429 13

PENSION APPEAL COURT

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Members.....	\$ 28,999 80
Permanent Staff.....	12,688 67
Temporary Staff.....	518 55
	<hr/>
	\$ 42,207 02

<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	11 41
Miscellaneous Expense.....	233 42
Fees—Outside Doctors.....	180 00
Transportation and Travelling....	494 95
	<hr/>
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	919 78
	<hr/>
	43,126 80
	2,680 00
	<hr/>
Total Cost of Administration.....	1,735,584 13
	<hr/>
	58,436,113 95

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	124,053 45
Deposits.....	533 07
	<hr/>
	124,586 52
Disbursements.....	5,238 36
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	119,348 16
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	\$16,826,685 76
Deposits.....	1,847,275 69
	<hr/>
	18,673,961 45
Disbursements.....	890,417 47
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	17,783,543 98
<i>Funds under Administration—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1938.....	851,829 30
Deposits.....	827,082 35
	<hr/>
	1,678,911 65
Disbursements.....	807,096 90
	<hr/>
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	871,814 75
	<hr/>
	18,774,706 89
	<hr/>
	77,210,820 84

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 213	Departmental Administration.....	10,084 35
214	Branch Administration.....	50,005 93
215	Administration Expenses—Canadian Pension Commission.....	39,351 20
216	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	15,514 27
217	Pension Appeal Court.....	1,608 48
218	European War Pensions.....	286,702 47
219	War Veterans' Allowance.....	591,902 11
220	Unemployment Assistance.....	163,317 07
221	Hospital Allowances.....	229,069 95
222	Probational Training Allowances.....	80,522 56
223	Care of Patients.....	25,742 01
224	Veterans' Bureau.....	19,492 20
225	Sheltered Employment.....	44,183 82
226	Employers' Liability Compensation.....	159 82
227	Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	16,901 88
256	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	993 04
		<u>1,575,550 36</u>
	Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	<u>\$78,786,371 20</u>
	Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....	<u>\$78,786,371 20</u>

No. 2.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH-NET DISBURSEMENTS TO MARCH 31, 1939

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1933	Fiscal Year 1933-34	Fiscal Year 1934-35	Fiscal Year 1935-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39
The Minister	168,413 72	109,413 92	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,499 92	9,499 92	9,999 96	12,000 00
Departmental Administration	102,420 65							102,420 65
Branch Administration—Pensions	9,359,990 79	7,559,600 50	195,736 38	174,546 20	216,852 94	215,165 27	180,593 43	817,496 07
Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission	388,274 28	71,862 26	30,600 00	39,459 68	62,589 17	71,763 25	56,999 96	54,999 96
Administration Expenses— Canadian Pension Commission	10,431,211 10	7,753,903 48	416,202 13	409,973 71	475,607 09	446,149 30	429,396 59	494,978 80
War Veterans' Allowance Board	288,414 56	43,733 20	14,400 00	14,400 00	15,199 92	17,400 75	18,999 96	144,280 73
Pension Appeal Court	203,236 75	47,978 39	16,650 00	19,800 00	20,899 80	25,887 24	28,999 80	43,021 52
European War Pensions	700,288,255 46	542,161,200 05	41,839,830 90	41,953,036 79	41,521,576 65	41,424,432 74	40,774,880 80	40,613,297 53
War Veterans' Allowances	21,330,887 05	2,746,288 62	1,646,313 63	2,017,074 80	2,531,488 77	3,178,616 18	3,903,007 16	5,308,097 89
Unemployment Assistance	24,687,963 05	11,513,099 78	1,912,503 09	2,042,354 79	2,365,579 43	2,435,285 30	2,232,397 73	2,186,682 93
Hospital Allowances	63,894,909 53	61,831,327 70	1,314,906 72	1,408,344 54	1,315,347 09	1,161,400 55	1,017,652 88	845,930 05
Probational Training Allowances	106,686 45						67,209 01	39,477 44
Care of Patients	50,748,383 05	40,347,487 66	1,441,712 21	1,536,817 19	1,548,643 61	1,392,321 43	1,461,855 96	3,019,544 99
Veterans' Bureau	174,942 80							174,942 80
Sheltered Employment	1,525,327 68	1,422,708 31	16,538 26	29,104 23	28,540 70			28,376 18
Employers' Liability Compensation	666,998 21	443,907 79	36,419 95	23,103 35	27,138 47	18,590 27	39,997 40	77,840 98
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission	497,386 30							
Grant to Last Post Fund	465,000 00	130,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	133,098 12
Grant to Canadian Legion—B.E.S.L.	104,000 00	50,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebellion and Civil Flying	603,386 01	482,643 83	20,495 17	20,183 76	21,000 00	20,056 29	20,000 00	19,006 96
Militia Pensions Act, 1901	17,943,243 94	10,115,594 75	1,064,183 31	1,166,075 24	1,247,642 85	1,356,181 92	1,445,028 32	1,548,537 55
Miscellaneous Grantuities	43,149 74	30,188 10	2,675 00	1,973 32	4,473 32	2,550 00	2,670 00	3,620 00
Salary Deduction Act	75,050 64	32,347 12	25,701 20	17,002 32				
Salaries	70,226,390 35	57,689,035 83	2,448,589 22	2,363,129 48	2,523,888 55	2,567,999 00	2,633,748 27	
Salaries—Members Pension Tribunal	188,774 42	157,600 06	31,084 36					
Gratuities—Former Members Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal	92,187 76			92,187 76				

NO. 2.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH—NET DISBURSEMENTS TO MARCH 31, 1939—*Concluded*

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1933	Fiscal Year 1933-34	Fiscal Year 1934-35	Fiscal Year 1935-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39
Appropriations inactive since 1932-33.....	38,233,280 41	38,233,280 41						
Health Branch.....	19,233,896 34	14,061,306 29	764,387 00	781,430 78	838,836 92	862,062 15	913,791 87	1,012,081 33
Total Disbursements.....	1,127,057,061 04	797,039,598 05	53,296,988 53	54,108,057 94	54,843,805 20	55,373,933 81	55,570,945 03	56,763,732 48
Less—Casual Revenue—De- partmental.....	5,522,352 32	4,917,971 73	132,341 09	122,190 99	103,828 97	105,137 43	69,695 17	71,186 94
Less—Casual Revenue—Pen- sions.....	1,151,223 28	893,319 65	55,263 18	49,453 07	42,677 55	39,236 97	39,558 81	31,808 95
Less—Health Revenue.....	4,569,938 75	3,162,417 18	223,686 86	220,125 24	223,632 53	243,359 96	249,408 53	247,308 45
Net Disbursements.....	1,115,813,446 69	788,065,889 49	52,885,692 40	53,776,288 64	54,473,666 05	54,986,199 45	55,212,282 52	56,413,428 14

**No. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY
DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1939**

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	46,386 34	394 85	45,991 49		
"A"	Quebec.....	26,277 92		14,047 39	12,224 37	6 16
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	2,942 20		2,942 20		
"D"	Ontario—Central.....	41,886 41		13,078 46	28,707 29	100 66
"F"	Ontario—Western.....	17,380 01		16,851 72		528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	5,101 70		5,101 70		
"I"	Alberta.....	3,037 82		3,017 82		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	2,735 36		2,731 36		4 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	2,130 79		1,881 03		249 76
	Total.....	147,878 55	394 85	105,643 17	40,931 66	908 87

No. 4.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

Great Britain.....	\$ 11,184 08
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	16,507 47
Department of National Defence.....	12,209 34
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	19,958 93
Vetcraft Workshops.....	13,216 42
Repatriation Loans.....	15,466 30
Vocational Loans.....	15,720 29
Total.....	\$ 192,268 23

No. 5.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Head Office Administrative Personnel travelling.....	\$ 1,684 26
Branch Administrative Investigations and Staff travelling.....	3,877 30
Canadian Pension Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	7,741 03
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons	105 62
Pensioners called in or returning from Examination.....	23,120 22
Canadian Pension Commission, Applicants.....	2,089 51
Canadian Pension Commission, Escorts to Pensioners reporting for Examination	7 95
Canadian Pension Commission, Witnesses.....	147 71
War Veterans Allowance Board, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	611 30
War Veterans Allowance Board, Applicants.....	2,296 18
Pension Appeal Court Staff travelling.....	101 21
Transportation issued in lieu of relief.....	99 11
Medical, Dental Officers and O. & S.A. Staff travelling.....	2,807 40
Men called in or returning from Treatment, Orthopaedic Repairs.....	20,467 02
Men called in or returning from Clinical Treatment.....	3,493 24
Veterans Bureau, Staff travelling.....	1,480 28
Vetcraft Staff travelling.....	52 50
Blind or totally disabled Ex-Members of the Forces.....	109 60
Veterans Assistance Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	192 22
Veterans Assistance Commission, Outside Individuals.....	51 08
Veterans Assistance Commission, Recipients.....	448 30
Last Post Fund.....	102 36
	\$ 71,085 40
Freight and Express.....	23,302 08
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 94,387 48
Accounts Receivable.....	2,621 92
Total Gross Expenditure.....	\$ 97,009 40

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		Per cent
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 41,510 74	56·0
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	25,346 17	35·0
Sundry Railways.....	6,850 41	9·0
		100·0
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railways and Express.....	\$ 14,883 25	64·0
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	8,340 93	35·0
Sundry Railways.....	77 90	1·0
		100·0
Total amount paid to Railways.....	\$ 97,009 40	

No. 6.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS BY FISCAL YEARS FROM 1932-33 TO 1939-40

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
The Minister.....								
Departmental Administration.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,500 00	9,500 00	10,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
Branch Administration—Pensions.....	400,000 00	275,000 00	250,000 00	225,000 00	225,000 00	225,000 00	112,505 00	112,295 00
Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	17,100 00	30,600 00	44,100 00	63,090 00	71,763 25	56,999 96	867,502 00	880,693 00
Administration Expenses—Canadian Pension Commission.....	491,284 00	437,436 00	437,342 00	475,607 09	487,437 00	473,082 30	55,000 00	55,000 00
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	14,400 00	14,400 00	14,400 00	15,199 92	17,450 00	18,999 96	534,330 00	482,915 00
Pension Appeal Court.....	19,800 00	19,800 00	19,800 00	20,899 80	26,150 00	28,999 80	159,795 00	197,715 00
European War Pensions.....	48,000,000 00	45,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	42,000,000 00	41,650,000 00	41,500,000 00	44,630 00	86,975 00
War Veterans' Allowances.....	1,500,000 00	1,650,000 00	2,020,000 00	2,550,000 00	3,400,000 00	4,200,000 00	40,900,000 00	40,750,000 00
Unemployment Assistance.....	2,225,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,100,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00	5,900,000 00	5,900,000 00
Hospital Allowances.....	1,950,000 00	1,520,000 00	1,500,000 00	1,450,000 00	1,400,000 00	1,316,605 00	2,350,000 00	2,350,000 00
Probational Training Allowances.....	2,200,000 00	1,800,000 00	1,700,000 00	1,750,000 00	1,600,000 00	1,583,395 00	1,075,000 00	1,075,000 00
Care of Patients.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	120,000 00	70,000 00
Veterans' Bureau.....	50,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	3,045,287 00	3,357,627 00
Sheltered Employment.....	50,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	194,435 00	178,390 00
Employers' Liability Compensation.....							72,500 00	72,500 00
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....							78,000 00	40,000 00
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	500,000 00	400,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	75,000 00	85,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebellion and Civil Flying.....	26,000 00	26,000 00	22,000 00	21,000 00	20,056 29	20,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,000,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00	1,250,000 00	1,350,000 00	1,400,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
Salaries.....	2,935,000 00	2,474,000 00	2,375,000 00	2,523,885 55	2,567,999 00	2,633,743 27	1,500,000 00	1,650,000 00
Salaries—Members, Pension Tribunal.....	65,700 00	65,700 00						
Health Branch.....	980,173 00	795,243 00	772,824 77	804,879 13	832,722 00	843,565 69	957,899 00	1,017,098 00
Miscellaneous Grants—Health.....	81,000 00	72,900 00	83,150 00	89,450 00	97,350 00	94,250 00	108,150 00	127,150 00
Total Appropriations.....	62,064,457 00	58,029,679 00	54,586,616 77	56,007,511 49	55,954,427 54	57,703,645 98	58,371,093 00	59,979,448 00

No. 7.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1938
TO MARCH 31, 1939

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund, March 31, 1938.....	\$16,826,685 76	
Income.....	1,152,923 74	
Interest 1938-39.....	674,459 49	
Expenditures.....		870,525 01
Balance.....		17,783,543 98
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1938.....	\$18,654,068 99	\$18,654,068 99
Surrendered for cash 1938-39.....	12,558	29,433,472 32
	521	1,297,611 02
Total surrendered for cash.....	13,079	\$30,731,083 34
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1938.....	488	499,443 70
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1938-39.....	37	44,891 41
Total.....	525	544,335 11
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	15	18,944 00
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	510	525,391 11
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1938.....	1,664	3,636,834 05
On Extended Term Insurance 1938-39.....	271	597,957 98
Total.....	1,935	4,234,792 03
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	391	850,004 46
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,544	3,384,787 57
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1938.....	127	207,765 54
Disability Claims admitted 1938-39.....	41	104,668 17
Total.....	168	312,433 71
Terminated or reduced.....	21	68,307 22
Disability Claims in force.....	147	244,126 49

DEATH CLAIMS

Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1938.....	4,359	10,657,610 20
Policy Value of Death Claims 1938-39.....	293	602,032 16
Total policy value.....	4,652	11,259,642 36
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1938.....	3,176	8,695,533 57
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1938-39.....	204	392,638 87
To adjust deduct.....	3,380	9,088,172 44
	7	17,916 80
Total settled.....	3,373	9,070,255 64
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1938.....	1,145	923,442 30
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I., 1938-39.....	72	98,166 00
Reserve paid Section 11, 1938-39.....	1	432 00
To adjust add.....	1,218	1,022,040 30
	7	7,549 55
Total.....	1,225	1,029,589 85
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1939.....	55	106,421 32

LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS

Lapses to March 31, 1938.....	48,972	112,204,281 92
Lapses 1938-39.....	992	2,277,867 30
Total.....	49,964	114,482,149 22
Reinstatements to March 31, 1938.....	36,197	82,950,341 75
Reinstatements 1938-39.....	907	2,070,867 30
Total.....	37,104	85,021,209 05
Net lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	12,860	29,460,940 17
Policies in force March 31, 1939.....	22,939	48,450,033 74

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 230 Branch Administration.....	52,450 00
231 Food and Drugs.....	155,935 00
232 Opium and Narcotics.....	50,780 00
473 Opium and Narcotics Supple- mentary.....	15,000 00
233 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	65,780 00
234 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	18,665 00
235 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	162,065 00
236 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	70,610 00
237 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	111,160 00
238 Epidemiology.....	17,770 00
239 Public Health Engineering.....	14,770 00
240 Publicity and Health Education.....	30,140 00
241 Treatment Sick Mariners.....	17,024 00
474 Treatment Sick Mariners, Supple- mentary.....	20,000 00

242 Industrial Hygiene.....	207,390 00
243 Grants to Institutions assisting Sailors.....	11,450 00
244 Canadian Welfare Council.....	2,600 00
245 Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	8,100 00
246 Health League of Canada.....	10,000 00
247 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,000 00
248 L'Association Canadienne Française Aveugles.....	18,000 00
249 L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....	4,050 00
250 Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
251 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
252 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
253 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
254 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
255 Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	2,500 00
559 Venereal Diseases.....	50,000 00
560 Association des Médecins de Langue Française de l'Amérique du Nord.....	5,000 00

Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	940 00
	1,096,989 00
Vote 230 Branch Administration.....	2,956 67
231 Food and Drugs.....	4,280 22
232 Opium and Narcotics.....	800 00
234 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	2,111 53

REFUNDS

230 Branch Administration.....	2,956 67
231 Food and Drugs.....	4,280 22
232 Opium and Narcotics.....	800 00
234 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	2,111 53

DISBURSEMENTS

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Salaries—Staff.....	31,182 17
<i>General—</i>	
Advertising and Publicity.....	4,779 33
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	249 53
Equipment and Maintenance.....	45 15
Miscellaneous Expense.....	219 27
Professional and Special.....	353 50
Materials and Supplies.....	2,961 57
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....	127 81
Transportation and Travelling.....	4,752 28
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....	400 00
	13,888 44
	45,070 61

FOOD AND DRUGS

Salaries—Staff.....	125,384 45
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,348 82
Equipment and Maintenance.....	2,565 88
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,132 44
Professional and Special.....	1,494 61
Materials and Supplies.....	7,400 73
Freight and Express.....	349 63
Transportation and Travelling.....	13,041 17
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....	3,115 00
	32,448 28
	157,832 73

OPIUM AND NARCOTICS

Salaries—Staff.....	31,496 12
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	134 08
Equipment and Maintenance.....	51 76
Miscellaneous Expense.....	110 97
Legal Services, etc.....	27,490 86
Materials and Supplies.....	1,973 21
Transportation and Travelling.....	3,255 77
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....	800 00
	33,816 65
	65,312 77

	REVENUE		
<i>Food and Drugs—</i>			
Licences.....	634 15		
Analysis.....	4,277 00		
Penalties.....	2,354 83		
Costs.....	798 79		
<i>Opium and Narcotics—</i>			
Business Licences.....	3,295 00		
Import Licences.....	355 00		
Export Licences.....	35 00		
Penalties.....	2,500 00		
Seizures.....	724 59		
<i>Proprietary or Patent Medicines—</i>			
Registration Fees.....	1,188 00		
Licence Fees.....	5,470 03		
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	. . . . .	
<i>Quarantine—</i>			
Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....	11,033 35		
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800 00		
<i>Immigration Medical Services—</i>			
Services and Board—Sick Mariners.....	932 00		
and Board—Detained Immigrants.....	2,272 00		
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	.		
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	122 37		
Refunds of Previous Year's Expenditures.....	37 60		
	248,638 33		
		1,373,428 68	
235 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	2,710 00		
236 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	8,792 56		
237 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	975 00		
238 Epidemiology.....	1,600 00		
239 Public Health Engineering.....	2,100 00		
240 Publicity and Health Education.....	2,295 75		
241 Treatment Sick Mariners.....	175 60		
242 Industrial Hygiene.....	855 00		
559 Venereal Diseases.....	119 02		
	27,801 35		
<i>QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY</i>			
Salaries—Staff.....		111,810 73	
<i>General—</i>			
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....		3,645 15	
Equipment and Maintenance.....		9,985 56	
International Bureau of Public Health....		1,000 00	
Miscellaneous Expense.....		3,629 79	
Retaining Fees.....		550 00	
Medical Fees, Nurses Fees and Main- tenance.....		3,840 60	
Fumigation Supplies.....		3,489 06	
Food or Board.....		5,727 60	
Fuel for Boats.....		2,802 89	
Miscellaneous Supplies.....		3,893 84	
Freight and Express, Cartage, etc.....		331 42	
Transportation and Travelling.....		2,664 53	
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....		1,765 00	
		43,344 44	
			155,145 17
<i>LABORATORY OF HYGIENE</i>			
Salaries—Staff.....		43,479 09	
<i>General—</i>			
Equipment and Maintenance.....		7,347 64	
Miscellaneous Expense.....		1,373 82	
Animals and Animal Food.....		7,366 37	
Materials and Supplies.....		4,108 70	
Freight, Express, Cartage, etc.....		213 62	
Transportation and Travelling.....		3,264 92	
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....		2,590 00	
		26,265 07	
			69,744 16

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH.—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939—*Cont.*

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued*

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL INSPECTION

Salaries—Staff..... 80,681 89

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage..... 747 25
 Equipment and Maintenance..... 537 52
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 4,713 61
 Professional and Special..... 1,593 00
 Rents..... 6,906 93
 Materials and Supplies..... 4,204 37
 Freight, Express, Cartage, etc..... 59 34
 Transportation and Travelling..... 4,799 15
 Cash Advances (Recoverable)..... 2,096 66

25,658 43
 106,340 32

CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

Salaries—Staff..... 6,086 29

General—

Advertising and Publicity..... 2,488 65
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 382 63
 Transportation and Travelling..... 3,538 10
 Cash Advances (Recoverable)..... 3,975 00

7,384 38
 13,470 67

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Salaries—Staff..... 7,135 34

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage..... 27 24
 Equipment and Maintenance..... 1,433 41
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 726 71
 Transportation and Travelling..... 1,861 05
 Cash Advances (Recoverable)..... 1,600 00

5,648 41
 12,783 75

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Salaries—Staff..... 19,831 60

[illegible]

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Salaries—Staff.....	4,620 00	
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	14 32	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	498 45	
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,943 02	
Cash Advances (Recoverable).....	855 00	
	<hr/>	
	3,310 79	
Grants to Institutions assisting Sailors.....		7,930 79
Canadian Welfare Council.....		2,600 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....		8,100 00
Health League of Canada.....		10,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....		5,000 00
L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....		18,000 00
L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....		4,050 00
Montreal Association for the Blind.....		4,050 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....		4,050 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....		20,250 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....		13,100 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....		4,050 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....		10,000 00
Venereal Diseases—For the distribution of Arsenicals to the Prov- inces.....		2,500 00
Association des Médecins de Langue Française de l'Amérique du Nord.....		49,994 84
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....		5,000 00
		<hr/>
		940 00

REFUNDS OF REVENUE

Food and Drugs.....	98 03	
Opium and Narcotics.....	85 00	
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	527 81	
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	423 04	
Quarantine.....	5 00	
Immigration.....	139 00	
Miscellaneous.....	2 00	
	<hr/>	
		1,329 88

REVENUE (AS PER CONTRA)

Less Refunds of Revenue.....	247,308 45
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UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote		
230	Branch Administration.....	10,396 06
231	Food and Drugs.....	2,442 49
232	Opium and Narcotics.....	1,267 23
233	Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	9,912 85
234	Quarantine and Leprosy.....	9,031 36
235	Laboratory of Hygiene.....	3,575 84
236	Immigration Medical Inspection.....	13,612 24
237	Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	5,274 33
238	Epidemiology.....	3,586 25
239	Public Health Engineering.....	3,494 89
240	Publicity and Health Education.....	10,058 49
241	Treatment Sick Mariners.....	18,817 25
242	Industrial Hygiene.....	4,374 21
559	Venereal Diseases.....	124 18
		<hr/> 83,967 67
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....		<hr/> \$1,373,428 68 <hr/>
Grand Total—Appropriations, Refunds and Revenue.....		<hr/> \$1,373,428 68 <hr/>

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Honourable CHARLES G. POWER, M.C., P.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 (2), Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1936, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939. The detailed statistics which appear in this report show fully and in great detail the operations of the Commission during that period.

The expenditure for pensions for the fiscal year was \$40,613,297.53, a decrease of \$161,583 over the expenditure for the previous year.

In the year, 4,078 rulings were given on First Hearing, of which 1,475 were favourable to the applicant. A total of 1,929 rulings were given on Second Hearing, of which 189 were favourable to the applicant.

The above figures represent the rulings on basic entitlement to pension only. Apart from these, every financial change in pension involves individual consideration and decision by the Commission. Including such decisions, over 15,900 individual rulings were given by the Commission during the year.

Quorum hearings for the general appearance of applicants in presentation of their claims have been held continually during the year at a large number of suitable centres throughout Canada, where over 2,000 applicants had the opportunity of personally appearing and presenting their claims. Two hundred and fifty-four favourable grants of pension were given to ex-soldiers in respect of their disabilities or diseases and 1,044 were refused. Seventeen favourable awards were given in respect of widows' applications and 236 were refused.

There were 80,104 ex-soldiers entitled to pension at the end of the year, an increase of 228; while the number of dependents of deceased ex-soldiers in receipt of pension amounted to 17,896, a decrease of 209. It is to be noted that over fifty per cent of the favourable decisions for entitlement to disability pensions have been given in respect of applications for actual gunshot wounds sustained in the field of action, the great majority of which involved minor disabilities and comparatively small pensions. While there are a comparatively large number of small pensioners, nevertheless, the disability pensioners in receipt of pensions at the rate of 80 per cent or over account for one-quarter of the total annual payments. In all, at March 31, 233,470 individual ex-soldiers and their dependents were in receipt of direct benefits under the Act.

The pensions of 3,341 pensioners were increased in rate on medical examination which involved an increase in the annual liability of \$642,129. One hundred and fifty-six pensioners had their pensions reduced on medical re-examination and this created a reduction in annual liability of \$36,155. These medical examinations were carried out in the case of pensioners who were discharged from hospital after a period of treatment, or who themselves applied for re-examination on the grounds that there was reason to believe that their pensionable disability had increased. It has not for several years been the practice of the Commission to call in pensioners to district offices for routine

medical examinations at stated periods, except in the very few cases where the Act requires it, or where it is considered in the interest of the pensioner's own health that periodical examinations should be carried out. While the net increase in liability from this cause is somewhat less than the previous year, nevertheless, it remains and will continue to remain the major financial factor in any change in pensionable liability in the future.

I would like to record the Commission's appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff, the generous and valued assistance given by the Departmental Medical and other staff and particularly the Veterans' Bureau during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,
Chairman.

OTTAWA, June 6, 1939.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	79,876
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,018
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	525
Total.....	81,419
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	1,235
Other causes.....	80
	1,315
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	80,104
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	18,105
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	560
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	178
Total.....	18,843
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	595
Other Causes.....	352
	947
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	17,896
DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1938.....	97,981
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,578
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	703
Total.....	100,262
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,262
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	98,000

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	80,104	
" " wives.....	56,870	
" " children.....	72,017	
" " mothers.....	938	
" " fathers.....	123	
" " two parents.....	94	
" " housekeepers (Section 22-9 and 77 B., Pension Act).....	642	
		210,793
Dependent pensioners.....	17,896	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,083	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,327	
		22,306

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

Disability, as per table 15.....	272
Dependent, as per table 15.....	99
Grand Total.....	233,470

TABLE 3.—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT OR OTHER WARS*

Victoria Cross (8 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	15
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	425
Total.....	440

*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1939

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,186	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00
1938.....	79,876	30,270,960 00	18,105	10,411,095 00	97,981	40,682,055 00
*1939.....	80,104	30,094,890 00	17,896	10,318,775 00	98,000	40,413,665 00

*The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	101	Annual Liability.....	\$33,221 00
Dependent.....	24	“.....	19,896 00
Total.....	<u>125</u>	Total.....	<u>\$52,617 00</u>

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822	736	210,304	3,855	895,906	1,907	111,469	471
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128	911	276,865	2,014	648,238	587	115,603	470
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532	1,241	347,347	1,503	559,442	595	124,544	475
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118	1,459	414,457	1,346	588,208	799	134,209	481
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933	1,290	394,231	1,089	572,033	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528	1,821	490,364	1,041	617,377	440	151,502	329
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331	2,322	491,853	894	541,855	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849	1,603	313,014	953	557,566	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706	7,901	1,019,540	950	530,787	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256	7,268	902,781	1,150	613,279	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727	1,580	207,618	1,403	649,901	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071	1,054	173,232	2,224	780,405	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967	901	138,619	1,522	640,956	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933	709	91,401	1,222	611,821	9,172	233,205	286
31-3-37.....	1,273	185,738	671	85,622	1,279	656,681	8,824	227,594	281
31-3-38.....	952	136,666	436	52,514	1,301	599,361	5,403	219,323	280
31-3-39.....	1,018	142,099	525	72,275	1,315	639,838	4,884	210,793	272

Supplementary Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23
—Concluded

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765	57	28,332	727	364,607	.....	34,433	See
31-3-24.....	753	367,758	42	13,716	618	281,778	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062	61	21,864	640	268,511	1,533	33,273	State-
31-3-26.....	565	295,060	42	15,048	617	250,355	825	32,345	ment
31-3-27.....	609	319,604	51	16,140	666	275,162	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120	51	18,744	699	270,903	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552	61	19,548	756	283,419	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580	104	23,514	1,058	330,226	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624	164	47,160	1,120	343,948	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	766	419,352	255	68,304	1,389	423,656	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364	360	94,776	1,541	472,423	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	565	295,260	417	112,488	1,491	479,519	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722	385	124,820	1,106	384,578	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692	252	70,196	1,041	359,726	2,177	23,541	89
31-3-37.....	802	441,084	176	53,648	967	355,077	2,054	23,368	92
31-3-38.....	658	383,930	163	44,396	902	332,953	1,933	22,928	96
31-3-39.....	560	318,260	178	49,696	947	362,002	1,119	22,306	99

NOTE.—Number of Dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY
AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,550	6.93	2,029,622	1,471	8.22	855,862	7,021	7.16	2,885,484
N.S. and P.E.I....	4,520	5.64	1,849,911	1,258	7.03	623,683	5,778	5.89	2,473,594
Eastern Ontario...	4,391	5.48	1,633,886	969	5.41	570,360	5,360	5.47	2,204,246
Central Ontario...	17,527	21.88	6,546,270	3,757	20.99	2,348,770	21,284	21.72	8,895,040
Western Ontario...	5,757	7.19	2,345,192	948	5.30	569,336	6,705	6.84	2,914,528
Manitoba.....	7,388	9.22	2,604,217	1,127	6.30	639,388	8,515	8.69	3,243,605
Saskatchewan....	4,244	5.30	1,512,542	402	2.25	228,370	4,646	4.74	1,740,912
Alberta.....	5,761	7.20	2,058,896	721	4.03	426,688	6,482	6.61	2,485,584
British Columbia.	10,922	13.63	4,233,957	1,896	10.59	1,202,520	12,818	13.08	5,436,477
New Brunswick...	2,152	2.69	867,745	663	3.70	331,624	2,815	2.88	1,199,369
Great Britain....	4,629	5.77	1,982,044	3,047	17.03	1,622,736	7,676	7.83	3,604,780
United States....	6,698	8.36	2,199,665	1,335	7.46	770,622	8,033	8.21	2,970,287
Other Countries...	565	0.71	230,943	302	1.69	128,816	867	0.88	359,759
Total....	80,104	100.00	30,094,890	17,896	100.00	10,318,775	98,000	100.00	40,413,665

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Africa.....	34	Holland.....	3	Pacific Islands.....	14
Australia.....	150	Iceland.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Balkan States—Latvia...	1	India.....	5	Poland.....	10
Belgium.....	52	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	111	Portugal.....	1
British West Indies.....	52	Italy.....	26	Roumania.....	4
Bulgaria.....	1	Japan.....	25	Russia.....	27
China.....	7	Lithuania.....	2	South America.....	16
Denmark.....	15	Malta.....	8	Sweden.....	11
Egypt.....	2	Mexico.....	6	Switzerland.....	4
Estonia.....	2	Newfoundland.....	103	Syria.....	1
France.....	57	New Zealand.....	70	Yugoslavia.....	15
Germany.....	1	Norway.....	12		
Greece.....	14			Total.....	867

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT
MARCH 31, 1939
DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total Number of Pensions	Number of Pensions Permanent	Percentage of Pensions Permanent
			%
Quebec.....	5,550	4,058	73.12
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,520	2,758	61.02
Eastern Ontario.....	4,391	2,066	47.05
Central Ontario.....	17,527	15,308	87.34
Western Ontario.....	5,757	3,171	55.08
Manitoba.....	7,388	4,207	56.94
Saskatchewan.....	4,244	3,157	74.39
Alberta.....	5,761	4,668	81.03
British Columbia.....	10,922	9,390	85.97
New Brunswick.....	2,152	1,923	89.36
Great Britain.....	4,629	3,911	84.49
United States.....	6,698	5,700	85.10
Other Countries.....	565	476	84.25
Total.....	80,104	60,793	75.89

TABLE 8.—COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED OR
DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre of War	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability
France.....	70,384	87.86	26,820,373	15,656	87.48	8,845,671
England.....	6,558	8.19	2,123,674	1,211	6.77	801,882
Canada.....	2,709	3.38	976,763	882	4.93	584,738
Other Theatres of War.....	453	0.57	174,080	147	0.82	86,484
Total.....	80,104	100.00	30,094,890	17,896	100.00	10,318,775

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE
AS AT MARCH 31, 1939, ALSO COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE
DISABILITY ORIGINATED

Class	Country of Origin				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other Theatres of War			
1.....	3,451	320	170	31	% 100	3,972	\$ 5,045,482
2.....	63	1	1		95	65	85,543
3.....	303	54	31	4	90	392	463,654
4.....	356	8	6		85	370	412,168
5.....	2,097	109	48	9	80	2,263	2,339,032
6.....	733	50	24	3	75	810	777,824
7.....	1,460	80	41	2	70	1,583	1,463,899
8.....	406	28	14	2	65	450	378,849
9.....	2,187	170	59	19	60	2,435	1,887,089
10.....	433	30	14	3	55	480	344,453
11.....	3,598	325	154	25	50	4,102	2,645,463
12.....	928	50	18	8	45	1,004	582,549
13.....	3,701	310	141	32	40	4,184	2,140,705
14.....	1,877	123	46	9	35	2,055	927,325
15.....	4,607	357	154	23	30	5,141	1,978,656
16.....	4,723	421	142	32	25	5,318	1,699,110
17.....	8,086	746	297	47	20	9,176	2,342,327
18.....	8,408	714	319	56	15	9,497	1,812,721
19.....	14,872	1,405	557	92	10	16,926	2,140,471
20.....	8,095	1,257	473	56	5	9,881	627,570
Total.....	70,384	6,558	2,709	453	.....	80,104	30,094,890

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1939, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
General Disease.....	2,178	11.28	4,687	7.71	6,865	11,523	751,269	1,491,164	2,242,433
Nervous System.....	1,656	8.58	2,830	4.65	4,486	7,587	723,195	1,069,330	1,792,525
Special Senses.....	1,593	8.25	4,805	7.90	6,398	10,635	534,808	1,587,058	2,121,866
Circulatory System.....	3,238	16.77	5,445	8.96	8,683	15,145	1,347,268	1,999,864	3,347,132
Respiratory System.....	4,967	25.72	7,566	12.45	12,533	18,518	2,857,753	3,355,032	6,212,785
Gastro Intestinal System.....	989	5.12	2,239	3.68	3,228	6,007	355,948	602,334	958,282
Urinary and Genital.....	578	2.99	1,172	1.93	1,750	3,019	228,120	388,613	616,733
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	56	0.29	1,660	2.73	1,716	4,786	41,844	1,266,156	1,308,000
G.S.W.'s and Injuries to joints.....	703	3.64	5,471	9.00	6,174	8,747	219,882	1,544,736	1,764,618
G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures.....	2,681	13.88	22,224	36.56	24,905	33,572	1,069,029	8,012,109	9,081,138
General Diseases and Injuries.....	639	3.31	2,538	4.17	3,177	6,743	150,264	438,825	589,089
Veneral Diseases Sequelae.....	33	0.17	156	0.26	189	247	13,474	46,815	60,289
Total.....	19,311	100.00	60,793	100.00	80,104	126,529	8,292,854	21,802,036	30,094,890

General Diseases:—Diabetes, Pernicious Anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General Tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System:—Poliomyelitis, Dementia Praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses:—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System:—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-angeitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System:—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System:—Appendicitis and Peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital:—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulation:—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints:—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s, Injuries, Fractures:—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries:—Brain Tumour, Disfigurement, Flat Feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelae:—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	68,105	85.02	25,498,367	84.73	15,159	84.71	8,390,125	81.31
Sergeant.....	7,391	9.23	2,644,577	8.79	1,469	8.21	975,448	9.45
R.S.M.....	305	0.38	109,040	0.36	44	0.24	28,440	0.28
W.O.....	163	0.20	57,022	0.19	24	0.14	16,008	0.16
Lieutenant.....	2,324	2.90	889,771	2.96	642	3.59	403,540	3.91
Captain.....	946	1.18	443,854	1.47	286	1.60	223,184	2.16
Major.....	347	0.43	202,119	0.67	160	0.89	156,356	1.52
Lt.-Colonel.....	107	0.13	77,743	0.26	88	0.49	102,668	0.99
Colonel.....	14	0.02	11,912	0.03	6	0.03	7,452	0.07
Brig. Gen. and Higher Rank.....	8	0.01	11,262	0.03	7	0.04	12,170	0.12
Nurses-Lieut.....	391	0.49	148,673	0.50	11	0.06	3,384	0.03
Nurses-Capt.....	3	0.01	550	0.01				
Total.....	80,104	100.00	30,094,890	100.00	17,896	100.00	10,318,775	100.00

TABLE 12.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
*Widow.....	9,983		2,817	91	12,891	7,706,241
Mother.....	5,161				5,161	1,780,194
Father.....	902				902	246,128
Orphan children.....	163		106	4	273	80,960
Grandparents.....	6				6	2,100
Brothers and sisters.....	65	2			67	17,448
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	27	3			30	7,188
Other relatives.....	3		9		12	3,372
Children.....	361		151	2	514	100,914
Parents.....	1,225	1,225			2,450	374,230
Total.....	17,896	1,230	3,083	97	22,306	10,313,775

*Of the 9,983 widows, 1,598 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—382, one child; 412, two children; 181, three children; 75 four children; 28 five children; 14, six children; 4 seven children; and 2, eight children; making a total of 2,817 pensionable children.

TABLE 13.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	2,817
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	512
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	269
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	9
Total.....	3,607

TABLE 14.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness.....	386
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,057

TABLE 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	489	1	489
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			5	2,036	5	2,036
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			33	20,732	33	20,732
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act Secs. 45 and 46).....	206	38,729	51	7,982	257	46,711
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Pension Act, Sec. 47).....	45	8,762	3	1,062	48	9,824
Pension Act 1885 and General (Secs. 48 and 49).....	21	9,912	6	4,608	27	14,520
Total.....	272	57,403	99	36,909	371	94,312

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
1885 and General.....	14	2,013	.....	.....	14	2,013
Militia Pensions.....	1,603	1,462,307	176	131,319	1,779	1,593,626
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276	.....	.....	1	276
Total.....	1,618	1,464,596	176	131,319	1,794	1,595,915

TABLE 17.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,235	1,315
Disappearance of disability.....	22	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	22	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	26	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	4	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
DEPENDENT		
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	8	947
Under Section 33.....	52	
*Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	28	
Mothers remarried (Section 40-1).....	3	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	154	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	74	
Pensioner died.....	595	
Marriage of last child.....	1	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	31	
Total.....		2,262

*In addition to these totals, 17 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

DISABILITY PENSIONS

TABLE 18.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,315	.....
Wives.....		735
Children.....		707
Mothers.....		15
Parents (jointly).....		1
Widowers' Allowances (Sections 22-9 and 77B.).....		7
Helplessness.....		19
Wear and tear of clothing.....		57
Total.....	1,315	1,541

TABLE 19.—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	11,450
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,239
	<u>12,689</u>

TABLE 20.—DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

			Number	Total
<i>Pensioners—</i>				
Death related to service.....	320			
Death not related to service.....	889			
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	26			
			1,235	
Wives of pensioners.....			350	
Children of pensioners.....			83	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Mother).....			90	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Father).....			18	
				1,776
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS				
	Pensions Cancelled	Pensions Continued to other Dependents		
Widows.....	121	8	129	
Mothers.....	364	69	433	
Fathers.....	106	107	213	
Children.....	2	6	8	
Brothers or Sisters.....	2		2	
Other relatives.....	1		1	
				786
Grand Total.....	596	190		2,562

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	472	
Grant refused.....	132	
		<u>604</u>

TABLE 21.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF DECEASED DISABILITY PENSIONERS

SECTION 22-8			Amount
Number of children			
361			\$13,716 00
Relationship and number affected—			Amount
Widows.....	258		
Children.....	271		
Total.....	529		<u>\$19,030 00</u>

TABLE 22.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—pensions for children continued.....	17
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	28
Mothers remarried.....	3
Children.....	34
Total.....	<u>82</u>

TABLE 23.—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Totals
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	167	525
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	53	
Final Payment by agreement (Section 25-4) (1936 Amendments).....	125	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	151	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	22	
Miscellaneous.....	7	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	5	178
Widows reinstated after death of second husband.....	2	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	52	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	94	
Under Section 33.....	19	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	5	
Total.....		703
NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were reinstated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	2,637	3,053
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	216	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	200	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit..	496	500
Widows of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	2	
Children of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death or age limit.....	2	
Grand Total.....		4,256

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1938 TO MARCH 31, 1939

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications	Dual Decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	1,822	3,528	5,350	496	280
(b) Claims, I.D.S.....	8	46	54		
(c) Section 12.....	10	285	295		
(d) Death.....	332	2,083	2,415		43
(e) Retroactive pension.....	1,557	150	1,707		3
(f) Assessment.....	185	102	287		31
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....		1	1		
Total.....	3,914	6,195	10,109	496	357

NOTE.—Of a total of 10,109 applications, 5,005 represent pensioners and 5,104 non-pensioners. Dual decisions are only included in granted.

First hearings.....	Granted.....	1,475
	Not granted.....	2,603

Total.....	4,078
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Second hearings.....	Granted.....	189
	Not granted.....	1,740

Total.....	1,929
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Applications for second hearing (accepted).....	2,182
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....	1,110
90 days not expired.....	400
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....	181

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	2,618	354	2,972	1
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	1		1	
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	71	9	80	
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	155	14	169	
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	50	10	60	
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	41	16	57	4
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	24	9	33	
(h) Person in lieu of wife, Sec. 22-9 1936 amendments.....	97	1	98	
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 amendments.....	21	4	25	
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 77B 1936 amendments.....	66		66	
Total.....	3,144	417	3,561	5

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications	Investigate
(a) Widow.....	284	114	398	7
(b) Mother.....	114	39	153	
(c) Father.....	40	31	71	
(d) Parents jointly.....	86	35	121	
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother.....	27	15	42	1
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22A or B.....	511	79	590	
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22 A or B.....	4	3	7	
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	3	2	5	
(i) Assessment.....	178	74	252	1
(j) Retroactive pension.....	12	4	16	
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5, 1936 amendments.....	36	2	38	
Total.....	1,295	398	1,693	9

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1938 TO MARCH 31, 1939
DISABILITY APPLICATIONS—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions				
	Granted	Not Granted	Listed for re-hearing; investigate	Totally withdrawn	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	254	1,044	381	4	1,683
(b) Death.....	17	236	68	2	323
(c) Section 12.....	1	1			2
(d) Claims incurred during service.....	7	16	2		25
Total.....	279	1,297	451	6	2,033

REFERRED FOR QUORUM HEARING *re* CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	—
(a) Entitlement.....	Reduced (rate of pension reduced).....	10
	Cancelled (rate of pension reduced).....	2
	Cancelled (whole pension cancelled).....	1
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	2
	Change (not in receipt of pension).....	3
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	5
	No change, C.P.C. recommendation not concurred in.....	1
	Total.....	24

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1938 TO MARCH 31, 1939
1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions										
	Reduced	Cancelled	Total	Increased	Primary Assessment	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Suspension	Suspension raised	Grand Total
(a) Entitlement.....	2		2	5		54	4	20			85
(b) Degree of aggravation.....	1		1			3					4
(c) Assessment.....	23	2	25	8		37					70
(d) Suspension.....									384	52	436
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on Form 925).....				2	10	13					25
(f) Quorum decisions on basis of entitlement confirmed.....						8					8
(g) Reconsideration of basis of entitlement quorum decision not binding.....						3					5
Total.....	26	2	28	15	10	118	4	20	384	52	633

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Investigate	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>				
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	8	507	17	532
(b) Parents—one or both.....		112	7	119
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....		3		3
Total.....	8	622	24	654

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1938, TO MARCH 31, 1939—*Concluded*

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>						
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....		145	257	72	1,737	2,211
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	5	2	2	77	51	137
Total.....	5	147	259	149	1,788	2,348

TABLE 27.—MERITORIOUS (SECTION 21)

APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO MARCH 31, 1938

	To Commission	To Pension Appeal Court	Total
Pensions awarded.....	231	2	233
Awards not approved.....	915	3	918
	1,146	5	1,151

ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

Pensions awarded.....	50	1	51
Awards not approved.....	115		115
	165	1	166

SUMMARY TO MARCH 31, 1939

Pensions awarded.....	281	3	284
Awards not approved.....	1,030	3	1,033
	1,311	6	1,317

MERITORIOUS PENSIONS IN PAYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1939

	Number
Ex-service men.....	27
Widows.....	133
Children.....	17
Mothers.....	10
Fathers.....	2
Other relatives.....	22
Total.....	211

TABLE 28.—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,039	
Final payments.....	32	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	49	
Discontinued disappearance of disability.....	9	
Discontinued classified insane.....	223	1,352
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		18,385

TABLE 29.—PENSION ACTIVITIES

Reasons for Increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	1,018	142,099			560	318,260		
Reinstatements.....	525	72,275			178	49,696		
(Additional allowances included in above)—								
Wives.....	218							
Children.....	265				259			
Other allowances.....	2							
Total Pensions.....			1,543	214,374			738	367,956
By change in social condition—								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 618							
	Children 876	42,303						
Addition of wife and children, Sec. 30-5 1936 Amendments P.A.	Wives... 20	1,539						
	Children 9							
Addition of wife and children, Sec. 25-4 P.A.	Wives... 8	279						
	Children 5							
Reinstatement of wife and children, Sec. 25-4 P.A.	Wives... 194	11,208						
	Children 113							
Reinstatement of wife and children, Sec. 25-4 P.A.	Wives... 22	1,266						
	Children 22							
By additional allowances—								
Addition of child or children.....	134	3,246			4	180		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	65	2,442			2	288		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-1A P.A.	272	16,374			90	15,312		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry, Sec. 22-1B P.A.	2,365	146,436			406	66,261		
By other allowances—								
Addition of mother.....	41	2,601			5	780		
Addition of father.....	10	765						
Addition of parents (jointly).....	3	198						
Addition of helplessness allowance, Sec. 22-9 P.A.	33	13,540						
Addition of widower's allowance, Sec. 77B (1936 Amendments P.A.).....	112	11,751						
Addition of allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	66	7,209						
Addition of daughter in lieu of widow, Sec. 22-10 P.A.	33	1,367						
					1	276		
Miscellaneous activities—								
Increased on medical re-examination.....	3,341	642,129						
Restoration to full amount Sec. 28-1 P.A.	1	50						
Helplessness allowance increased.....	7	1,050						
Widow re-instated (Sec. 39-2 P.A.).....					2	1,116		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33 P.A.					331	27,999		
Addition of widow, Sec. 32-2 (1936 Amendments P.A.).....					1	540		
Orphan children increased to orphan rates.....					1	180		
				905,753				112,932
Miscellaneous.....		3,665		3,665		590		590
Total Increase.....				\$1,123,792				\$481,478

COMPARATIVE

	Disability	
	Number	Liability
		\$
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-38....	79,876	\$30,270,960
Pensions in force fiscal year ending 31-3-39....	80,104	30,064,890
Net increase or decrease.....	*228	†176,070

*Indicates increase.

†Indicates decrease.

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FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1939

Reasons for Decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations—</i> (Deaths.....	1,235	624,499			595	248,112		
{Other reasons.....	80	15,339			352	113,890		
<i>(Additional allowances included in above)—</i>								
Wives.....	735							
Children.....	707				11			
Other allowances.....	99							
Total Pensions.....			1,315	639,838			947	362,002
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Wife deceased.....	350	31,186						
Wife divorced.....	51	4,572						
{Children.....	9							
Wife, also wife and children, dis- continued other reasons.....	192	14,650						
{Children.....	76							
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Child age expiry.....	11,450	533,352			1,011	161,100		
Child marriage.....	27	1,491			6	888		
Child deceased.....	83	2,925			6	960		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	155	8,061			12	1,872		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Death of mother.....	90	6,336			69	2,160		
Death of father.....	18	1,053			107	480		
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	117	6,925						
Cancellation of widower's allowance (Sec. 22-9 P.A.).....	97	9,988						
Cancellation of widow's allowance (Sec. 77-B 1936 Amendments P.A.).....	30	2,721						
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	1	480						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	156	36,155						
Reduced, entire to, or % of aggravation.....	1	69						
Widow cancelled for immorality, pension continued to others (Sec. 39-1 P.A.).....					5	3,096		
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					17	12,060		
Death of widow, pension continued to others.....					8	4,208		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					3	588		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					263	23,964		
				659,964				211,436
Miscellaneous.....		60		60		360		360
Total decrease.....				\$1,299,862				\$573,798

STATEMENT

Dependent		Total			
Number	Liability	Number	Liability		
	\$		\$		
18,105	10,411,095	97,981	40,682,055	1,123,792	481,478
17,896	10,318,775	98,000	40,413,665		
†209	†92,320	*19	†268,390	\$176,070	\$ 92,320

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	3,341
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	157
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	13,318
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	8,740
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	258
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	1,015
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death.....	243
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	240
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	41
Fathers.....	10
Parents (jointly).....	3
Allowance for housekeeper (Sec. 22-9) P.A.....	112
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b) P.A.....	66
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	33
Helplessness allowance.....	33
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	626
Number of helplessness allowances increased.....	7
Number of helplessness allowances discontinued.....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	9
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance) Section 22-9 P.A.....	97
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 77b) P.A.....	30
Mothers.....	82
Fathers.....	19
Parents (jointly).....	7
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	272
For educational purposes.....	2,365
Number of disability pensions increased to full pension after acceptance of treatment.....	1
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	65
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	216
Children.....	200
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive—	
For less than 12 months, Section 27 (1) (a) (1936 amendments) P.A.....	853
For more than 12 months, Section 27 (1) (b), (c) and (d) (1936 amendments) P.A.....	477
For additional 6 months (retroactive limitation), Section 27 (2) (1936 amendments), P.A.....	14
Number of disability pensions reviewed, and continued under Section 5-2 P.A.....	17
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for wife under Section 30-5 (1936 amendments) P.A.....	20
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Section 30-5 (1936 amendments) P.A.....	9
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	5
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	1
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	3
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	90
For educational purposes.....	406
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	12
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Section 32-A) P.A.....	91
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on remarriage (Section 40-2) P.A.—	
Widows.....	2
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	4
Number of dependent pensions—basis of award changed.....	1
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Section 33 P.A.—	
(a) Reinstated.....	18
(b) Increased.....	331
(c) Decreased.....	263
(d) No change.....	1,652
(e) Discontinued.....	52
Number of dependent pensions awarded to children, Section 22-7 P.A.....	44
Number of widows' pensions cancelled under Section 39-1 P.A., pension continuing to others.....	5
Number of dependent pensions reviewed, and continued under Section 5-2 P.A.....	4
Number of awards of dependent pensions made retroactive—	
(a) For less than 12 months following date of death, Section 37 (1) (a) (i) P.A.....	254
(b) For less than 12 months subsequent to date of death, Section 37 (1) (a) (ii) P.A.....	4
(c) Previously refused and on reconsideration granted for date not exceeding 12 months prior to date of first decision, Section 37 (1) (a) (iii) P.A.....	26
(d) Granted retroactive limitation (18 months), Section 37 (2) P.A.....	17
Number of dependent pensions awarded to daughter in lieu of widow, Section 22-10 P.A.....	1

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1939

Age in 1939	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners						Grand Total		
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children		Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia					
6									4	4	4
7									12	12	12
8									4	4	4
9									6	6	6
10									3	3	3
11									10	10	10
12									16	16	16
13									23	23	23
14									44	44	44
15									67	67	67
16									98	98	98
17									71	71	71
18									43	43	43
19								1	20	21	21
20								15	15	15	15
21		1						3	3	4	4
22		1						4	4	5	5
23		2						9	9	11	11
24		1						7	7	8	8
25			1					6	7	7	7
26				2				10	14	15	15
27		1		1			2	5	6	8	8
28		3		3				6	9	12	12
29		2		3				8	11	13	13
30		1		3				11	14	15	15
31				6	1			1	4	12	12
32		4	11					3	14	18	18
33		4	8					2	3	13	17
34	2	2	17	1			4	3	25	29	29
35		4	26					2	28	32	32
36	5	1	33				1	1	35	41	41
37	25	2	57	1					58	85	85
38	97	3	57	1			2		60	160	160
39	421	5	117						117	543	543
40	1,420	5	116	1			1		118	1,543	1,543
41	2,882		163	2				3	168	3,050	3,050
42	4,227	4	214				3		217	4,448	4,448
43	4,633		193	1			5		199	4,832	4,832
44	4,449	4	276	2			3		281	4,734	4,734
45	4,542	1	339						339	4,882	4,882
46	4,346	2	329	1			2		332	4,680	4,680
47	4,403	1	355	2			3		360	4,764	4,764
48	3,688	1	298						298	3,987	3,987
49	3,761	4	371				1		372	4,137	4,137
50	3,504	2	407		1		3		411	3,917	3,917
51	3,550	3	437		1		3		441	3,994	3,994
52	3,043	4	434	1	2		2		439	3,486	3,486
53	3,004	2	407		1		2		410	3,416	3,416
54	2,699	5	436	1			4		443	3,147	3,147
55	2,657		456		2		5		463	3,120	3,120
56	2,271	5	387		4		6		397	2,673	2,673
57	2,386	4	478		12		4		494	2,884	2,884
58	1,919	3	373		15		2		391	2,313	2,313
59	2,025	1	419		29	1	1		453	2,479	2,479
60	1,754	2	343		42		5		390	2,146	2,146
61	1,574		297		51		1		349	1,923	1,923
62	1,422	1	283		63		2		348	1,771	1,771
63	1,447	1	269		100				369	1,817	1,817
64	1,195	2	243	1	120		5		369	1,566	1,566
65	1,066	1	240		166		2		408	1,475	1,475
66	972	1	179		185				364	1,337	1,337
67	979	1	172		236	1			409	1,389	1,389
68	733		110	1	233		3		347	1,080	1,080
69	666	1	139		339		1		479	1,146	1,146
70	479		87		334				400	900	900
71	402		80		374		1		455	857	857
72	337		57		391		2		450	787	787
73	253		41		374		1		416	669	669
74	201		42		433		1		478	677	677
75	147		29		436		1		466	613	613
76	127	1	34		421	1	1		457	585	585
77	82		26		426				462	534	534
78	61		15		264		1		280	341	341
79	53		16		454		1		471	524	524
80	29		8		293				301	330	330
81	22		4		270				278	300	300
82	15		4		234				238	253	253
83	10		5		210				215	225	225
84	5		1		184				185	190	190
85	5				159		1		160	165	165
86			1		119				120	122	122
87	2		2		87				89	91	91
88		1	1		51				52	52	52

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1939—*Concluded*

Age in 1939	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters and Others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
89.....	2				59				59	61
90.....					37				37	37
91.....					28				28	28
92.....					13				13	13
93.....					13				13	13
94.....	1				7				7	8
95.....	1				2				2	3
96.....					5				5	5
97.....			1		2				3	3
98.....					2				2	2
99.....					2				2	2
100.....					1				1	1
101.....					1				1	1
Total..	80,003	101	9,963	20	7,290	4	95	524	17,896	98,000

The average age of disability pensioners in 1939 is 51.44 years.

PENSION APPEAL COURT

The Honourable C. G. Power, M.C., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—As requested by the Deputy Minister of your Department, I have the honour to furnish you with the following summary of the disposition of applications and appeals, by the Pension Appeal Court, during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1939:—

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPEALS

By applicants from Pension Tribunal decisions:—			
Allowed	3		
Disallowed	35	38	
By applicants from decisions of the Canadian Pension Commission:			
Allowed	1		
Disallowed	20	21	
By applicants from decisions of Quorums of the Commission—			
Allowed	10		
Disallowed	915		
Remitted	7	932	
By the Crown from decisions of Quorums of the Commission:—			
Allowed	11		
Disallowed	19		
Disallowed (Section 67-3)	21		
Remitted	6	57	
			1,048

DECISIONS RENDERED ON APPLICATIONS

That leave be granted to the Canadian Pension Commission to entertain a fresh application:—			
Allowed	38		
Disallowed	122	160	
For leave to renew before the Court applications for Compassionate Pension or Allowance under Section 21 of the Act:—			
Allowed	1		
Disallowed	24	25	
			185

All appeals reported by Veterans' Bureau and Pension Counsel to be ready for hearing have been heard.

The following is a statement showing the number of appeals remaining unheard as at March 31, 1939:—

By applicant from Pension Tribunal.....	7	
By applicant from Canadian Pension Commission.....	6	
By applicant from Quorums of the Commission.....	185	
By the Crown from Quorums of the Commission.....	13	
		211

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully

J. D. HYNDMAN,
President.

OTTAWA, April 19, 1939.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result					Amount of grat- uities		
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Commis- sion Counsel	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities Sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible		Not yet assessed	Annual liability
Eastern.....	253	23	8	.....	273	9	272	6	.....	.....	1	2	\$ 2,685
Ontario.....	384	40	18	.....	406	18	406	10	.....	3	.....	5	3,228
Prairie.....	180	25	15	.....	190	16	189	10	.....	.....	1	5	5,826
Western.....	121	16	16	.....	122	12	125	8	.....	3	.....	1	5,908
Total.....	938	109	57	.....	991	55	992	34	.....	.....	6	2	13 17,647
To March 31, 1938.....	13,018	955	272	2,947	10,850	1,310	12,663	1,076	39	9	157	2	378,533	
Total to 31-3-39.....	13,956	1,064	329	2,947	11,841	1,365	13,655	1,110	39	9	163	29	396,180	
	15,020		15,117						1,158					
Classification of Pensions in Payment														
Application for Liberty to Renew Claim under Section 70 (2) of the Pension Act														
Disability.....						1,010	Granted.....						575	
Widows.....						92	Not granted.....						978	
Mothers.....						7								
Children.....						1								
Total.....						1,110	Total.....						1,552	

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AND CROWN FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals							
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed, Sec. 67-3	Disallowed, no jurisdiction	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing	Allowed in addition to referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more		C.C.	Crown							
Eastern.....	8	.....	Widows.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ontario.....	13	5	Mothers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	9	6	Fathers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	13	3	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.....	.....	21	8	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	1
Totals.....	43	14	.....	.....	57	11	.....	21	.....	19+1	6	1
Total to 31-3-38.....	2,994	225	.....	2,947	272	1,646	30	27	2	1,084+90	430	90
Total to 31-3-39.....	3,037	239	.....	2,947	329	1,657	30	48	2	1,103+91	436	91
	3,276			3,276					1,244			

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Areas		Nature of Claims		Number of appeals		Disposition of Appeals			
	Number of applicants		—	Rep.	C.P.A.	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more								
Eastern.....	246	28	Widows.....		161			159		2
Ontario.....	371	35	Mothers.....		1			1		
Prairie.....	171	19	Fathers.....		1			1		
Western.....	108	13	Parents.....							
			Children.....		1			1		
			Injury or disease.....		827	14		808		5
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....							
Total.....	886	95			991	14		970		7
To March 31, 1938.....	10,117	733		29	10,821	108	24	10,500	7	121
Total to March 31-3-39.....	11,013	828		29	11,812	122	24	11,560	7	128
	11,841			11,841					11,567	

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal	Number of Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						Amount of gratuity	
	1st time	2nd or more	C.C.	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratu- ities	Predated Sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability
Eastern.....	10	2	.....	12	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Ontario.....	14	1	.....	15	2	13	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	600
Prairie.....	6	3	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32	6	.....	38	3	35	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	660
To Mar. 31, 1938.....	6,180	370	2,947	3,687	1,140	5,410	934	38	9	139	20	.....	328,647
Total to 31-3-39.....	6,212	376	2,947	3,725	1,143	5,445	936	38	9	140	20	.....	329,307
	6,588		6,672				983							2,625

TABLE 6:--SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS MADE BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No juris- diction Sec. 51C	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	10	2	Widows.....		5	.		5	
Ontario.....	14	1	Mothers.....						
Prairie.....	6	3	Fathers.....						
Western.....	2		Parents.....						
			Children.....		1			1	
			Injury or disease.....		32	3		29	
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....						
Total.....	32	6			38	3		35	
To March 31, 1938.....	3,508	179		27	3,660	49	19	3,593	26
Total to March 31-3-39.....	3,540	185		27	3,698	52	19	3,628	26
		3,725			3,725				

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result						
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability	Amount of gratuity
Eastern.....	236	25	8	253	7	254	5					\$	\$
Ontario.....	367	39	18	388	16	390	9				2	2,625	.....
Prairie.....	172	21	15	178	16	177	10		2	1	5	2,628	.....
Western.....	113	15	11	113	12	116	8			3	1	5,826	.....
Totals.....	888	100	57	932	51	937	32					5,908	.....
To March 31, 1938.....	6,378	533	272	6,651	149	6,762	126	1	14	6	13	16,987	.....
Total to March 31-3-39.	7,266	633	329	7,583	200	7,609	158	1	19	7	2	45,008	50
	7,899		7,912				159				15	61,995	50

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	--		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals							Allowed in addition to disallowed
	Number of applicants		←	Number of appeals	Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed Sec. 67-3	Disallowed no jurisdiction	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing		
	1st time	2nd or more										
Eastern.....	8	.....	Widows.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ontario.....	13	5	Mothers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie.....	9	6	Fathers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western.....	13	3	Parents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Children.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.....	32	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	Injury or disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	43	14	.....	57	11	.....	21	.....	19+1	6	1
To March 31, 1938.....	241	31	.....	272	75	1	27	.....	80+2	87	2
Total to 31-3-39.....	284	45	.....	329	86	1	48	2	99+3	93	3
	329				87		152					

TABLE 9.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals					
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1A	Referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C. P. A.					
Eastern.....	228	25	Widows.....		155			153		2
Ontario.....	354	34	Mothers.....		1			1		
Prairie.....	163	15	Fathers.....		1					
Western.....	101	12	Parents.....							
			Children.....		775	10		760		5
			Injury or disease.....							
Total.....	846	86			932	10		915		7
To March 31, 1938.....	6,149	502		2	6,649	38	5	6,519	6	83
Total to March 31, 1939.....	6,995	588		2	7,581	48	5	7,434	6	90
	7,583				7,583					7,440

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Result					
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed	Annual liability
Eastern.....	7	1	8	1	7				1		\$
Ontario.....	3		3		3						
Prairie.....	2	1	3		3						
Western.....	6	1	7		7						
Totals.....	18	3	21	1	20				1		
To March 31, 1938.....	460	52	512	21	491	16		4	1		4,878
Total to March 31, 1939.....	478	55	533	22	511	16		4	2		4,878
	533										

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEAL BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Area	Number of applicants		Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals			
	1st time	2nd or more	—	Number of appeals		Allowed	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for rehearing
				Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	8	1	Widows.....		1		1		
Ontario.....	3		Mothers.....						
Prairie.....	2	1	Fathers.....						
Western.....	5	1	Parents.....						
			Children.....						
			Injury or disease.....		20	1	19		
Totals.....	18	3			21	1	20		
To March 31, 1938.....	460	52			512	21	478	1	12
Total to March 31, 1939.....	478	55			533	22	498	1	12
	533			533			499		

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The Honourable C. G. POWER, M.C., K.C.

Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act was enacted in May, 1930, on the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee which, amongst other matters, had addressed itself to the problem of the aged and what is known as the "burnt out" soldier, who was incapable of maintaining himself. It was decided to apply the principle of Old Age Pensions in such cases by granting a monthly cash allowance, not exceeding \$20.00 in the case of a single veteran and \$40.00 in the case of a married veteran.

The Act originally provided for the payment of Allowance to veterans with the requisite service at the age of sixty years, or at any age, if so disabled as to be "permanently unemployable".

As a result of the deliberations of a Parliamentary Committee in 1936, the Act was amended enabling the Board to give special consideration to veterans over fifty-five, who showed evidence of pre-ageing, and allowances were granted under this Amendment to 1,285 veterans who could not otherwise have qualified for the allowance at the time it was granted.

The Act was further amended in April 1938 with a view to making provision for 5,171 veterans who were classified by the Veterans' Assistance Commission as "partially fit" and "unfit". This amendment enabled the Board to make provision for veterans who served in a theatre of actual war and were "incapable of maintaining themselves and unlikely to become so" because of economic handicaps combined with disabilities. During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1939, allowances were awarded to 4,983 veterans who, in the opinion of the Board, came within this category, and who but for the amendment, could not have qualified.

The Act was also amended in April 1938 to enable the Board to make provision for those who left Canada and saw service during the South African War. Allowances were awarded during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, to 330 veterans in this category.

As a result of these amendments of April 1938, the number of applications approved during the past fiscal year totalled 7,717—almost 5,000 in excess of those approved during the previous fiscal year—and more than double the number approved in any year since the Board commenced operations. This volume of work necessitated increasing the personnel of the Board to the maximum number permitted under the Act, namely five members.

The following table represents the number of applications approved, and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation:—

Year	Cases approved in each year (including re-instatements)	Expenditure
		\$
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029 22
1931-32.....	2,034	1,039,551 25
1932-33.....	1,582	1,388,708 15
1933-34.....	1,582	1,646,313 63
1934-35.....	2,034	2,017,074 80
1935-36.....	2,265	2,531,488 77
1936-37.....	3,197	3,178,616 18
1937-38.....	2,794	3,898,768 91
1938-39.....	7,717	5,308,097 89
Total.....	25,465	21,326,648 80
Cancellations for all reasons from Sept. 1, 1930.....	5,455	
Number of recipients as at March 31, 1939.....	20,010	

The expenditure will increase year by year for the reason that veterans of the Great War will attain the age of sixty in increasing numbers, and those who, on account of advancing years and attendant disabilities, will qualify by virtue of their being no longer capable of maintenance. It has been estimated that the peak of expenditure will be reached in the year 1957.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS,
Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Board.

OTTAWA, June 29, 1939

TABLE 1.—AWARDS AND RE-INSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1939

	Over Sixty	Under Sixty	Total
Allowances approved and reinstated from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1938.....	9,548	8,200	17,748
Awards April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939*.....	1,482	6,018	7,500
Reinstatements April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939*.....	103	114	217
Total awards and reinstatements to March 31, 1939.....	11,133	14,332	25,465
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1939.....			5,455
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances at March 31, 1939.....			20,010

*Including 5,245 awards and 68 reinstatements made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 2.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939.....		14,512
Approved.....	7,717	
Declined.....	5,988	
Ineligible.....	705	
Withdrawn.....	102	
Total.....		14,512

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered incapable and unlikely to become capable of maintenance.....		5,182	5,182
Not in necessitous circumstances or income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	311	282	593
Veteran deceased before case dealt with.....	13	62	75
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government Institutions.....	1	5	6
Miscellaneous.....	19	113	132
Totals.....	344	5,644	5,988

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual Liability
Payments in force March 31, 1938.....	13,244	4,222,353
Awards during fiscal year.....	*7,500	2,386,358
Reinstatements.....	*217	63,110
Increase due to change in rate.....		20,503
	20,961	6,692,324
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	951	273,788
Payments in force, March 31, 1939.....	20,010	6,418,536

*NOTE.—Including 5,245 awards and 68 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$1,665,727 and \$21,285 respectively made as a result of the 1938 Amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 5.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF
RECIPIENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	1,127	362,227	11	5,310	1,138	367,537
New Brunswick.....	587	190,164	11	4,620	598	194,784
Quebec.....	2,005	655,341	27	11,724	2,032	667,065
Ontario.....	6,860	2,293,578	115	46,010	6,975	2,339,588
Manitoba.....	1,861	580,565	22	8,970	1,883	589,535
Saskatchewan.....	1,135	341,725	17	6,720	1,152	348,445
Alberta.....	1,570	460,390	15	5,940	1,585	466,330
British Columbia.....	4,865	1,534,546	52	22,980	4,917	1,557,526
Totals.....	20,010	6,418,536	270	112,274	20,280	6,530,810

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1939

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
94.....	1	67.....	763	44.....	298
89.....	1	66.....	819	43.....	299
88.....	1	65.....	892	42.....	299
87.....	6	64.....	1,068	41.....	171
86.....	2	63.....	1,104	40.....	82
85.....	4	62.....	1,123	39.....	26
84.....	4	61.....	1,021	38.....	10
83.....	5	60.....	932	37.....	3
82.....	6	59.....	928		
81.....	17	58.....	871		20,010
80.....	29	57.....	791		
79.....	50	56.....	697		
78.....	60	55.....	639		
77.....	68	54.....	539		
76.....	118	53.....	546	60 years and over.....	11,054
75.....	129	52.....	429		
74.....	198	51.....	415	Under 60 years.....	8,956
73.....	256	50.....	350		
72.....	283	49.....	323	Total.....	20,010
71.....	409	48.....	301		
70.....	462	47.....	311		
69.....	606	46.....	292		
68.....	617	45.....	336		

TABLE 7.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENT

Country	Number	Country	Number
Canada.....	7,878	Czecho-Slovakia.....	4
England.....	7,410	Germany.....	8
Scotland.....	2,099	Roumania.....	5
Ireland.....	792	Finland.....	12
United States.....	554	Montenegro.....	3
Wales.....	217	Malta.....	4
France.....	143	New Zealand.....	13
Russia.....	136	Greece.....	2
Newfoundland.....	95	Ukrania.....	3
India.....	64	Syria.....	4
Denmark.....	53	Bohemia.....	4
Norway.....	60	Gibraltar.....	3
Sweden.....	68	Austria.....	2
Belgium.....	67	Brazil.....	3
Channel Islands.....	39	Bulgaria.....	1
Italy.....	55	Egypt.....	1
Iceland.....	39	Lithuania.....	1
Poland.....	27	Argentina.....	4
Australia.....	21	Madagascar.....	1
Isle of Wight.....	17	Jugo-Slavia.....	4
Isle of Man.....	12	Turkey.....	2
South Africa.....	17	China.....	3
British West Indies.....	16	Arabia.....	1
Switzerland.....	10	Mexico.....	1
Holland.....	17	Unknown.....	1
Japan.....	10		
Serbia.....	4	Total.....	20,010

TABLE 8.—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	19,203
British forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	662
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	145
Total.....	20,010

NOTE.—Including 319 recipients who served in the South African War.

TABLE 9.—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	17,469	87.30
Siberia.....	58	0.29
Galipoli.....	6	0.03
Palestine.....	6	0.03
Mesopotamia.....	35	0.18
High Seas.....	265	1.32
Others.....	103	0.51
South Africa.....	319	1.60
Total.....	18,261	91.26
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country—		
England.....	1,433	7.16
Canada.....	316	1.58
Total.....	20,010	100.00

TABLE 10.—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENT

Status	Number	Per cent
Married.....	11,005	55.00
Single.....	5,258	26.28
Widower.....	1,762	8.80
Separated.....	1,746	8.73
Widower with dependents.....	179	0.89
Separated with dependents.....	60	0.30
Total.....	20,010	100.00

HONORARY COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION ACT

EMPLOYMENT

Honorary Committees in Halifax, Charlottetown, Montreal, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, have continued their efforts to secure employment for veterans, and, as a result, during the year under review 1,329 permanent placements were secured for veterans, while 8,824 jobs of a temporary and a casual nature were found.

It is considered that the results achieved by these Committees are very good indeed, when it is realised that the average age of the veteran is now around fifty years, and show that a large number of unemployed veterans not only are employable but that the Honorary Committees and the Secretaries have been able to find employers willing to place these veterans. Most important of all, it has been proved that a large number of those so placed have been able to give satisfactory service and have remained in such employment.

PROBATIONAL TRAINING

The provisions of Probational Training have been continued and the following table indicates that a considerable degree of success has been achieved by the Honorary Committees.

It is worthy of note that, as in the case of the placement of veterans as indicated above, contrary to the opinion expressed by many, veterans with some "brush-up" have been found capable of accepting employment at an average age of fifty, and in a large percentage of the cases, where training has been afforded, the veterans have held and are holding the positions.

DATA REGARDING PROBATIONAL TRAINING AS AT MARCH 31, 1939

District	Com- menced	Discon- tinued	Completed				On strength
			Em- ployed as trained	Employed otherwise	Tourist guides	Not retained by employer	
"A" Montreal.....	100	18	34	2	45	1	
"B" Halifax.....	120	10	80	1	11	15	3
Charlottetown.....	2		2				
"C" Ottawa.....	35	8	23	1		2	1
"D" Toronto.....	440	79	231	7		34	89
"DH" Hamilton.....	47	7	31			2	7
"E" London.....	14	4	10				
Windsor.....	7		5	1		1	
"G" Winnipeg.....	84	7	66	1		4	6
"H" Regina.....	9	1	8				
"I" Calgary.....	23		19	1		3	
Edmonton.....	4		4				
"J" Vancouver.....	72	15	49	1		6	1
"K" Saint John.....	1		1				
Total.....	958	149	563	15	56	68	107
			702				

REPAYMENT FUND

Under the terms of Order in Council P.C. 1153, dated May 23, 1938, authority was continued during the year under review permitting advances, by way of loans, under certain circumstances, in an amount not exceeding \$50.00 to veterans for the purchase of tools and equipment and, where essential, the purchase of transportation, provided a definite placement had been secured and an agreement entered into with the employer for the refund of such loan.

A comparatively small amount has been expended under this heading, but it has been the means of assisting some veterans to secure employment which otherwise would not have been obtained.

EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY HONORARY LOCAL COMMITTEES UNDER THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION ACT

Montreal.—The project known as Workshops Limited continued to provide employment during the year for an average number of fifty-three veterans. The Directors feel that despite the fact that it is not on a self-sustaining basis, it has been of value in that there has been a considerable number of veterans who have been passed to permanent outside employment.

The activities cover the following divisions: Wastepaper, Painting and Decorating, Carpentry, Shoemaking, Uniform and Clothing, Architectural Bronze and Iron Works.

The Montreal Committee is also operating what might be termed an employment division which, in addition to assisting veterans to secure employment, has developed other activities, chief among which is the work involved in the charitable distribution in kind of the proceeds of the Greater Montreal Poppy Fund grant.

Regina.—A project known as the "Veterans Workshops Limited" has specialized in salvaging operations, i.e. demolishing old buildings and selling the building material so salvaged: considerable work has also been carried on in the erection of garages, small cottages, etc. The operations of this project while not extensive have been most successful.

Moose Jaw.—The company incorporated as the "War Veterans Industry Committee" continued its efforts during the year to secure employment for veterans, resulting in a considerable number securing work on public undertakings such as the Saskatchewan River Water scheme. A number of veterans are also employed in a small workshop which is operated in this city.

Toronto.—The Honorary Committee in this city has been specializing in the task of assisting veterans to secure employment, and through the medium of Probational Training, efforts along these lines have been particularly gratifying. It will be noted from the details given in this report concerning probational training that, as at March 31, 440 veterans commenced probational training, of which number 231 have been employed along the lines of their training while 89 were still in training. A certain amount of advertising and publicity was undertaken.

A small rural plot project was put into operation and nineteen properties purchased, thirteen of which are in a community settlement near the village of Brooklin, the remainder being individual small plots situated near the community plots.

This project is still in an experimental stage and it is too early to express any opinion as to its ultimate success.

Mention should be made in this report of "Poppy Fund, Incorporated," which was commenced in Toronto some years ago, and which carries on the work mentioned below for the benefit of veterans.

The sale of poppies on Remembrance Day in Toronto and the distribution of the proceeds collected to returned men and their dependents.

The distribution of wood, furniture and clothing to the families of needy ex-service men in the city of Toronto.

The employment of ex-service men through:

- (a) Operation of a department where wood, furniture, clothing and footwear are collected and prepared for distribution.
- (b) Operation of an Industrial Department, where waste paper and other scrap material are collected, sorted, baled and sold, to provide wages for employees.
- (c) Operation of a sewing room, and sewing circles, where new garments are made and old ones repaired.

Windsor.—Seventeen veterans have been settled on small plots in the outskirts of the City of Windsor. As in the case of the similar experiments it is too early to express any opinion as to the ultimate success of this scheme.

Winnipeg.—Twelve veterans have been placed on small individual holdings in the vicinity of Winnipeg. As in the experimental small holding schemes operated by the Toronto and Windsor Honorary Committees it is too early to express any opinion regarding the ultimate success of these experiments.

Vancouver.—A number of small schemes were considered by the Vancouver Honorary Committee to give employment to veterans, including Automobile Parking and Protection Service, a Veteran's Guest Guide Service, a Veteran's Night Patrol Service, and the Committee also made arrangements to inaugurate a course for veterans in Industrial First Aid Work, arranged through the courtesy of the Saint John's Ambulance Association. The Auto Parking schemes have not as yet commenced operations owing to delay in completing the necessary arrangements with city council. The Guest Guide Service commenced with the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Vancouver Publicity and Tourist Bureau.

The Vancouver Honorary Committee are hopeful that the projects enumerated above can be proceeded with during the fiscal year 1939-40 and will provide employment to a number of veterans in Vancouver.

General.—No special projects have been undertaken by the Honorary Committees in Halifax, Hamilton, London, Calgary and Edmonton. These Committees however are still functioning and devoting their energies toward securing employment for veterans, which statement also applies to those centres where projects are being carried on.

Secretarial assistance has been provided Honorary Committees, their salaries being paid from the special appropriation set aside for the continuation of projects and schemes recommended by the Veterans' Assistance Commission.

During the year under review an appropriation of \$150,000 was provided for the continuation of work commenced by the Veterans' Assistance Commission and the payment of salaries to the Committee's secretarial staff, of which sum \$133,098.12 was expended.

A further sum of \$120,000 was appropriated for the continuation of Probationary Training, \$39,477.44 of which was expended.

CANADIAN CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES, INC.

Divisions of the Corps are now operating in the undernoted cities in the Dominion:—

Calgary, Lethridge (affiliated with Calgary), Halifax, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg.

The total strength of these Divisions as at the 31st March was 268.

In addition to the above-mentioned Divisions, it is to be noted that there is a Corps of Commissionaires which has been operating for a number of years very successfully in Vancouver under a separate charter, and an affiliated organization in Toronto which, similarly, has been in operation for some years.

The following extract is quoted from the report presented to the meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires by the President, Lt.-Col. Henri DesRosiers, D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., on January 23, 1939, in Montreal:—

“While it does not appear possible that this exceedingly sound and progressive project for the placing of good type unemployed ex-servicemen into gainful employment can be self-supporting for some time, at least, the results as obtaining in Calgary and to a lesser extent in Winnipeg and Montreal, are indicative, however, of what may be accomplished in this regard.

“The sincerest thanks of all of us who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the ex-service man are extended to those associated with the Corps in honorary capacities, who have given so freely of their time and energy to bring about the results which have been obtained.

“I would urge all Directors to continue and increase their contacts with local Boards of Governors with the object of having the members of such Boards, essentially so representative of public life in their communities, becoming increasingly Commissionaire conscious, thereby making further openings for our men.”

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, the Food and Drugs Division has been actively engaged in the work of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act and of related legislation administered by the Department. The total number of samples examined is 23,849, an increase over last year, in spite of many changes in the inspectorial staff in the Province of Quebec and the removal of the branch laboratories from Place Youville Square to 379 Common Street, Montreal, where new quarters have been established. One assistant chemist has been added to the staff at Montreal, and it is hoped that similar additions will be made at Toronto and Vancouver in the near future.

The activities of the Ottawa laboratories have greatly increased during the last year and special attention, as provided under Section 13 of the regulations for broadcasting stations made under the Canada Broadcasting Act, 1936, has been given to the examination of the advertising continuities relating to foods and drugs broadcast over the radio. The advertising material has been revised and false, exaggerated or misleading statements have been deleted from the texts. Numerous newspaper advertisements and other advertising literature have been brought to the attention of the administration during the year. These were examined and reviewed from the standpoint of the Food and Drugs Act, and suggestions have been made whenever possible to bring these texts into conformity with the requirements of the statute.

The Food and Drugs Act has been amended by Parliament this year so as to broaden its scope by the expansion of certain existing sections and the addition of certain new definitions and sections. When the amendment is proclaimed and provision made for its enforcement, cosmetics will come within the scope of the Food and Drugs Act, and regulations for their control will be prepared.

As an instance of other activities of the Division, a draft, Pharmaceutical Ordinance for the North West Territories, was prepared by a member of the staff at the request of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The samples examined in the Food and Drug Division are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From (a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Imports.....	1,492	2,798	361	1,938	1,376	5,223	13,888
(2) Domestic.....	1,028	490	1,998	662	996	454	5,628
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	74	333	120	1,778	306	714	3,325
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	144	9	47	107	104	230	641
(d) Other Departments of Government.....	1	407	181	2	.....	196	737
(e) Miscellaneous Sources.....	2	9	276	.....	33	10	330
Totals.....	2,741	4,046	2,933	4,487	2,815	6,827	23,849

FOODS

Some of the more important articles of food that have received attention are mentioned in the following tabular summary of samples examined. It is obvious that samples of any commodity do not represent the entire market, as they are mainly taken from stocks under suspicion. In practically every line there are well known brands of superior quality. Multiple analyses of such products are not warranted. The money voted by Parliament, the time and energy so expended are better devoted to the investigation of food merchandise of doubtful purity and faulty labelling.

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or mis-branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes—macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	2	7	4	5	6	14	38	7
Baking materials (baking powder, etc.)	6	8	35	18	16	19	102	25
Beverages, beverage materials, etc.	142	176	92	279	175	60	924	464
Bread, biscuits and muffins	102	7	91	40	24	81	345	169
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.	1	7	35	13	25	33	114	49
Butter	12	90	18	105	13	12	250	177
Cheese and cheese products	26	194	72	132	93	57	574	105
Canned foods	5	2	90	2	8	49	156	16
Cocoa, cocoa beans, cocoa products	12	4	20	81	20	52	189	12
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes	3	4	6	61	65	138	277	15
Confectionery	42	59	72	366	32	343	914	277
Figs	26	6		17	30	68	147	9
Fish, shellfish, etc.	250	2	45	69	4	356	726	41
Flavours, flavouring extracts and essences	40	29	58	6	83	40	256	129
Flour	1	3	16	3	5	28	56	19
Food colours, dyes and preservatives	2	24	12	79	7	11	135	33
Fruit juices, syrups, concentrates, etc.	38	102	39	90	40	152	461	54
Fruits, dried (other than figs)	386	97	82	40	312	1,142	2,059	53
Fruits, fresh	35		8	5		641	689	11
Honey and honey products	18	4	25	2	6	5	60	28
Ice cream and sherbet		7	4	14	58	16	99	17
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)		8	56	314	10	4	392	40
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, etc.	22	12	40	8	58	86	226	82
Liquors, wines, ales	140				67	35	242	240
Meat and meat products (including sausage)	109	72	407	115	225	457	1,385	456
Miscellaneous food products or specialties	12	32	58	127	44	111	384	150
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.	4	4	13	7	13	7	48	13
Nuts	182	246	6	112	96	162	804	40
Oils, edible	39	135	13	24	11	33	255	60
Oysters	1			5	6	32	44	4
Rice	9		5	3		50	67	2
Sandwich spreads	8	29	29	2	17	41	126	31
Sauces, relishes, etc.	5	18	70	51	7	165	316	58
Sausage cereals, meal, fillers and binders	13			2	1	24	40	4
Special foods (infants', invalids', etc.)	36	4	14	2			56	25
Spices and seasonings	54	11	88	62	111	179	505	94
Sugar	3	20	3		1	5	32	6
Syrups and molasses	43	2	9	14	2	15	85	17
Tea	2	5	4	1	128	100	240	19
Vegetables and vegetable products	42	14	81	1,162	9	71	1,379	32
Vinegar	4	13	42	30		18	116	31

Alimentary Pastes.—Artificial colouring in macaroni and related products is chiefly noted in imported products where the supplies of wheat semolina with the natural colouring of the grain are not readily available to the industry.

Baking Powder.—The quality of the baking powder sold to the Canadian consumer usually meets the requirements of the regulations, as very few of the samples examined were found to be low in carbon dioxide. However there seems to be a tendency for packages of this commodity to be slack filled.

Beverages.—Misbranding is still the chief source of trouble in the soft drink industry, and this may be attributed to the large number of small concerns who are not familiar with the provisions of the Act regarding the manufacturing and labelling of these articles. Beverages sold under proprietary names are limited only by the general legal restrictions against the presence of harmful or deleterious substances, such as saccharin, non-permitted colours and non-permitted preservatives. The name, if distinctive, is not usually such as to demand a list of ingredients unless a claim for nutritive value is made. The majority of soft drinks are sold as refreshment only. Saccharin as a substitute for sugar is still being used by some small concerns, and it has been found necessary to enter prosecutions to stop this practice in several instances. There has been a tendency on the part of some firms to add synthetic vitamins or vitamin concentrates to soft drinks, and to emphasize such additions on the labels and in the advertisements. It has never been the policy of the Department to approve such practices on the grounds that no drugs are to be added to food, and that such additions are deemed to constitute adulteration. Unless the industry abides by the advice given by the administration, it may be necessary to standardize these beverages and insist upon a label declaration of the ingredients so as to protect the consumer.

Bread, Biscuits and Muffins.—Certain claims are being made from time to time for these articles on wrappers, cartons and other advertising material which are not warranted, and in many instances are regarded as constituting misbranding. Bread, while it is a staple food, is not a complete food, but there is no obvious necessity to attempt by various additions to make it complete. Still less is there a need for over-enthusiastic emphasis of the alleged virtues of such additions. A varied diet, complete in all nutritional factors, is still the best and although vitamins and minerals attract by their novelty and by the sometimes spectacular results obtained in conditions of deficiency, it is important to emphasize the undoubted fact that for nutritive purposes, fats, carbohydrates, protein and water are as essential as ever they were.

Breakfast Foods.—These foods are constantly kept before the public as they are being advertised over the radio, in the press and on bill-boards. Objection has been taken to representing these as "health foods", as this term and equivalent claims or statements to the effect that a food gives or assures health, are vague, misinformative and misleading. The term "healthful" is frequently met in food advertising. As used, it commonly means that the food described corrects possible nutritive deficiency or some abnormal condition in such a manner as actually to improve health; hence "wholesome" should be substituted for "healthful" in food advertising.

Butter.—Samples of butter for analysis are received from the Department of Agriculture and are secured from definitely suspected sources only; hence they are not indicative of the general situation. As might be expected, the large majority is found to be adulterated with an excess of water.

Cheese.—Most of the samples examined were processed cheese, both domestic and imported. Approximately ten per cent were found to be adulterated as containing excess water or were below standard in butter fat. The number of

imported cheese misbranded on account of false bottoms to the containers has decreased. The importers were advised to notify the packers in the country of origin to have this practice discontinued, otherwise these goods would be refused entry into Canada under Section 10 of the Act.

Confectionery.—Non-permitted colours and incorrect labelling constituted the major portion of the 271 infringements of the Act, and resulted in warnings being given, the articles being previously detained for correction. In certain cases whenever the importer had been previously warned, the goods were returned to the country of origin.

Figs.—The quality of this commodity as offered to the Canadian consumer is steadily improving, and is in sharp contrast to general conditions of some years ago.

Flour.—A new standard for flour has been established, and flour containing improvers must bear the label declaration, "This flour contains improvers".

Flavours and Flavouring Extracts.—Two hundred and thirty-six samples have been examined, and approximately fifty per cent were found to be misbranded through failure to meet the labelling requirements of the regulations. The manufacturers were advised to correct their labels.

Meat and Meat Products.—The use of sulphite and excess cereal in meat products is still prevalent, and numerous cases of adulteration have been reported. The majority of the offenders paid voluntary fines as provided under Section 26 of the Act for a first offence; others were prosecuted and costs and fines were imposed by the courts.

DRUGS

So far as drugs are concerned, the present report may be regarded as marking the close of one epoch in food and drugs administration in Canada and an approach to the dawn of a new era. For, during the Fourth Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Canada, 1939, an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act" received Royal Assent. It provides for an extension of the scope of existing legislation and for the facilitation of certain features of administration. Legislation has thus been set up for the control of cosmetics and for some classes of disinfectants, whilst a new section provides for taking direct proceedings against persons or concerns advertising food and drug products in a manner either misleading or likely to create erroneous impressions on the public mind. In this connection, it may be mentioned that new enactments have recently been passed both in Great Britain and in the United States of America which, with our own, have tended to bring food and drug legislation into line with the necessities of the day. Notwithstanding regrettable delays, it is hoped that ultimately the amendment to the statute will be made fully operative.

Naturally, then, the work of the past year has been more or less a continuation of what has gone before and falls into three main classes:—

1. Analysis of products for which there is a standard.
2. Checking of importations.
3. Review of labelling and advertising, including radio broadcasts.

When one compares the results of analysis of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations contained in the early bulletins on food and drugs published by the old Department of Inland Revenue in the closing years of last century and the opening ones of the present with those upon which comment will be made in later paragraphs of this report, one cannot help being struck with the immense improvement that has taken place through the intervening years. This has

been more marked during the last 15 to 20 years. Unquestionably it is a testimony and a memorial to the wisdom and foresight of Victorian legislators to have conceived and placed basic legislation upon the Statute Book of Canada. And, moreover, it establishes proof of the beneficence of such legislation: for, in the first place, it has gone far in circumscribing the activities of unscrupulous traders by compelling them to mend their former ways; secondly, it has been a factor in developing the growth of pride in the excellence of their products on the part of the better class of manufacturers, arousing a laudable spirit of emulation in this direction, coupled with a real determination to see that nothing shall go forth from their premises of which they need ever feel ashamed; and thirdly, and perhaps the most important of all, for the protection of the people is the bounden duty of the Government of Canada, the public at large can now purchase necessities for the healing of the sick and ailing, confident that they are obtaining the best that can be produced.

In like manner, too, those outside the Dominion who would sell their products within its territories, are amenable to the provisions of this Act. A special section was included in the Statute of 1920, enabling import shipments of food and drugs to be examined or detained for further examination by Dominion Analysts at their respective customs ports of entry. How large a part this constitutes the work carried out on drugs and medicines may be gathered from the fact that, during the past year, 37,584 shipments of these were so dealt with, and of the 6,094 detained for examination by Dominion Analysts, 3,794 were found to be adulterated or misbranded or both. From the point of view of public health, many of the misbrandings were not of a serious character, being such as omissions to state the weight, volume or number of net contents on the outside of the package or to list medicinal ingredients on carton or label. Quite a number, however, consisted of treatments recommended for diseases, disorders and abnormal physical states listed in Schedule A to the Act. Under the provisions of Section 6A, it is illegal to import, offer for sale or to sell any remedy represented by label or by advertisement to the general public as a treatment for any such condition. The explanation for the large number of misbrandings arises from the fact that these products were labelled to meet the requirements of the country or origin. And it should be remembered that for a long time, food and drug legislation in the Dominion of Canada was well in advance of that in any other country of the world. Considering the large volume of worthless and misrepresented articles produced in other lands, this work constitutes a measure of protection to our people that can hardly be overestimated.

It has been found necessary in recent years to conduct a campaign for the moderating of unwarrantable claims of merit for medicinal preparations in advertising by circular, brochure, label, carton, hoarding, poster, magazine, newspaper and upon the air. Prior to 1927, a drug peddler could print almost anything he liked about his preparations so long as it was decent and free from libel, so much so that people were being grievously and wickedly deceived into purchasing medicines having not only no earthly value in the treatment of diseases they purported to cure, but which were in fact dangerous if consumed indiscriminately. In that year, drugs were brought under the misbranding clauses of the Act, which clauses have been applied gradually and with increasing strictness in line with a growing appreciation on the part of the general public for protection of this kind. The work possesses all the features of an educational campaign among manufacturers and advertising men. People are seeing the justification for it, and its fruits are evidenced by the increasing number of producers and publicity men submitting labels and advertising copy to the Department for review before going ahead with printing and publication. Any comment upon this field of activity would scarcely be complete without some expression of sincere acknowledgment of the loyal and sympathetic co-operation received from so many manufacturers and advertising agencies.

The above will serve to present a bird's eye view of what is going on in this section of the Department's work, whilst the following paragraphs dealing with specific topics will supply further information as to the quality of available stocks, the way things are gone about and the results achieved. In submitting these notes, it is thought expedient to mention that instead of reconnoitring the market generally as in the old days when the bulletins were published, an increasing volume of work to be carried out with a limited staff tends to restrict examinations on the domestic market pretty well to substances under suspicion, and so the figures quoted do not represent a true cross section of market supplies, but actually only the doubtful grades.

Assistance to Departmental Purchasing Division

The laboratories are frequently called upon by the Purchasing Division to examine samples submitted on tender and shipments of drugs and medicinal preparations. This co-operation is extended gladly because it not only affords assistance to purchasing agents in buying to the best advantage and without prejudice, but sometimes it gives food and drug administration officers valuable clues to defective material on the market. Such staple hospital items as cod liver oil, liquid petrolatum, green soap and lysol are periodically tested whilst other items come under notice less frequently and usually on account of some suspicion regarding them. Thus milk of magnesia tablets were submitted because a foreign odour was present. In this case, the manufacturers were requested to replace the goods. A similar course was followed with a shipment of acetyl salicylic acid tablets which were mottled and off colour. On another occasion, calcium carbonate, offered at a surprisingly low price, was found to consist largely of calcium sulphate. The value of this service is obvious.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia

Considering the liability of sal volatile to lose strength, the results obtained during the past year, although below minimum standard with respect to ammonia, have on the whole not been unsatisfactory. Nineteen samples are on record giving ammonia 1.96 per cent and combined carbon dioxide 1.36 per cent on the average. The official ranges are 2.1 to 2.4 and 1.265 to 1.485 per cent respectively. Only one sample was shockingly bad; it contained only 0.93 per cent of ammonia and 0.55 per cent of carbon dioxide.

Two points require emphasis regarding this preparation. First, containers must be well closed and stored in a cool place. Cork stoppers are not the best closures as the ammonia tends to bring about corrosion; screw tops are satisfactory if tightly closed, but rubber is by far the best material for stoppers for this preparation. Secondly, it needs to be pointed out that the United States standard differs from the Canadian standard and therefore a preparation made according to the former formula should be marked "U.S.P."

Camphor Preparations

1. *Spirit of Camphor*.—Results obtained in the analysis of spirit of camphor during the period under review show a definite improvement over the previous two years. The average figure of 9.95 per cent of camphor is quite close to the standard of 10 per cent. In 1937 and 1938, it was 9.6 per cent. In all, 26 samples were examined, 16 of these in the Winnipeg laboratory, where the mean figure of 9.98 per cent of camphor was not materially different from that from the whole country. In the case of two samples, each containing 8.0 per cent of camphor, the manufacturers were warned. As this preparation is usually sold in small medicine bottles bearing little more than the name of the substance and other statutory requirements, no troubles were experienced in the matter of misbranding.

2. *Camphorated Oil*.—This staple household remedy calls for some comment year after year. It is gratifying to be able to record that the average content of camphor in the 63 samples examined during the year was 19.8 per cent. This is very close to the official standard of 20.0 per cent and well within the permitted range of 19 to 21 per cent. There is, however, one blot on an otherwise good picture. One sample contained only 2.0 per cent of camphor. Whether this was accidental or otherwise has not been disclosed.

Considerable comment has been made in the past regarding the solvent used as a vehicle. The British Pharmacopœia specifies olive oil, but permits arachis or sesame oils to be used in North America. The United States Pharmacopœia prescribes cottonseed oil, but any liniment of camphor sold in Canada must either comply with British Pharmacopœial requirements or be distinctly labelled "U.S.P." if made with cottonseed oil. It is pleasing to be able to say that this requirement is far more universally observed than was the case a few years ago. One difficulty experienced by druggists is that the liniment is purchased in bulk and probably correctly labelled, but when filled into small phials, is merely labelled "Camphorated Oil" and the other identifying requirement is overlooked. Another irregularity, probably arising from a similar cause, crept in during last year in Winnipeg, when several samples of camphorated oil were discovered to have been made with soya bean oil. Here it turned out that the manufacturer had bought "Salad Oil" from a local abattoir, believing it to be cottonseed oil, although incidentally it may be remarked that "Salad Oil" is legally defined by regulation. However, the manufacturer was very ready to rectify the error he had made.

Cod Liver Oil

Brief reference was made in the last report to the possible correlation of methods available for determining vitamin potency in cod liver oil. The official method of vitamin assay in both British and United States Pharmacopœias is a biological one which suffers from the prolonged period necessary to carry it out. The reason for this is that the vitamin reserves in the test animals have first to be exhausted by vitamin starvation before the test can get under way. The new spectrophotometric technique has been included by the British authorities as a permissive alternative with the proviso that in the event of any doubt or discrepancy, the biological result shall be accepted. The antimony trichloride test, giving what has been termed a "blue value," has not been found reliable in every case and has now been withdrawn officially. The test, however, does have some merit inasmuch as it affords an indication whether there be much, little or no vitamin A in any particular oil. The three methods have been studied side by side during the past year and a certain, although not always uniform, degree of relationship has been found to exist between the antimony trichloride test and the spectrophotometric one. The biological results will doubtless be discussed elsewhere in this report by those responsible for pharmacological work.

On the whole it may be said quite truthfully that the available supplies of cod liver oil in this country are of a very satisfactory order of merit, only about 5 per cent being seriously deficient in vitamin A. Most samples contained from 1,200 to 2,500 International Units per gramme as compared with a minimum official requirement of 600 units. In other respects, practically every oil coming under notice met official requirements. For example, acid values ranged from 0.4 to 0.9 as compared with a maximum limit of 1.2; it may be explained that the acid value is an index of rancidity. Again, with one exception, iodine values fell between 157 and 168, which is well within the official limits of 155 to 173.

Some trouble, however, has been encountered in the matter of label claims. The keynote nowadays is, of course, the vitamin content. Frequently, for instance, the claim of resistance to colds and chills is made. Now a blanket

claim of this kind is unwarrantable because any increased resistance will follow the consumption of cod liver oil only if the patient's reserve in vitamin A is depleted. And most people's are not. So long as one has an adequate supply of vitamin A which can easily be obtained from a normal, sensible diet, the systematic consumption of cod liver oil, according to generally recognized medical opinion, is not going to increase that resistance. Again, claims made to the general public for cod liver oil as a treatment for tuberculosis, diseases of the spine and internal ulcers are direct infringements of an important section of the Food and Drugs Act. Manufacturers and other sellers of pharmaceutical products would be well advised to restrict their advertising to claims which can be substantiated.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

This preparation has a long history of over 60 years behind it. In 1874 Dr. J. E. Hancock presented a formula before an American pharmaceutical convention at Louisville, Ky., and since then it has increased in popularity as a tonic during convalescence. Long regarded as a specialty preparation not appearing in books of reference, manufacturers have individually developed their own formulae for it through the years and so many variations have appeared on the market. In spite of its extensive use, it has not yet won a place in the British Pharmacopœia, but it is included in both the British Pharmaceutical Codex and the National Formulary of the United States. Both these being standard works on materia medica and drugs recognized by His Majesty's Canadian Government for the purpose of the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, preparations sold under this name in Canada must conform to either of these standards and be marked accordingly.

The multiplicity of formulae just referred to has led the Montreal laboratory to overhaul this preparation as sold in that district, their survey covering some 27 different brands, 24 of which were found to have been misbranded. It is unfortunate the two standards differ, the American calling for 1/200 grain of strychnine per teaspoonful and the British 1/170 grain. But that is small compared with the variations found on the market, where there was a spread from 1/60 grain to 1/256 grain. One need not stress the potentialities for harm in such a discrepancy. Moreover, the labelling in some cases was open to grave criticism. It is quite an exaggeration to claim it as being valuable for "all affections of the nervous system" or "all run down conditions," whilst a recommendation for consumption, phthisis or influenza is a direct violation of Section 6A of the Act.

However, offending manufacturers have all been cautioned and the public may rest assured that the staff is alive to the situation and will certainly follow it up until all is in order.

Elixir of Three Bromides

Some ten years ago, a survey was made of Elixir of Three Bromides and in the Annual Report for 1929, reference was made to astonishing variations in colour, flavour and potency. Following representations from the Canadian Committee on Pharmaceutical Standards, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association agreed upon a uniform formula which was incorporated into the Canadian Formulary of 1933. This meant a great deal for the protection and convenience of the public.

As a sequel to a complaint early in 1938 that the preparation was still being sold in half a dozen different shades of colour, a collection of 35 samples was procured from the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London and examined in the Ottawa laboratory. The colours of the various samples did vary to some extent but certainly not so startlingly as ten years ago. The variation was more in the depth of red than in the shade of red and there were no yellows or purples this time.

The standard formula now provides for a total bromide content of 13.3 per cent. Two samples, possibly from the same source, from London, were 50.0 per cent overstrength, due perhaps to an arithmetical error in calculating the proportion, whilst two others were only one-fourth of the correct potency. A satisfactory explanation for the discrepancy came from one company who had a second and similar preparation which was being confused in retail drug stores with the standard product. This company has very readily taken the necessary steps to eliminate such confusion in future. The other house was cautioned and told to bring its product up to strength.

Iodine Appliances

Such things as iodine locketts and socks are still seeking entry from Great Britain. The idea behind these devices is that the slow discharge of iodine will protect the wearer from rheumatism, colds and influenza. This is quite misleading and so entry is refused to all such products under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act.

Kelp Products

This term is used to connote a number of brands of dried kelp exhibited in various forms. The raw material is derived from both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and consists of the fronds and adjacent stems of such species as *Macrocystis pyrifera* and *Laminaria saccharina*. It is harvested by special vessels, dried at low temperature and ground. Some is used in this condition as a condiment whilst it may also be compressed into tablets either alone or in conjunction with malt extract and cocoa.

Claims that have been made for these products have frequently gone far beyond fact. For example, it has been stated that normal dietary is insufficient for the maintenance of robust health and therefore that these tablets are a necessity to supply the deficiency of iodine, minerals and vitamins, whereas it is a fact that the average Canadian diet does contain a sufficiency of accessory factors. Again, it has been recommended for glandular troubles and for goitre without regard to whether hypo-iodism does or does not exist. One brand is represented as being able to produce graceful curves and contours on skinny folk, and so on.

Active steps have been taken during the past year with marked success to bring about a moderation of such exorbitant claims. Indeed, one company was prosecuted and paid a fine out of court and is now issuing publicity of a creditable nature. All this cannot be done overnight; it takes time to have fresh literature drafted, reviewed and printed; and even then, a long period may elapse before every offending circular or advertisement passes out of circulation. For example, a label was sent in a short time ago with a complaint of preferential treatment and it was discovered that this particular label had been discontinued five years previously. The public of Canada may rest assured that such irregularities are being corrected as rapidly as possible.

Labels for Pharmaceutical Products

In the early part of the fiscal year an extensive examination of labels for pharmaceutical products was undertaken by the professional staff of the Toronto laboratory. Seven hundred and seventy-two labels were obtained from pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns in Toronto and Oshawa and 266 or 34.5 per cent were found to violate the provisions of the Act or Regulations in one way or another. It is noteworthy to record there were no breaches of Section 6A. Among the defects found were failure to list medicinal ingredients and to declare the proportion of certain potent drugs listed in the schedule to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, which schedule has been adopted for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act; omission of a statement of net contents by weight, volume or number; exaggerated claims, such as "all diseases of

the digestive organs," "will rapidly restore health," etc.; but the commonest fault of all arose from the fact that labels had got out of date owing to changes in official standards.

The response of manufacturers to whose attention defects were drawn, was most encouraging. All were prepared to make the necessary changes as soon as possible. Such co-operation means so much for the easy and efficient administration of the law. The Toronto officers have done a very useful piece of work in reviewing these labels and it is hoped that in due course, labels all over the country will be submitted to similar scrutiny.

Narcotics

The usual service of examining samples of narcotics and of substances suspected of being or containing narcotics in connection with the administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, has been continued as formerly and once again it is a pleasure to be able to record that neither reports nor certificates of analysis where issued have been matters for dispute.

Oriental Medicines

A large number of medicines specially intended for Orientals are imported into Canada every year principally by way of Pacific ports of entry. The Vancouver office reported handling 177 shipments of Chinese medicines, 114 of which were misbranded, and two containing narcotics were refused entry; 131 Japanese medicines, 124 of which were misbranded in various ways; and 22 Hindoo medicines, all but one of which were misbranded. It may be stated that all Oriental medicines are examined for narcotics and are refused entry if such are found present.

Patent Medicines

The customary service has been extended to the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division during the past year. This has included the analysis of registered preparations with particular regard to scheduled drugs, advising of irregularities which have come to the notice of food and drug inspectors, and advice from time to time of a pharmaceutical nature.

In all 42 samples were examined. They included headache tablets, cold and grippe tables and drops, skin creams, boil remedies, hair tonics, kidney and liver tonics, general tonics, laxative tablets, medicated wines, blood purifiers, cough syrups and worm tablets. On the whole, agreement with the declared formula was very satisfactory; where divergence did occur, it was under rather than over the stated dosage. In several cases complaints as to uniformity and potability of medicines were investigated.

Seidlitz Powders

Complaints regarding Seidlitz Powders during the past year fall under two heads, viz., slack fill and inaccurate weights. Attention has been drawn to both on previous occasions.

As regards slack fill, it may be observed that the general practice of the drug trade has been to use the same size box, irrespective of the number of powders it contains, whether 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. Now the Food and Drugs Act (Section 7 (h)) states clearly that a drug shall be deemed to be misbranded if the package containing it is deceptive with regard to fill. Therefore the packing of 5, 6 or 7 powders in a container that will hold 10 definitely constitutes an infringement of the Act. This subject was discussed at some length in the Report for 1937 and since then repeated warnings have been given. Recently it has become necessary to insist emphatically upon a limit of two cubic inches per Seidlitz Powder and the trade has been given three months to adjust itself to these conditions.

A very reasonable margin is allowed in the matter of the weights of individual powders, although it may be remarked that the British Pharmacopœia does not provide for any limit of error. One of the largest Canadian manufacturers claimed that on checking the weights of a gross of his powders, the mean variation was less than one per cent, in the light of which a tolerance of five per cent cannot be regarded as severe. A Western Ontario pharmacist, on being warned his powders were overweight, admitted using a mould-measure instead of scales. This procedure must be deprecated in no uncertain terms because the weight taken up depends upon several factors which are not constant. Indeed the use of the mould may result in a variation of from 30 per cent short to 60 per cent in excess. Manufacturers who employ automatic weighing and packing machinery must be careful to have constant and repeated checkings made of the weights if they are to keep out of trouble.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide

Warnings that have been given in previous years against recommending solution of hydrogen peroxide for the treatment of such diseases as incipient diphtheria appear to have borne fruit, judging by the absence of such contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act during the period under review. The main objection raised against labelling recently has been the failure of some vendors to describe the commodity as "Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide" and not merely "Hydrogen Peroxide."

As regards composition, the average strength of the samples examined during the past year was 2.68 per cent as compared with 2.96 per cent mentioned in the previous report. Although not below the minimum figure of 2.5 per cent, it is, nevertheless, an unfortunate drop. Thirteen samples out of the 47 examined fell below the minimum limit, one being entirely decomposed. One sample registered 4.96 per cent, but was definitely labelled "5 per cent." Two others, probably of the same reputed strength, contained 4.23 and 4.40 per cent respectively, but were not correctly labelled so as to indicate their true strength.

Solutions of Iodine

These are alcoholic solutions of iodine in which potassium iodine has been introduced to facilitate solution of the iodine. They are still more commonly known as tinctures, standards for several of which exist:

1. *B.P. Weak Solution.*—This contains 2.5 per cent of iodine and 1.5 per cent of potassium iodide. Forty-three samples have been examined, only seven of which were correct in respect of both iodine and iodide, whilst twenty-two contained between 2.4 and 2.6 per cent iodine. Some were strong, others were weak and the average iodine content of the whole was 2.43 per cent. The mean content of iodide was 2.00 per cent. This may be explained in part by the fact that the tincture of iodine of the previous pharmacopœia contained 2.5 per cent of potassium iodide and that old stocks are still on the market. To show the advantage of making a survey from time to time, it may be mentioned that seven samples examined in Halifax early in the year showed an average of 2.31 per cent of iodine and 2.84 per cent of iodide, whilst a batch of six towards the close of the year gave iodine 2.35 per cent and 1.86 per cent of iodide, which represented an improvement. The same thing happened in Winnipeg with figures of 2.38 per cent and 1.72 per cent for the first lot and 2.45 per cent and 1.62 per cent for the second.

2. *Tincture, 5 per cent.*—This is official in the Canadian Formulary and should contain from 4.8 to 5.2 per cent of iodine and 3.1 to 3.5 per cent of potassium iodide. Here again the proportions of iodine and iodide were formerly the same. Of the 23 samples examined, seven were correct in all respects and thirteen were correct as regards iodine alone, the average content being 4.74 per

cent. Again, too, the average iodide content was in excess of what was needed and manufacturers could save money legitimately by greater care in this respect.

3. *Churchill's Tincture*.—Eight samples had an average content of 14.81 per cent of iodine instead of 16.5 per cent.

Vitamin Preparations

The vogue of vitamin therapy has brought out a large and increasing number of new remedies the claims for which hinge on the vitamin content. Many err on the side of gross exaggeration, claiming that such preparations are indispensable to good health because they say that the modern diet is deficient in vitamins and minerals. Dietary authorities state very definitely this is not the case and that the average Canadian diet contains an ample supply of such accessory factors and that indeed, it is one of the best in the world. Moreover, there is a frequent insistence on the value of vitamin B₁ as a remedy for constipation, of vitamin A for increased resistance to colds, of vitamin E for increased fertility and so on. Much work has been done during the year reviewing advertising of this order and considerable progress has been made in bringing the level of advertising from an over-eager exaggeration to plain statements of fact.

Miscellaneous

In the foregoing notes, an effort has been made to touch briefly upon those topics in the work of the Division which would seem to be of greatest general interest. It is not possible to discuss everything that has been done or, indeed, even everything that might prove interesting, but the following lists of other samples examined will give some idea of the extensiveness of this field of departmental activity. Even these do not pretend to be exhaustive.

1. *Chemicals*.—Acetic acid, alcohol, aluminum powder, ammonia nitrate, amytal, atophan, atropine, sulphate, azochloramide, barium fluosilicate, B-carotene, benzedrine, boric acid, caffeine, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium hypochlorite, carbamic acid, cevitic acid, chloral, chloramine, chloroform, cocaine hydrochloride, codeine sulphate, colchicine, creosote carbonate, citric acid, dimethyl-amino-benzaldehyde, di-iodo-periodoxymethyl-dicarboxylic acid, duboisine, ethyl butyrate, ethyl chloride, emetin, eosin-methylene blue, ephedrine, epinephrine, ergometrine, ergotinine, eserine, glycerin, gold sodium thiosulphate, hexamine, hyoscine, hyocyanine, hypoxanthine, iodine, iron and ammonium citrate, isatin, lobeline, magnesium hyposulphite, magnesium sulphate, magnesium trisilicate, mercury succinimide, morphine sulphate, neoarsphenamine, potassium mercuric iodide, nicotine, nicotinic acid, novocaine, ouabain, oestrone, oestrodial, paraldehyde, pentanucleotide, petrolatum, phenobarbital, physotigmine, piperazine, procaine, quinine, quinine phospho-muriate, saccharin, santalin, sodium amytal, sodium auro-thiomalate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium cacodylate, sodium citrate, sodium indigo-disulphonate, sodium phosphate, sodium sulphate, sodium sulphocarbonate, sodium thiosulphate, sulphanilamide, sulphapyridine, sulphur, tartaric acid, thiamin, thyroxin, valerianate of ammonia, canthine and zinc oxide.

2. *Crude Drugs, etc.*—Aconite, agar, aloin, belladonna, bloodroot, blue vervain, boldo leaves, bryony, buglewood, calumbia, cardamom seed, cascara, castor oil, Chinese herbs, cinnamon bark, cimicifuga, colocynth, coltsfoot, comfrey, croton tiglium, deer horn, digitalis, ergot, eucalyptus oil, gelsemium, ginseng, halibut liver oil, hydrastis, Iceland moss, isinglass, Japanese herbs, karaya gum, linseed, linseed oil, liquorice root, lycopodium, marshmallow root, maté tea, northwort, nux vomica, passiflora, pennyroyal, phytolacca, picrotoxin,

plantylum, pleurisy root, psyllium seed, pyrethrum, resin, St. John's wort, saffron, sarsaparilla, senna leaves, slippery elm bark, smillage root, strophanthus, viburnum, water hemlock, wheat germ oil and xanthoxylum.

3. *Pharmaceutical Preparations and Specialties.*—Acetylsalicylic acid tablets, aconite tablets, adhesive plaster, al-caroid, allergy extracts, aluminum hydroxide cream, aminophyllin, amytal tablets, analgesic balm, asthma cigarettes, asthma powder, back and kidney pills, beef extract, beef, iron and wine, beef liver and iron, belladonna plaster, bismuth, calcium and magnesium tablets, Blaud pills with arsenic and strychnine, blue ointment, blue pills, bori ointment, calciferol, calcium phosphate tablets, calcium sulphide tablets, camphor pills, Carlsbad salts, cascara tablets, carboic tooth powder, cathartic pills, caustic pencils, cedar plaster, chrysarobin ointment, chewing laxatives, cold capsules, cold sore cream, colchicum pills, compound glycerin of thymol, constipation tablets, copper sulphate pencils, copaiba capsules, corn remover, dettol, diabetes pills, digestive powder, di-iodo-tyramine tablets, disinfectants, Dover powder, Dutch drops, effervescent granules of hexamine, elixir of iron and strychnine, ephedrine inhalant, ephedrine jelly, essence of life, extract of malt and cod liver oil, eyebath tablets, eye lotion, female pills, female tablets, ferruginous pills, fluid magnesia, friar's balsam, fruit laxatives, garlic tablets, glycerin and almond mixture, glycerin of pepsin, glycerin suppositories, glycerin of thymol, gold pills, grasshopper pills, grey tablets, guaiacol tablets, Haarlem oil, hair and skin tablets, hæmorrhoidal ointment, herb life powder, "hits the spot" liniment, high power magic inhaler, indigestion tablets, insulin, and also insulin ointment, iodine ointment, iodine sulphur compound, iodoform ointment, iodotannic ointment, iron and quinine wine, iron tonic, kamala worm powders, laxative gum, capsules, lozenges, pills, tablets and tea, lime water, liquid diastase, liquid paraffin, liver extract, liver pills, liver tablets, lupulin, mammary gland preparations, medicated soaps, medicated wines, menthol inhalers, menthol pencils, mosquito oil, mustard ointment, nasal ointment, nux vomica pills, ophthalmic ointment, ovarian substance, paregoric, pectoral syrup, pepsin tonic, petroleum emulsion, mentholated and camphorated petrolatum, phenolphthalein laxative, pile cure, pituitary tablets, pigeon medicine, pollen extracts, poison ivy lotion, purgative pills, purgative cachets, red pills, rhinitis tablets, rat poison, saccharin tablets, santonin suppositories, sea-sick remedy, silver pills, soda mint tablets, skin lotion, skin creams, spirits of peppermint, strong man tablets, stomach bitters, powders, salts, tablets and tonic, sulphur solution, syrup of cocillana, syrup of menthol and tolu, thyroid gland tablets, throat gargle, tincture of benzoin, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of *Rhus toxicodendron*, tuberculin, toothache drops, vim pills, vitamin B elixir, white liniment, Whitfield's ointment, yeast tablets, yeast and iron tablets, and zinc ointment.

In addition to these, there were treatments for a large assortment of disorders including appendicitis, arteriosclerosis, cancer, diabetes, diphtheria, digestive troubles, epilepsy, erysipelas, earache, gallstones, gastric ulcers, goitre, gas on stomach, heart disease, high blood pressure, influenza, grippe, coughs and colds, consumption, obesity, pneumonia, sexual impotence, dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa, change of life, premature old age, typhoid fever, and worms.

IMPORTATIONS

Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act provides that entry may be refused to any shipment of food or drugs found to be adulterated or misbranded. With the full co-operation of the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, these importations are examined by our inspectors before they are released to the importers, thus saving time and avoiding the distribution to consumers, of goods that may be misbranded or adulterated. Whenever samples are submitted by an inspector to a Dominion analyst for examination, the report of analysis is usually issued within twenty-four hours, thus causing no inconvenience to the importers nor interfering with the functioning of the customs machinery. Table 3 summarizes the inspection and analyses.

TABLE 3.—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or Misbranded
Halifax.....	3,160	1,492	371
Montreal.....	31,469	2,798	1,423
Ottawa.....		361	219
Toronto.....	3,477	1,938	614
Winnipeg.....	5,837	1,376	397
Vancouver.....	7,433	5,223	1,502
Total.....	51,381	13,188	4,526

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for seizure	Action taken
Acetic Acid.....	9 bottles.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Anticool.....	129 bottles.....	Prohibited by regulation..	Re-exported.
Baking Powder.....	46 cases.....	Suspected adulteration...	Voluntarily destroyed.
Bromo Seltzer.....	10 8-oz. tins.....	Below standard.....	Destroyed.
	18 dozen boxes.....	Illegal.....	Sent to Proprietary or Patent Medicine Divi- sion.
Carbonated Beverages...	10 cases.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Chestnuts.....	33 barrels.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Cocanut.....	23 cases.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Concentrated Fruit Syrup	401 bottles.....	Contains Salicylic Acid...	Destroyed.
Cough Syrup.....	7 bottles.....	Improperly labelled.....	Destroyed.
Fruit Flavors (Imitation)	3 gallons.....	Suspected adulteration...	Released.
Ginger Ale.....	1,560 bottles.....	Suspected adulteration...	Released.
Kippered Snacks.....	47 tins.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Liqueur Extracts.....	49 boxes of ½-oz. bottles and 10 ½-gallon bottles.	Contained prohibited sol- vent.	Destroyed.
Mineral Oil.....	120 16-oz. bottles, 114 8-oz. bottles, 9 50-gal- lon barrels.	Suspected adulteration....	Released.
Pecans.....	19 ctns.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Preservative.....	2 5-lb. cans.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Seidlitz Powders.....	846 boxes.....	Adulterated and misbrand- ed.	Released to manufacturer for correction.
Shrimps.....	1,928 tins.....	Misbranded.....	Distributed to charitable institution.
Soda Biscuits.....	431 cartons.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Vinegar.....	14 bottles.....	Not properly processed....	Destroyed.
Walnuts.....	25 cases.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Yeast Food.....	18 bags.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.

PROSECUTIONS

During the year 83 prosecutions were instituted. Seventy-two of these cases arose from contravention of the regulations pertaining to meat, meat products and meat by-products. The remaining eleven prosecutions constituted infringements of the statute and the regulations made thereunder, dealing with drugs, jam, pepper, pickles and beverages. Voluntary payment of the minimum penalty and costs as provided by Section 26 was accepted in 70 cases, and convictions were registered in 13.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

GENERAL

The improvement referred to last year in relation to the illicit use of narcotics in Canada may be said to have continued, although in addition to the drugs we encountered, such as Heroin and Morphine, the orbit of control has had to be considerably extended, as compared with ten years ago, to cover the newer angles of the addiction problem, such as Marihuana, Codeine and the hypodermic injection of Opium. However, the number of narcotic convictions obtained (162) is practically the same as in 1938 (161), the cost of a 7½-ounce tin of Opium in illicit circles in Vancouver is \$300, as compared with \$52 twelve years ago, and as compared with \$25 in Hong Kong at the present time, while prices of white drugs remained at their previous high levels, all of which are indications that the year's work has not been unsuccessful. Thanks to the valuable co-operation of the R.C.M. Police, steady pressure has continued to be applied to the illicit trafficker. The sentences imposed in this type of case are in most instances severe, while the fact that a financial penalty alone was imposed in only 8 cases, whereas imprisonment was awarded in the remaining 154, shows that attention is being devoted to the more serious angles of the problem.

The number of addicts in Canada is estimated at 4,000, as compared with an estimate of 8,000 some ten years ago. This trend of decrease, although independently arrived at, corresponds closely to the proportionate reduction claimed to have been achieved in the United States by the responsible Narcotic officials of that country.

Heroin, wherever encountered in Canada, is almost invariably adulterated up to 80%, which, combined with the high prices charged for all illicit drugs, constitutes a further deterrent to continuance of addiction which has proved of considerable value. The number of white addicts on the Pacific Coast who hypodermically inject Smoking Opium is still large, and special attention has been devoted to the development of prosecutions against those persons, both Occidental and Oriental, who cater to this vicious habit.

Amendments to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were passed by Parliament, and became effective on August 1, 1938, which provided the necessary control over the cultivation and production of Cannabis (Marihuana). An extensive survey was conducted during the Summer, which showed that Cannabis was growing on approximately 1,000 premises in seven provinces. In practically every instance the persons concerned had no knowledge of the narcotic properties of the plant, and gladly co-operated in its destruction. In many such instances it was being grown as a windbreak, seed for which purpose had, prior to the new legislation, been quite legally advertised and sold by merchants. Some wild growth was also encountered, both on vacant lots and on Municipal garbage dumps, the latter being directly traceable to refuse from bird cages, as hemp seed frequently constituted an element of bird seed. Adequate steps were taken to provide for the sterilization of such hemp seed as might hereafter be imported from abroad. A narcotic licence is now necessary to cover such importations, and so far no such licences have been issued. Arrangements were also made with certain Provincial Governments to add Cannabis to the Schedule of Noxious Weeds, in order to provide convenient machinery for handling the destruction of such quantities of the plant as were found growing on vacant lots.

As a result of the survey, it was definitely ascertained that there was no commercial production of Cannabis in Canada when the law became effective, consequently it was not necessary to consider the issuance of licences for production in this country.

The amendments to the Act also provided similar control over the cultivation and production of the Opium Poppy, and several convictions were obtained in relation thereto in British Columbia, where some Hindus infuse a tea, with a strong narcotic content, from the poppy heads which they surreptitiously cultivate or traffic in.

Co-operation with the Narcotic Services of other countries, notably the United States, Great Britain, Egypt and Holland, continued on a very satisfactory scale. Contact with the United States Narcotic Service is of practically daily occurrence, and we are deeply indebted to them for most valuable assistance.

Canada continued to be represented at the meetings of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, which contact with the Narcotic officials of other countries is exceedingly useful. It is found to be much cheaper and infinitely more practicable to co-ordinate the activities of numerous countries in locating illicit narcotics at or near the source, than to await the retail distribution and then endeavour to find them.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

One of the most important and long drawn out cases ever encountered in this country was, after over two years' legal proceedings, brought to a conclusion by the refusal of the Supreme Court of Canada to grant further leave to appeal. It was possible to prove the existence, over a number of years, of a conspiracy in Vancouver to export arms to the Orient and bring back large quantities of Opium. Two Commissions to China, for the purpose of securing further evidence, were ordered by the Courts at the request of the defence, and two appeals against the seven-year sentences imposed were dismissed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia.

Another case of international traffic from abroad was developed in Montreal, where a Bulgarian, who had become a naturalized Canadian, was known to be offering large quantities of Opium, up to 30 tons, for sale in certain quarters. He was arrested while in possession of a sample of Opium just received from Bulgaria, and correspondence seized indicated the development of a scheme to dispose of large quantities from that country on the American Continent. A penitentiary sentence was imposed, and full information was furnished to the Bulgarian Government for appropriate action.

There were decreases in the amounts of Prepared Opium, Crude Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine and Chinese Pills seized during the year, while increased quantities were involved in relation to Opium Dross, Cannabis and Poppy Heads.

Of the 162 convictions under the Narcotic Act, 154 involved prison sentences as follows:

Up to 1 year.. . . .	99
1-2 years.. . . .	27
2-3 "	17
3-4 "	6
4-5 "	2
5-6 "	1
7 "	2

Sixty-three per cent of these convictions were obtained in federally initiated cases, and 37 per cent as a result of the much-appreciated activities of provincial and municipal police forces. We are particularly indebted to the police forces of Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg for effective work in that regard.

Of the 162 convictions obtained, 58 were in British Columbia, 57 in Ontario, 21 in Quebec, 14 in Manitoba, 9 in Alberta and 3 in Saskatchewan.

Convictions for illegally possessing, selling, distributing, transporting or importing narcotics numbered 151, as compared with 149 in the preceding year. There was again only one conviction for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician. The drugs involved in the 151 cases were:

Opium.. . . .	60
Heroin.. . . .	40
Morphine.. . . .	36
Cocaine.. . . .	3
Cannabis (Marihuana).. . . .	4
Dilaudide.. . . .	3
Poppy Heads.. . . .	2
Unclassified.. . . .	3

Twenty aliens were deported after serving sentences imposed for breaches of the Narcotic Act. Sixteen of these were Chinese. This brings the total of aliens deported after serving sentences for narcotic offences up to 1,238.

LEGAL TRADE IN NARCOTICS

With regard to legitimate imports of narcotics into Canada, there was a decrease of over 800 ounces of Morphine imported, and a decrease of approximately 400 ounces in consumption, with the result that the stocks in the hands of wholesalers at the end of the year were also reduced by some 400 ounces.

Heroin imports increased by 70 ounces, but again consumption in Canada decreased by over 100 ounces.

Cocaine imports, involving 1,198 ounces, as compared with 2,364 ounces in 1937, were nearly 400 ounces less than actual consumption, which in turn was nearly 100 ounces less than consumption in the previous year.

There was a marked reduction in the quantity of Raw Opium imported, 3,528 ounces as compared with 11,527 ounces in the previous year, while Canadian consumption, although more than double the imports, was down more than 4,000 ounces. The same trend was noticeable in relation to Powdered Opium. There was, however, a considerable increase in the importation of Opium in the form of Tinctures and Extracts, 2,375 ounces being imported as compared with 1,100 ounces in the previous year, while consumption increased 670 ounces. This trend towards a change in manufacturing methods on the part of Canadian wholesalers has also markedly increased in the first few months of 1939.

In dealing with imports in general, however, it has to be remembered that the narcotic statistical year, in accordance with our international obligations, arbitrarily closes on December 31, and that, in a country like Canada, several thousand miles from the sources of supply, figures are to some extent dependent upon whether some shipments from abroad arrive late in December or early in January of the following year. In any event, the governing factor is actual consumption in Canada, irrespective of imports, and this figure for 1938, in relation to all the important drugs, was lower than in 1937.

Canada's narcotic exports continued to be relatively unimportant, consisting almost exclusively of shipments to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies, plus 120 ounces of Morphine and 207 ounces of Codeine returned, for commercial reasons, to the European countries of origin, at the request of the importing wholesalers.

The strict provisions of the International Import and Export Licence System were applied to all shipments from other countries. Medicinal preparations containing Codeine do not come within the orbit of such system, although they can only be imported by licensed narcotic wholesalers. During 1938, 226 ounces, 224 grains of Codeine, contained in medicinal preparations, entered Canada. One hundred and sixty-seven import licences and 66 export licences covering the movement of narcotics were issued.

During the year it was not necessary to take proceedings against any physician or retail druggist for a breach of the Narcotic Act. One veterinary surgeon, who was not licensed and in good standing, was charged with selling Heroin illicitly upon three occasions. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 in relation to each of the three charges.

The situation in relation to Codeine continued to be relatively satisfactory. This drug is being used to an increasing extent by the Medical profession throughout the world, as is instanced by the figures in relation to world manufacture issued by the League of Nations. The Provincial Pharmacy Acts in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario now require retail druggists to sell straight Codeine, and the Barbiturates, only upon production of a medical prescription. The recent influenza epidemic in Canada has also resulted in a very considerable increase in the normal demand for Codeine, and permits have been freely given for individual retail druggists to exceed the normal monthly purchase of one ounce.

The following figures indicate the gross imports, exports and net imports of Codeine during the past four years:

Year	Gross Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
1935.....	35,669	506	35,163
1936.....	23,475	289	23,186
1937.....	32,567	862	31,705
1938.....	23,627	250	23,377

Imports in 1938 were less than Canadian consumption by some 2,500 ounces, while consumption was 2,200 ounces less than in the preceding year, resulting in a corresponding decrease in quantities remaining on the wholesalers' shelves at the end of 1938. It is anticipated that imports will increase considerably during 1939 for several reasons, i.e. to offset the shortage in imports above referred to, to replace the quantities involved in the abnormal demand in the early part of the year, and in conformance with the very generally indicated trend towards securing adequate stocks for future Canadian needs, having regard to the unsettled situation in the European countries of supply.

The cross-check of sales of straight Codeine to retail druggists in the first six months of the calendar year was continued, and indicated comparative normality as follows:

SALES—JANUARY-JUNE

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	9	15	15
New Brunswick.....	206	110	153	159
Nova Scotia.....	98	77	109	123
Quebec.....	3,674	1,331	1,466	1,473
Ontario.....	2,982	2,413	2,241	1,783
Manitoba.....	195	194	179	178
Saskatchewan.....	148	143	124	125
Alberta.....	476	234	205	214
British Columbia.....	2,222	275	307	296
Total.....	10,011	4,786	4,799	4,366

During the year ending March 31, 1939, the Narcotic Branch received \$6,794.59 in revenue, made up as follows:

In the same period the sum of \$26,010.11 was expended in lawyers' bills alone in handling Federal narcotic prosecutions.

Cases involving Marihuana were dealt with in Toronto, Windsor and Cobourg, adequate sentences being imposed. Hamilton had its share of Morphine cases.

In *Manitoba* there was a marked decrease in the number of convictions from 35 in 1937 to 14, 9 of which were Federal. This was what it is trusted will prove to be the windup of the special campaign against Heroin trafficking in Winnipeg referred to in last year's Report. The technique of charging with "conspiracy" was employed in several instances, resulting in convictions being obtained against the "higher-ups" in the traffic. The heavy penitentiary sentences imposed will, it is hoped, result in curbing a situation in Winnipeg which, over a somewhat lengthy period, caused considerable anxiety.

In *Saskatchewan* there were 3 cases, all Federal, as compared with 1 in the preceding year. One case involved the improper narcotic activities of an employee in a physician's office. In another instance there were convictions on several charges of forging and uttering narcotic prescriptions, as well as illegal possession of the narcotics so obtained.

In *Alberta* there were 9 cases, all Federal, as compared with 4 the previous year. Three of these involved illegal possession of Dilaudide, which for a considerable period was being used for addiction purposes in the Edmonton district.

In *British Columbia* there were 58 cases, 52 of which were Federal, as compared with 65 in the preceding year. Reference has already been made to the long drawn out case of conspiracy to import Opium in large quantities from China over a period of years. This involved the despatch of an officer to the Orient again during the year under review, while the three trials on charges of selling and possessing Opium, plus two hearings before the British Columbia Court of Appeal, proved expensive in both money and time. However, the refusal of the Supreme Court of Canada to allow a further appeal, plus the physical incarceration of these traffickers for seven years each, brought the case to a conclusion almost exactly two years after the arrests had been made. It is significant that Gordon Lim, the head of the ring, while convicted of conspiracy, was eventually acquitted on charges of possession and sale, thus showing once more that it is possible to reach the "higher-ups" by the conspiracy route, even if the physical possession or sale of narcotics cannot be proved.

Several well known and previously convicted traffickers, who were known to be engaged in the practice of supplying Opium to white people of both sexes for purposes of hypodermic injection, were again sentenced to penitentiary terms. The number of those addicted to the hypodermic injection of Opium in Vancouver is altogether too large. With Opium selling at \$300.00 per 7½-ounce tin, and \$3.00 per deck, it is obvious that, with many using three decks daily and obtaining the price thereof by criminal means, there is a heavy financial drain upon the community at large. First-class work has been done by the R.C.M. Police in handling the important cases involving international and inter-provincial traffickers, as well as the more important local distributors, but even with the augmented staff assigned to narcotic work, it is impossible for them to undertake all the local cases as well. The cities of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg have found it well worth while to form small narcotic squads within the ranks of their Municipal Police Forces. This has resulted in excellent work having been performed, which was obviously in the interest not only of the municipality concerned but Canada as a whole. It is felt that similar action on the Pacific Coast could not fail to be equally productive.

GENERAL

Advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the authorities of Queen's University, Kingston, and Western University, London, to talk to the Medical Undergraduates on "What The Young Physician Should Know About Narcotics". This is in line with similar talks previously given at McGill and Toronto Universities, and has been found to play a useful part in the education of the rising generation of the Medical profession.

In addition to attending the Sessions of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, and thus ensuring that Canada plays her part in world narcotic affairs, much time has been devoted to the preliminary studies and discussions of the proposed International Convention for the limitation and control of the growth of the Opium Poppy. Present world production of Opium is vastly in excess of legitimate consumption, while large stocks are being held in many countries, with the result that there is a constant reservoir from which the illicit traffic is fed. This is of direct interest to Canada, and while the subject is an exceedingly difficult one from many angles, it is hoped that the results obtainable from the International Convention, which may in due course develop, will prove of value to all parts of the world which suffer, as Canada does, from the illicit traffic in narcotics.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

Province	Nature of Offence									Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	
Prince Edward Island.....										21
Nova Scotia.....										2
New Brunswick.....										57
Quebec.....	11	4	1			2	1	1		14
Ontario.....	50			2	1	1	3			57
Manitoba.....	6	8								14
Saskatchewan.....	2	1								3
Alberta.....	8	1								9
British Columbia.....	50	7							1	58
Total.....	127	21	1	2	1	3	4	1	2	162

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Italian	Hindu	Russian	Serb	
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....											
New Brunswick.....											
Quebec.....	16	5	5	16	18	3					21
Ontario.....	52	5	2	55	41	12	4				57
Manitoba.....	13	1		14	14						14
Saskatchewan.....	2	1		3	2	1					3
Alberta.....	8	1		9	8				1		9
British Columbia.....	49	9	1	57	35	18		4		1	58
Total.....	140	22	8	154	118	34	4	4	1	1	162

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1938

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55			139	208				52	835
1926.....	302	33			149	180				79	743
1927.....	163	37			85	81				124	490
1928.....	183	52			69	69	28			29	430
1929.....	150	38	1		103	223	47	1	4		567
1930.....	166	32	2		47	155	46	5	5		458
1931.....	173	45	3		42	39	24		7		333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1		340
1933.....	111	39	5		17	42	24	1	1		240
1934.....	101	29	4		8	44	26	10	2		163
1935.....	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	2	2		168
1936.....	113	16	2		9	14	11	1	1		161
1937.....	123	26				5	5	1			161
1938.....	127	21	1	2	1	3	4	1	2		162

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1938

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option	Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280	1932.....	144	196
1926.....	474	263	1933.....	82	158
1927.....	327	159	1934.....	91	135
1928.....	190	240	1935.....	44	119
1929.....	375	192	1936.....	35	133
1930.....	255	203	1937.....	11	150
1931.....	110	223	1938.....	8	154

TABLE No. 2 (A).—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1938

COUNTRY IMPORTED FROM	Number of licences issued
United States of America.....	88 (a)
France.....	18
Great Britain.....	32
Germany.....	3 (b)
Netherlands.....	20
Switzerland.....	3
Belgium.....	3
Total.....	167

(a) Two licences cancelled at request of importer.

(b) One licence cancelled at request of importer.

COUNTRY TO WHICH EXPORTED

Newfoundland.....	42
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	9
Germany.....	1
Great Britain.....	2
Netherlands.....	1
Bahamas.....	3
Australia.....	1
Leeward Islands.....	1
British Honduras.....	1
Bermuda.....	3
Trinidad.....	1
Belgium.....	1
Total.....	66

TABLE No. 2 (B).—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

Wholesale.....	113 (a)
Retail.....	26 (b)
(a) One licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.	
(b) One licence cancelled at request of retailer.	

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928 TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1938 INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,364	5,295	720
1938 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,198	4,326	220

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Convention.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1933

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine	
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alka- loids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	220.47	40.31	138.37	122.35	1,561.83	51.00	567.31	0.07	307.82	1.73
France.....				6.78	0.62	3.48				
U.S.A.....			0.11		1.57	3.16			270.00	6.76
Germany.....				160.00	200.00		140.00		280.00	
Switzerland.....				0.46	254.08	2.02				
Netherlands.....		5.00	10.00		284.00				332.00	
Belgium.....					760.00		140.00			
Totals.....	220.47	45.31	148.48	289.59	3,062.10	59.66	847.31	0.07	1,189.82	8.49

Note.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1938—*Concluded*

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Country imported from	Eucaine oz.	Coca Leaves (Prep.) oz.	Cannabis con- tained in Galenic preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa oz.	Cannabis Sativa (herb) lb.	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug) oz.	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug) oz.
					Str. (pure drug) oz.	Prep. (pure drug) oz.		
Great Britain.....	0.49		573.00	lb.	271.35	oz.	9,762.41	oz.
France.....		116.34				0.99	429.41	
U.S.A.....								9.78
Germany.....					81.00		515.65	
Switzerland.....							525.00	
Netherlands.....					4.05		10,595.09	
Belgium.....							1,800.00	
Totals.....	0.49	116.34	573.00		356.40	0.99	23,627.47	9.78

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1938

Country exported to	Opium contained in tinc- ture, extract, pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galénical preps. of tr. and ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Alka- loids of opium (non- mor- phine)
		Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)			
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australia									10.50	.....
Bahamas	2.52		0.13					14.61	4.89	0.17
Bermuda	0.23					0.09			2.96	.....
British Honduras		0.08	0.11			0.16			0.04	.....
Germany		0.14								.....
Great Britain		*122.62							*189.47	.....
Jamaica	9.82	0.36	0.46					1.46	0.17	.....
Leeward Islands			0.03							.....
Netherlands									*17.50	.....
Newfoundland	17.92	22.90	1.32		3.04		0.03	0.35	23.76	.....
Trinidad									0.70	.....
Totals	30.49	146.10	2.05		3.13	0.16	0.03	16.42	249.99	0.17

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

*Returned to country of origin at request of wholesalers.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE SEVENTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1938

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Totals
British South African.....																		2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	59 ²	60	23	16	16	1,016
Czecho-Slovakian.....				1														1
Danish.....										1					1			2
East Indian.....						1												1
English.....		2	1	1							1	2						7
French.....		2		1				1	1	1		1						7
Greek.....		1								1								2
Irish.....		1																1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1				2	5	3	2		1	1	21
Jamaican.....															1			1
Japanese.....			1				1		1								1	4
Lithuanian.....											1							1
Luxembourg Citizens.....															1			1
Norwegian.....									1									1
Philippino.....		1																1
Polish.....								1		1	1							3
Roumanian.....					1				1		1							3
Scotch.....				2						1								3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1						4
Swiss.....							1	1						1				3
United States Citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	153
Totals.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	27	18	20	1,238

TABLE No. 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1938

<i>Opium</i> —			
Opium, powder.....			50 grs.
Opium, smoking.....	2 lbs.	8 ozs.	195 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....		7 ozs.	256 grs.
3 tins (7 ozs. each) smoking opium containing.....	1 lb.	5 ozs.	
Opium water.....	5 lbs.	3 ozs.	50 grs.
Tincture of opium.....		1 oz.	109 grs.
Tincture Camphor Co. (Paregoric).....		9 ozs.	
*Decks of smoking opium.....	1,104		
*Decks of opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	17		
*Decks of opium powder.....	1		
Pills of opium.....	3		
Tablets of opium.....	57		
<i>Morphine (salts and alkaloid combined)</i> —			
Morphine.....			115 grs.
Morphine cubes, 54 containing 162 grs. morphine.....			162 grs.
Syrup Morphine Codex (0.23 grs. morphine per ounce).....		2 ozs. syrup	
Ampoules Sedol, six ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphine each).....		$\frac{1}{4}$ grs.	
Morphine in 12 units hypo complete ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphine each).....		3 grs.	
*Decks of morphine.....	7		
Capsules of morphine.....	38		
Tablets of morphine.....	1,257		
Chinese pills containing 0.12 grs. morphine per ounce.....	60		
<i>Cocaine (salts and alkaloid combined)</i> —			
Cocaine solution.....			180 grs.
*Decks of cocaine.....	1		
Capsules of cocaine.....	11		
Tablets of cocaine.....	22		
<i>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (salts and alkaloid combined)</i> —			
Heroin.....		4 ozs.	105 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	49		
Capsules of heroin.....	419		
Tablets of heroin.....	165		
<i>Cannabis Sativa</i> —			
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana).....	1 lb.	11 ozs.	23 grs.
Cigarettes (Marihuana).....	189		
Cannabis seed.....	2 lbs.	2 ozs.	300 grs.
<i>Poppy Heads</i> —			
Poppy Heads.....	3,484 lbs.	8 ozs.	
Poppy Head brew.....	4 lbs.	12 ozs.	
5 cakes Poppy Head extract, 2.40 ozs. each.....		12 ozs.	
<i>Dilaudide (salts and alkaloid combined)</i> —			
Tablets of dilaudide.....	17		
<i>Codeine (salts and alkaloid combined)</i> —			
Tablets of codeine.....	45		
<i>Alleged Drugs (miscellaneous) including morphine, heroin, cocaine and codeine</i> —			
Drugs, alleged.....	1 lb.	12 ozs.	258 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs.....	10		
Capsules of alleged drugs (approximately 3 grs. each).....	98		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	199		
Alleged antipan.....		12 ozs.	
*Deck is a small package containing from two to five grains of drugs.			
<i>Paraphernalia</i> —			
Opium lamps.....	22		
Opium lamp globes.....	3		
Opium smoking pipes.....	10		
Opium pipe bowls.....	20		
Opium pipe stems.....	8		
Opium pipe scrapers.....	25		
Opium scales (Chinese), etc.....	4		
Opium tins (empty).....	10		
Opium decking tools.....	3		
Yen Hocks (needles).....	24		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty.....	63		
Hypodermic syringes.....	112		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.).....	7		
Scissors.....	8		
Hypodermic needles.....	128		
Bowls (glass and china).....	2		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	66		

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division continued to pay special attention to the claims made for registered medicines in literature, newspaper advertisements and radio broadcasts and on labels and wrappers, having regard to the provisions of sections 8 (e) and (f) of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, which in effect prohibit all representation of cure and false, misleading and exaggerated recommendations.

The activities of this division comprised in particular the registration of 518 new medicinal preparations, composed of cold remedies, general tonics, liniments, headache and pain tablets, stomach remedies, ointments, skin salve and lotions, hair tonics, rheumatic remedies, foot remedies, and a variety of other medicinal products. The registration of 4,891 articles was reviewed, and a total of 5,409 licences issued; 482 registrations were cancelled. 946 labels and wrappers, 245 cartons, 319 circulars, 213 newspaper and magazine advertisements and 3,069 radio continuities were criticised. 84 samples were received and 11 shipments of medicines detained at customs ports of entry for adjustment of labelling. The Advisory Board approved 55 alcoholic preparations as containing sufficient medication to unfit them for use as beverages and rejected 3 as being insufficiently medicated. The number of medicines rejected for other reasons amounted to 63.

The majority of medicinal preparations sold in Canada subject to the Act are for the more simple ailments and are generally manufactured in modern factories under efficient supervision and in many cases represent prescriptions which are considered to be efficacious when manufactured and recommended for use in accordance with the terms of registration. No doubt, many of these products add very materially to the comfort and well-being of our citizens, especially those who live in the rural or remote parts of Canada where medical attention is not easily available.

Scientific endeavour is constantly seeking to alleviate human suffering, and continually we are learning of more discoveries, particularly in medicine. New drugs, new drug combinations, and new knowledge respecting the action and uses of old drugs gained from research or experience or made the subject of investigation by the technicians of the Department, who decide what products may be used with safety and prescribe limitations where it is deemed necessary. The annual licence system provided under section 6 gives the right to review and reconsider the registration of any preparation in the light of additional knowledge gained from experience or experimentation. Consequently, it has been found necessary to restrict the use of calomel in proprietary medicines to the extent that preparations for internal use containing this drug and designed for frequent or continuous administration are no longer accepted for registration or further licence.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1937, being the latest available, will indicate the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act:

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$24,814,647 at factory prices in 1937, compared with \$22,251,550 in 1936 and \$21,292,751 in 1935.

Of the 174 factories in this group in 1937, 92 were located in Ontario, 66 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, 2 in Saskatchewan, 1 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Alberta and 1 in New Brunswick. The capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$22,780,119, of which \$7,793,759 was the value of the land, buildings and equipment, \$7,154,329 was the value of the inventories and \$7,832,031 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of employees in 1937 was 4,296 as compared with 3,857 in the previous year and pay-

ments in salaries and wages totalled \$5,311,120, as against \$4,797,458 in 1936. Plants in Ontario produced 61 per cent of the Canadian output and those in Quebec accounted for 32.7 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines, such as toilet preparations, as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified in other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$17,547,432 in 1937, compared with \$16,223,419 in 1936 and \$15,360,980 in 1935.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1937 were valued at \$3,510,064, of which \$2,014,094 came from the United States and \$808,595 from the United Kingdom. In 1936 the value of imports was \$3,207,300. Exports were appraised at \$1,443,231 in 1937 and \$1,278,440 in 1936.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

The activities of this Division are carried out by virtue of statutory authority and include practically every phase of public health engineering.

Swimming pool sanitation is included in the group having to do with environmental cleanness. Public swimming pools and bathing places have already become a nation-wide institution and their numbers will doubtless continue to increase with the passage of time; they have been developed in most of the National Parks of Canada. Along with such other matters of environmental sanitation as water supplies, sewage and waste disposal, these public swimming pools and bathing places are subject to the supervision of the sanitary engineers of the Public Health Engineering Division.

The supervision of drinking water and ice supplies intended to be used aboard common carriers is a duty of this Division. In so far as passenger trains are concerned, it is carried on in conjunction with the supervision of dining car sanitation which includes conditions in the kitchens and places where food is stored and prepared. Also a check is maintained with regard to sanitation in passenger train terminals and railway coach yards.

The supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard common carriers is maintained by a co-operative arrangement with the various provincial departments of health and the United States Public Health Service. During the year 1938, the transportation companies that are engaged in common carriers service reported to this division the sources from which they desired to obtain water intended to be used on their equipment and in turn were supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

Just how important this service is can be estimated from the undernoted statement:

During the season of navigation of 1938 such steamships and ferries as are operated regularly into Canadian ports and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 12,032,883 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

Throughout the season of navigation, as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the above vessels, a total of 3,804 water samples were collected and forwarded to nearby public health laboratories for examination. Also in this connection the district engineers of this branch examined and checked over the arrangements for pumping and distribution of drinking water of 312 of these vessels.

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service in regard to matters arising from the pollution of boundary waters, as well as in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic was con-

tinued. So also examinations were made of dining cars of passenger trains and dining rooms of passenger vessels operated in international traffic between Canada and the United States. Special care has been given in regard to the supervision of matters of sanitation for the Royal Train and Pilot Train during the visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, to Canada and the United States in the spring of 1939.

Twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among the crews and passengers of vessels during the fiscal year, twelve having developed on vessels operating on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, one aboard a vessel operated into Pacific Coast ports and fifteen aboard vessels operating into ports on the Atlantic Coast, including seven cases that developed among the crew of the lightship *Lurcher*.

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1937 the number of passengers carried by the railways of Canada had increased to the total of 22,038,709 persons.

As the opportunity was afforded and time permitted, examinations were made of coach yards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under review such examinations totalled 115. In addition to this, 1,074 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also the kitchens and pantries of 82 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. Thirty-three passenger trains were likewise completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation. So also 42 sources from which natural ice was obtained for chilling food and drinking water aboard common carriers were checked and reported upon.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT AND REGULATIONS

This legislation was applied in 1938 in mining camps, such as Yellowknife in the N.W.T., as well as in the construction camps in connection with the development of airports across Canada. In this connection, technical information and assistance was given by the engineers of this branch in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects.

SANITATION IN NATIONAL PARKS

Special attention is given by representatives of this division, who annually visit the National Parks, to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and garbage disposal, bathing places, etc.

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the number of persons who make use of them and the amount of money that is spent by tourists in Canada annually. In a recent year it was estimated that the tourist traffic made a contribution to the national income of Canada in excess of \$300,000,000.

During the fiscal year the tourist registrations in National Parks in Canada reached the record figure of 1,008,690 visitors, and of this number many were citizens of the nearby United States. A great proportion of these transients travelled in automobiles and while in the park areas made use of the conveniences available in the camp grounds that are a feature of various parks. Out of this total, 296,338 persons registered at Point Pelee National Park in southwestern Ontario.

SHELLFISH SANITATION

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 19 shellfish producing areas, 8 of these being located in the province of Prince Edward Island, 8 in Nova Scotia and 3 in New Brunswick. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work on the compilation of memoranda.

The distribution of the list of certified shellfish dealers was continued. The distribution of this list of certified dealers is of great importance in the effort being made by all concerned to maintain proper sanitary control of shellfish as offered to passengers on dining cars of trains and in dining rooms of vessels operated in international and interprovincial traffic. The presence or absence of shellfish shippers' names in this list has much to do with the maintenance of their market.

HOUSING

In line with the general public interest in housing conditions throughout Canada, considerable work was done by this division in co-operation with the National Research Council and representatives of other Federal Departments in the development of a National Building Code.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Co-operative public health engineering work with other branches of the Federal Government Service has taken up considerable time. This included examination of the various phases of sanitation in certain buildings in which members of the staff of the Federal Government are employed.

To efficiently accomplish the work assigned to the Public Health Engineering Division, a headquarters is maintained in Ottawa and the Dominion of Canada is divided into five public health engineering districts.

The "Maritimes District" which has its headquarters at Saint John, New Brunswick, includes Federal public health engineering activities in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In addition to the ordinary activities of public health engineering, the district engineer at Saint John carries out sanitary surveys of areas where it is proposed to produce shellfish for marketing and export.

The "St. Lawrence District," with headquarters at Montreal, Quebec, includes the activities of this division in the area comprised by the province of Quebec and that portion of the province of Ontario lying to the east of a line running northerly from Oshawa on the north shore of Lake Ontario through Sudbury and Hearst.

The "Great Lakes District" has its headquarters at St. Catharines, Ontario, and includes such activities as the supervision of drinking and culinary water supplies of vessels plying the Great Lakes and connecting waters. The Engineer in this district also supervises all matters of sanitation pertaining to the operation of passenger trains and in National Parks in his district, etc.

The "Western District," which has its headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, includes the activities of this division in the area which has for its easterly boundary the line of the Algoma Central Railway which runs northerly from Sault Ste. Marie to its junction with the Canadian National Railway at Hearst. The Westerly limit of this district is defined by the boundary line between the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Western District also includes in its activities supervision of the drinking and culinary water supplies of passenger trains, dining car sanitation, sanitation in National Parks as well as sanitary supervision of common carriers.

The "Pacific District" has its headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia, and the work of the district engineer in this area composed of the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, in addition to the Northwest Territories and Yukon District, includes such Federal health activities as are outlined herein for the other district engineers. During 1938 sanitary surveys were made in 13 mining settlements and trading points including Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Norman and Aklavik in the Northwest Territories, and Chipewyan, Alberta, and Goldfields, Saskatchewan.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This service, the oldest health activity of the Dominion Government, is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations."

Smallpox, although widespread, became dangerous to Canada only through an epidemic in eastern ports, particularly Shanghai. Details are given under the William Head report of two vessels arriving from Shanghai with smallpox on board. Attention is directed to the fact that 15 actual cases of a malignant type of this disease were hospitalized from these two vessels. Further attention is directed to the intelligent co-operation effective between the ship's Captain and the Quarantine Officer. The Captain of the M.V. *Queen Victoria* wirelessed that there had been a death on board from scarlet fever and asked advice regarding burial at sea. The Quarantine Officer requested that the body be retained on board until arrival for examination. It was found to be a case of haemorrhagic smallpox. Careful examination of the crew revealed one member with a slight elevation of temperature, five cases in all ultimately developing. The case on the M.V. *Rugeley* had reached the convalescent stage on arrival of the vessel. Careful search by the quarantine staff found scabs under the linoleum in the patient's room and in the corridor outside. Ten cases ultimately developed among this crew.

At Halifax the two cases of smallpox remaining in hospital at the end of the last fiscal year went on to recovery. Fortunately no further cases developed.

Cholera again became epidemic on the Asiatic coast in June, 1938, so that the special regulations put into effect the previous year were again instituted and remained in effect throughout the year.

Typhus still being endemic throughout Central Europe, special attention was given the sanitary condition of emigrants embarking at Gdynia.

Yellow fever did not appear as a threat to the Canadian public during the year.

Bubonic plague in both human and rodent form, through its presence in India, the East Indies and much of South Africa and South America, occasioned special attention to shipping from these areas. Details for the various ports are shown in tabulated form. Of the total of such vessels, 292 were from plague-infected ports, including 18 with grain cargoes. Thirty-five of these vessels were fumigated in cargo before unloading; 26 at their own request, to avoid trouble at subsequent ports of call. No vessels were fumigated a second time after unloading.

In a rat survey conducted under the Epidemiological Division, 49 rats were examined from the waterfront of Vancouver and, similarly, 6 from New Westminster. None of these were plague-infected.

A total of 51 cases of minor infectious disease and 12 contacts were reported as arriving on vessels and hospitalization or other disposal arranged. Similarly, fifteen deaths were reported as occurring on board, one from cholera, one from tuberculosis and the others from non-infectious diseases and accidents. One case of typhus fever and one of meningitis were landed en route from vessels bound for Canadian ports.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service continued throughout the year. Our officers granted 64 such certificates on the St. Lawrence and 62 at William Head. The United States Quarantine Service at Port Townsend, Wash., reported granting 22 such certificates to vessels ultimately destined to Canadian ports.

The "Radio Pratique" arrangements put into effect last year have continued to give satisfactory results. Vessels granted pratique by radio numbered: Halifax, 255; Saint John, 289; Quebec, 1,212, and William Head, 213. This was 80 per cent of the total traffic at eastern ports, but only 25 per cent at western ports.

It should again be emphasized that this privilege of entering by radio advice is not granted to vessels from infected ports, or with any disease on board, or to those desiring duplicate pratique. All vessels that do so enter are visited by a medical quarantine officer at their destination, as soon as convenient after arrival. He obtains confirmation of their radio message in writing, carefully investigates the health status of all on board during the voyage, and decides whether any action from the fumigation standpoint is necessary. Since the case of smallpox was landed at Halifax last year, this service has insisted on ships' officers having made a personal inspection of all on board within twelve hours of sending their application for radio pratique.

A fine amounting to \$25 was imposed on one vessel for an infraction of the Quarantine Regulations during the year.

The local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland places of entry. They report the entry of 212 vessels. Especially on the west coast, where the danger is greatest, advice is given by the quarantine medical officer at William Head to the respective customs officers regarding each of these vessels.

During the year a total of 2,991 vessels, having on board 301,163 people, were inspected by the medical officers of this service. Details are shown in tabulated form.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

During the year 947 vessels entered Canadian ports on the Pacific coast under quarantine supervision. Of those boarded at the quarantine station, 350 were inspected during the day and 293 at night; 360 or 42 per cent were of British registry, 133 or 15 per cent Norwegian, and 99 or 11 per cent United States; 485 or 50 per cent were from Europe, 162 or 19 per cent from Asia and 135 or 15 per cent from North American ports; the destination of 499 or 58 per cent was Vancouver, 142 or 16 per cent Victoria and 120 or 14 per cent New Westminster.

Vessels applying for radio pratique numbered 220, slightly over three times as many as the year before. It was granted to 213. Application for such clearance has been facilitated by the introduction of a form letter, giving detailed information regarding the conditions on board. This is completed by the ship's Master and sent by airmail at either Panamanian or Californian ports and so arrives before the actual application is made by wireless. A brief article covering this arrangement was forwarded for presentation at the Office International d'Hygiene Publique.

Two vessels arrived from Shanghai with smallpox on board, the M.V. *Queen Victoria* on February 5, 1939, having had one death on board and having one developing case; the M.V. *Rugeley* on February 19, 1939, having one case on board. Altogether, sixteen cases of smallpox developed among the crews of these two vessels, the hospitalization amounting to 393 days. In addition, 5 suspects were given 47 days' hospitalization. Among those patients from whom a fairly dependable history could be obtained, 3 had never been successfully vaccinated, 9 had been vaccinated in infancy only and 2 in infancy and subsequently. Sixteen years was the shortest interval between a successful vaccination and an attack of the disease. The early or immune reaction was used and carefully measured and observed. It apparently is only of use as confirmation of a satisfactory vaccination history. Two deaths occurred, the one on board and one at the quarantine station.

Subsequently, 194 crew members from 8 vessels coming from the Orient were vaccinated.

The s.s. *Empress of Russia* arrived on July 25, 1938, and reported one death from cholera while en route from Hong Kong to Shanghai. No subsequent cases developed.

The s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived on April 20, 1938, and reported a case of typhus occurring while en route between Shanghai and Yokohama. Careful examination at William Head failed to show any evidence of infestation.

Vancouver, B.C.

Special visits and inspections were made on 355 vessels scattered as to location over Vancouver and New Westminster waterfronts.

There were 216 rats found on 12 vessels subjected to compulsory fumigation, while 52 rats were found on 12 vessels fumigated by request. Adult rats were identified by species and examined for evidence of plague infection, with negative results. The largest number found on one vessel was 53.

The rat-guarding of vessels from infected ports and with rat-attractive cargo was enforced through the kind co-operation of the harbour master.

Regular sanitary surveys of the waterfront has shown a considerable freedom from rats. In two locations, both on the Fraser River, an increase was found in the rat population, the infestation being by a variety of field rat. Cats appear to furnish the most effective control.

Physical examinations were made of 36 pilots.

Quebec, Que.

A total of 1,351 vessels were granted pratique, of which 96 were boarded in the stream at Quebec. Sixty-four were boarded for the purpose of granting duplicate pratique and 32 as coming from ports infected with rodent plague or carrying cargoes favourable for rat breeding, and including a few with wireless apparatus out of order. Of the total, 152 were passenger ships and 291 were passenger-carrying freighters. Destinations of all vessels were, Montreal, 747 or 55 per cent; Quebec, 346 or 25 per cent; Sorel, 109 or 8 per cent; Trois-Rivières, 71; Port Alfred, 60; Rimouski, 9, and various ports, 9.

The medical staff assisted with immigration medical work as follows: 17 trips to Father Point to meet the "Empresses," 54 freighters boarded for medical examination of passengers, 48 consultations and examinations in the immigration detention quarters.

One civil servant was examined.

The dispensary rendered out-patient treatment to 189 sick mariners and referred others to hospital.

Other branches of the Civil Service have rendered generous and welcome co-operation, notably the officers of the Immigration Branch, Marconi Station and Signal and Pilotage Services.

Montreal, Que.

Special visits were made during the year to 897 vessels for the purpose of issuing pratique, inspecting for vermin infestation and arranging for the disposal of cases of infectious disease. Following fumigation 60 rats and 12 mice were recovered, the largest number of rats from one vessel being 38.

The usual sanitary supervision over the harbour and inspection at different dates showed that the port was kept very clean and no marked evidence of rat infestation was found.

One airship of the Imperial Airways Limited was met at Boucherville Airport and granted free pratique.

Special supervision was exercised over vessels from infected ports, advice being given regarding inoculation against cholera. The rat-guarding of vessels was carried out with the kind assistance of the harbour master.

Notwithstanding the large number of vessels needing attention and the length of the harbour front, there were no complaints of undue delay.

One hundred and seventy-five vessels were boarded during the season for Immigration Medical inspection of 110 immigrants and 745 non-immigrants.

Disposal arrangements were made for 8 cases of minor infectious disease and 4 contacts. A special investigation was made covering all phases of the possible source of infection on a vessel from which two cases of typhoid fever had been landed.

Supervision was exercised over the treatment of sick mariners in Montreal hospitals, including visits to St. Luc's, Montreal General, Hopital de la Providence, Alexandra and Notre Dame.

Saint John, N.B.

Of the total of 331 vessels granted pratique, 260 were dealt with during the day and 71 during the night, and 289 were granted radio pratique. Special attention was given 16 vessels from infected ports, 13 being fumigated prior to discharge of cargo, by their own request.

There were no cases of major quarantinable disease. One vessel reported a mild epidemic of influenza, of five cases.

Halifax, N.S.

A total of 453 ships were cleared through quarantine during the year, 424 during the daytime and 29 at night. Two hundred and fifty-five or 56% were granted radio pratique. Vessels to the number of 73, coming from ports known or suspected to be infected with any of the major quarantinable diseases, were not granted radio pratique but were inspected in daylight at a complete muster of the personnel, and assurances demanded that the passengers and crews had been vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against cholera. These two latter precautions are routine on vessels regularly trading from Chinese ports.

Of the vessels cleared, 258 or 57% were of British nationality, 60 or 13% Norwegian and 24 or 5% United States. Two hundred and twenty-nine or 52% came from North European ports, 105 or 23% from West Indies and North America, and 75 or 16% from South America, East Indies, Asia, Africa and European Mediterranean.

Thirteen vessels were fumigated in cargo by request.

On five ships subjected to compulsory fumigation 43 rats were recovered, 38 from one ship. Forty-four vessels fumigated on request yielded 2 rats. All rats were found in the holds.

During the year the new isolation hospital at Rockhead was completed and the old buildings renovated and equipped. Consequently, Lawlor's Island was abandoned as a quarantine station.

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1938-39, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel Inspected						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stow-aways, distressed seamen, etc.	Port totals
		First class	Cabin and second class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Halifax, N.S.....	453	4,709	2,918	4,555	17,115	44,694	71	74,062
Saint John, N.B.....	331	607	180	3	40	15,400	22	16,252
Quebec, P.Q.....	1,351	.....	18,503	11,543	20,389	89,797	574	140,806
William Head, B.C....	856	4,363	4,427	1,510	6,316	53,414	13	70,043
Totals.....	2,991	9,679	26,028	17,611	43,860	203,305	680	301,163

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION, 1938-39

Port	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Vessels inspected and exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected and time extended or certificates endorsed	Total inspected for vermin	Rodents recovered	
					Rats	Mice
Halifax, N.S.	49	31	2	82	45	21
North Sydney, N.S.	1			1		
Saint John, N.B.	16	12	2	30	30	19
Rimouski, P.Q.			1	1		
Port Alfred, P.Q.		8	1	9		
Quebec, P.Q.		8	1	9		
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.		15	5	20		
Sorel, P.Q.		3	2	5		
Montreal, P.Q.	13	83	45	141	60	12
Victoria, B.C., including Esquimalt.		11	8	19		
Vancouver, B.C.	24	25	102	151	268	
Port Alberni, B.C.		5		5		
Totals	103	201	169	473	403	52

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There has been one admission during the year, a Canadian who contracted the disease in Africa. Routine care and treatment of patients and maintenance of equipment has been carried on. Relative information follows:

Patients remaining from last year	3
Admitted during the year	1
Died during the year	0
Repatriated during the year	0
Remaining in hospital	4

Two patients are improving and two are stationary. Two are of the neural type and two of the neuro-cutaneous type of the disease. Thirteen bacteriologic examinations were made, of which one only was positive.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT TRACADIE, N.B.

There were no admissions during the year. One Chinese patient was discharged, as disease arrested. Four of the patients are males and four females, five are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, one Russian and one Chinese. Four of these cases are arrested and one of the remaining four has been bacteriologically negative throughout the year, the other three have been intermittently positive.

Particulars are as follows:—

Remaining from last year	9
Admitted during the year	0
Died during the year	0
Discharged during the year	1
Remaining in hospital	8

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment to all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

Payment of these dues is obligatory on all vessels from foreign ports and on those arriving from a place in another province as named above. Payment is optional with Government vessels and with fishing vessels registered in Canada, provided the first payment is made before the vessel makes its first fishing voyage in the year. Dues are set at two cents per registered ton, with a minimum payment of \$2, not payable more than three times in each calendar year, and payable once only on the same voyage by a vessel arriving from a place out of Canada. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade within the limits of one province are exempt, as the members of these crews may be covered by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act or receive the same care as other citizens.

A high standard of general medical practice is provided at all ports in the provinces named where there is a customs officer legally competent to administer the Act. Treatment is free for a period of one year if needed. No expense is spared in providing the best specialist medical, surgical and hospital care when required. Wherever possible a choice of hospital is provided.

Conditions under which treatment is obtained are kept as simple as possible. The sick seaman applies to the Captain of the vessel, who sends him to the local collector of Customs with a written statement setting forth his employment period on the vessel and giving details regarding payment of sick mariners dues. Concise forms are provided for this purpose. The collector verifies these facts and if satisfied refers the patient to the doctor or hospital previously nominated for the purpose. Emergency cases are taken direct by ambulance from ship to hospital.

Out of a total crew membership of 87,562, there were 11,377 sick mariners given treatment.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING YEAR 1938-39

General	4,539
Nervous System	228
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	1,129
Circulatory System	104
Respiratory System	475
Gastro-Intestinal	1,101
Lymphatic System	39
Generative System	263
Genito-Urinary System	821
Skin	682
Injuries	1,631
Fractures	256
Dislocations	22
All others	87
	<hr/> 11,377

Details of vessels, dues and expenditure are shown below:

Class of vessel	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1938	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1938 to Jan. 31, 1939	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,222	202,609 99	78,910	130,830 82	1 66
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,498	7,984 98	8,652	56,260 16	6 50
Totals.....	3,720	210,594 97	87,562	187,090 98	2 14

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head Office.....	Nil	383 19
Quebec.....	67,775 08	53,405 36
Nova Scotia.....	50,051 12	69,705 38
Prince Edward Island.....	816 16	2,407 15
New Brunswick.....	19,523 55	15,469 04
Ontario.....	Nil	5 50
Manitoba.....	167 00	139 50
British Columbia.....	72,069 06	47,057 63
Totals.....	210,410 97	188,572 75

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1938-39

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part-time.....	Nil	10	6	4	Nil	4	24
Total salaries.....	Nil	\$7,600 00	\$2,699 84	\$1,175 00	Nil	\$3,650 00	\$15,124 84
Total seamen treated.....	Nil	1,498	698	190	Nil	890	3,276
Total number of visits.....	Nil	7,643	1,878	468	Nil	2,860	12,849
Number sent to hospital.....	Nil	351	141	24	Nil	125	641
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists)...	15	80	35	50	Nil	50	230
Total fees paid.....	\$1,067 70	\$17,273 50	\$ 3,132 33	\$ 8,807 30	Nil	\$ 8,024.13	\$38,304 96
Total seamen treated.....	249	1,382	343	1,023	Nil	1,746	4,743
Total number of visits.....	443	6,531	1,211	3,617	Nil	3,417	15,219
Number sent to hospital.....	23	107	60	179	Nil	297	666
Doctors rendering professional assistance.....	2	59	9	30	Nil	38	138
Total fees paid.....	\$ 15 00	\$ 3,056 10	\$ 340 00	\$ 1,143 10	Nil	\$ 2,404 85	\$ 6,959 05
Total seamen treated.....	2	266	26	82	Nil	136	512
Hospitals treating sick mar- iners.....	4	27	15	32	1	27	106
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 1,483 25	\$35,512 16	\$ 9,093 00	\$41,151 65	\$ 130 50	\$31,660 45	\$119,031 01
Total ward patients.....	28	555	187	679	7	797	2,253
Total hospital days.....	496	13,630	3,077	12,880	20	9,931	40,034
Total out-patients.....	1	377	96	1,463	Nil	396	2,333
Total out-patient treatments.	1	425	202	2,918	Nil	1,209	4,755
Private houses used as emer- gency hospitals.....	3	17	13	2	Nil	Nil	35
Total costs.....	\$ 77 50	\$ 1,384 70	\$ 278 00	\$ 21 00	Nil	Nil	\$ 1,761 20
Total seamen treated.....	6	58	13	2	Nil	Nil	79
Total hospital days.....	43	963	274	21	Nil	Nil	1,301

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

This service supplies medical advice to the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. Medical examination of prospective immigrants is carried on at the principal ports of entry in Canada and also in England and on the Continent. In so far as possible immigrants from Europe are examined in their country of origin. All others not so examined are given special attention at their port of arrival in Canada. This includes passengers from the Scandinavian countries in Europe, from Newfoundland and other countries in North and South America, those arriving at Pacific Coast ports and those who, embarking as tourists or visitors, later wish to remain permanently. As an added safeguard, a general medical supervision is exercised over all passengers on their arrival to prevent the entry of any condition that might endanger the health of our citizens or render the individual liable to become a public charge.

The overseas service was established to permit a better standard of medical work, inasmuch as these examinations, made before the individuals have broken up their homes, can be sufficiently prolonged to arrive at a correct estimate of the physical and mental capabilities of the applicants. In addition those who are unfit are saved the hardships of deportation. This service is administered from an office in London, where there are two Canadian medical officers. Further medical examinations are made in the British Isles at 578 centres, staffed by a roster of local part-time medical officers. On the continent there are three Canadian medical officers stationed at Paris, Antwerp and Hamburg, with Rotterdam, Bremen and Gdynia as additional inspection centres. Transportation companies are urged to have prospective continental immigrants examined locally before being brought to our officers. These examinations, made before the individuals have left their homes, are reported on a special form supplied by this service, for review by our medical officers.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Canada—	
Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	10,250
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	7
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	23
Refused admission.....	10*
*Pending from 1937-38—(2 cases).	
Overseas—	
Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	11,540
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k).....	85
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	763
Pending from 1937-38, Sec. 3 (c).....	19
Refused admission.....	303

A total of 313 individuals were refused admission to Canada as a result of the above examinations. It is noted that there is an increase of 19 per cent in the total number of examinations as compared with last year.

Only two individuals who had been examined and passed overseas, were refused admission for medical reasons on arrival at Canadian ports. One was a boy suffering from trachoma, who had not exhibited any symptoms when examined overseas, but relapsed during the voyage from the irritation incidental thereto. The other was a young man found on arrival to have a heart condition, fully compensated it is true, but considered to be a bad risk for the future.

During the fiscal year, the immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 10 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in four of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in five cases the condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival. One was a deserter.

DETAIL OF EXAMINATIONS, 1938-39

At Canadian Ports—	
Halifax.....	3,192
North Sydney.....	430
Sydney.....	8
Louisburg.....	29
Saint John.....	34
Quebec.....	6,111
Montreal.....	163
Vancouver.....	247
Victoria.....	31
New Westminster.....	5
Total.....	10,250
All figures given include rejections.	

*Overseas—**In British Isles—*

By Canadian Medical Officers.. . . .	1,818
By British Roster Doctors.. . . .	1,938

Total.. . . . 3,756

*On Continent of Europe—**By Canadian Medical Officers at—*

Paris.. . . .	2,385
Hamburg.. . . .	405
Bremen.. . . .	299
Gdynia.. . . .	2,986
Antwerp.. . . .	1,439
Rotterdam.. . . .	270

Total.. . . . 7,784

Medical re-examinations of 981 individuals were made before a final decision as to their condition was arrived at.

DETAILS OF CERTIFICATIONS AND DISPOSALS OF THOSE MENTALLY OR
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE
IMMIGRATION ACT

	Certified	Admitted	Deported	Pending
<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>				
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	5	2	3†	1
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	1		1	
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	23	19*	5†	
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1		1	
Totals.....	30	21	10	1

*Permitted temporary landing (5 cases).

†Includes one pending from 1937-38.

OVERSEAS

	Certifications				Disposals		
	British		Contin- entals	Totals	Admitted	Refused	Pending
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers				
Section 3 (a)—							
Mental diseases and defects	19	7	4	30		30	
Section 3 (b)—							
Loathsome diseases, in- cluding tuberculosis.....	10	5	33	48		48	
Section 3 (c)—							
Physical diseases and de- fects.....	251	142	389	*782	525	218	39
Section 3 (k)—							
Constitutional psychopath- ic inferiority.....	5	2		7		7	
Totals.....	285	156	426	867	525	303	39

*Includes 19 cases pending from fiscal year 1937-38.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS
QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted.....	110	1,059
Sick Mariners	74	545
Totals	184	1,604
Dispensary	129	Treatments 230
Laboratory specimens examined—		
Immigration	114	
Sick Mariners	120	
Civil servants and pilots.....	29	
Radiographic examinations	44	
Evidence before civil boards of enquiry.....	40	
Examinations of civil servants, pilots and stowaways....	76	
Visits to city hospitals, civil detention quarters and city prisons for immigration purposes.....	31	

MONTREAL

Visits to ships for immigration purposes.....	175
Examinations for immigration purposes.....	113
of stowaways, crews and non-immigrants..	772
“ “ medical reports.....	10
“ “ Civil Servants.....	84
Treatments of inmates for minor ailments.....	29

HALIFAX—IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants admitted	14	113
Non-immigrants	9	117
	23	230
		Treatments
Civil detentions treated for minor ailments.....	27	42
Sick Mariners	407	462

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIVISION

Ensol

On March 30, 1938, the Department was advised of several deaths in the United States ascribed to the injection of a biological preparation called Ensol, made by the Hendry-Connell Research Foundation in Kingston. Immediate investigation was undertaken and the laboratory and its products placed under control. On April 1st word was received from the United States Public Health Service that the contaminated batch of Ensol was not made in Canada but in the United States; nevertheless, a bacteriological examination of fourteen of the samples collected was carefully carried through. It was impossible to detect any trace of contamination in any of the batches analysed.

Considerable advice was given during the year to the Hendry-Connell Research Foundation concerning their plans for new laboratory accommodation and in connection with the preparation of their products.

Sylvatic Plague, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, Tularaemia and Tick Paralysis

Bacteriological and epidemiological studies of sylvatic plague, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularaemia and tick paralysis were begun in 1938. This work is being carried on as a joint activity between the Laboratory of Hygiene and the Division of Epidemiology co-operating with the Departments of Health of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. During 1938 approximately 30,000 ticks and 6,000 wild rodents were collected and examined. The findings have indicated the need for further intensive studies and a laboratory specifically designed for this work is being constructed at Kamloops, B.C.

Shellfish

As in previous years a number of surveys of shellfish producing areas was carried out by the staff of the Bacteriological Laboratory in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries and the Public Health Engineering Division of the Department.

The following areas were studied and recommendations made to the Department of Fisheries for the taking of shellfish from these waters:

Tatamagouche, N.S.
Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
Victoria Harbour, P.E.I.
Bras d'Or Lakes, N.S.
Malpeque Bay, P.E.I.
Egmont Bay, P.E.I.

Shellfish offered for sale on the Canadian market were studied and 46 samples analysed. In general it may be said that shell oysters offered for sale in Canada were found to be of good quality and a safe food product.

Mussel Poisoning

A study of the occurrence of mussel poisoning in the Maritimes was undertaken as a co-operative effort between the Food and Drugs Laboratory and the Bacteriological Division. Two hundred and twenty collections of mussels were made in various localities in the Maritimes. As a result of this study the Digby Neck area in Nova Scotia was closed by the Nova Scotia Department of Health and warnings were posted concerning the use of mussels from this area.

This problem has been the subject of a paper published in a Canadian journal, which summarized the findings as follows:

"Evidence has been obtained to indicate that a poison occurs in certain shellfish in Nova Scotia. This poison is similar to the poison found in California mussels, and, in all probability, is at least closely related to, if not identical with, the mussel poison described by Meyer and his co-workers.

"The species of mussels have been found to be toxic, i.e. *Mytilus edulis* and *Modiola modiolus*. So far as can be learned the latter species of mussel has not been previously incriminated in human outbreaks of mussel poisoning."

Anthrax

An outbreak of anthrax from shaving brushes occurred in the United States. Data concerning the brushes were made available to this Department through the courtesy of the United States Government and all brushes of Japanese origin were held in bond by the Canadian Customs Department pending laboratory examination. A total of 2,477 brushes from forty-seven shipments was examined. None of these brushes was found to be contaminated with Anthrax bacillus. However, two brushes collected on the Canadian market were found to be contaminated with *B. anthracis*. Appropriate advice was given to the province concerned and recommendations for action were made.

Biological Licences

The inspection of establishments licensed to manufacture biological products under the Food and Drugs Act was carried out as usual. At the end of the fiscal year the Department had issued licences to 54 establishments. Of these 9 are in Canada, 19 in the United States, 8 in Great Britain, 12 in France, 2 in Belgium, 2 in Germany, 1 in Holland and 1 in Brazil.

The distribution of International Standards for antisera and antitoxins to research institutions and manufacturers has been continued.

Biological Products

Eighty-two biological products manufactured under licence as required by the Food and Drugs Act were analysed. All products analysed were found to be sterile and fully potent as required by law.

Disinfectants

A total of 122 disinfectants was received and the phenol coefficient determined in accordance with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

Bandages and Dressings

A survey of bandages and dressings sold on the Canadian market was instituted and is still in progress. The particular concern of this study is that of sterility and the safety of the bandage and dressing for the purpose for which it is required.

Mobile Laboratory

Plans were drawn up for the construction of a mobile laboratory unit to facilitate the study of shellfish producing areas in the Maritimes. It is anticipated that this laboratory will be completed and put into use during the next fiscal year.

Summary

The specimens received and studied may be itemized as follows:—

Tomato Products (juice, paste, catsups)	104
Shellfish Extracts (clams and mussels)	220
Disinfectants	122
Medical specimens	59
Miscellaneous Foods—(gelatin, milk, chocolate dairy drink, ice cream, sausages, canned meats, fish, vegetables and jams, etc.)	72
Oysters	46
Water samples	21
Biological Products—(sera, vaccines, diphtheria toxoid and vaccine virus, etc.)	82
Brushes—(shaving, nail, tooth, hair, artist and baby)	2,477
Bandages and Dressings	23
Miscellaneous	4

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

Examination of market samples of drugs, hormone and vitamin preparations requiring biological methods of assay were carried out as required by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. During the year ended March 31, 1939, 188 samples were tested for potency or toxicity or both. A considerable number of samples was analysed by chemical or physical methods.

Material found not to conform to the Canadian requirements as regards potency or toxicity was removed from the market or forbidden to be sold.

Both International and Canadian Standards used in assessing the potency or toxicity of market samples of biological products were distributed on request to research laboratories and manufacturers.

Arsphenamines

All batches of neoarsphenamine, sulpharsphenamine and arsphenamine offered for sale in Canada were biologically tested before being released for sale. Toxicity and potency tests were made and chemical estimations of arsenic content were carried out on these samples.

An investigation of the toxicity of some arsenical products not belonging to the arsphenamine group of drugs was made.

A paper on a method for testing the therapeutic potency of neoarsphenamine was published.

A paper on the relationship between toxicity and trypanocidal activity of neoarsphenamine preparations is being prepared for publication.

Digitalis

Market samples examined for potency included tinctures, capsules of powdered leaf preparations, tablets and special glucoside products.

An investigation of the efficiency of different methods recommended for the extraction of standard digitalis powders and solid commercial preparations of digitalis was made. The dosage-response curve on which the Canadian method of assay is based was examined in comparison with similar curves determined in this laboratory for ouabain and some of the glucosides of *digitalis purpurea*. The results of the work on dosage-response curves and methods of extraction are being prepared for publication.

The laboratory is taking part in a collaborative effort sponsored by the American Pharmaceutical Association to establish more directly the relationship between the results of laboratory assays and the clinical effectiveness of digitalis preparations, both tincture and tablets. The laboratory is contributing to this investigation, along with a number of other government laboratories and research institutions, the results of their biological determinations of the potency of the unknown samples submitted. Several different methods of assay are being used in this study.

Collaborative work is also being carried out with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on assays of exported digitalis leaf, so that details of methods of assay used in Canada and Great Britain may not affect the results obtained.

Studies on the rate of deterioration of tinctures of digitalis stored under different conditions for a period of more than two years have been completed.

Pituitary Extract (posterior lobe)

Market samples of pituitary extract (posterior lobe) have been assayed for oxytocic potency. The supply of Canadian Standard for pituitary extract (posterior lobe) having been almost exhausted, a new Canadian Standard was prepared from the posterior lobes of beef pituitaries obtained from an abattoir. Enough of the new standard has been prepared to last for several years. Its oxytocic potency has been checked with the International Standard.

Further work on a method for determining the antidiuretic activity of pituitary (posterior lobe) preparations has been done. The data obtained indicate that a relatively simple procedure will yield satisfactory results and the work is being prepared for publication.

Epinephrine

Some market samples have been assayed for pressor activity by the biological method. A comparison of biological and chemical assays is being carried out.

Thyroid

A survey of thyroid preparations offered for sale on the Canadian market was made by the official method. Another method for the assay of these products is being studied in comparison with the official procedure.

Vitamins

Market samples of cod liver oil, extracts and emulsions of cod liver oil, other fish liver oils and concentrates have been assayed for vitamin A and D potency. Chemical and biological methods for vitamin A, and a biological method for vitamin D, have been employed.

Bread from two manufacturers claiming vitamin D potency for their products was assayed biologically.

Biological assays on vitamin B₁ preparations (in concentrates, tablets and mixtures) have been made. Vitamin C estimations by chemical means have been done on tablet products.

A Canadian Standard reference cod liver oil has been selected and its potency in terms of vitamin A and D activity is being determined in comparison with the International Standards. The relationship is being measured by biological colorimetric and spectrographic methods.

Collaborative work on standards for cod liver oil is being carried out with the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee.

Further information necessary in vitamin assays has been obtained on growth rates, depletion times and variability in the laboratory's rat colony.

An experimental study of the physiology of vitamin A is in progress.

Reports have been prepared on subjects dealing with drugs and vitamins.

DIVISION OF CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

During the fiscal year 1938-39 a study of the situation regarding maternal and child conditions in Canada was made. This necessitated personal contact with the several Provincial and Municipal Departments of Health, with the object of studying child and maternal hygiene activities in their respective localities, as well as a survey of obstetrical facilities of hospitals throughout the country.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

As this Division should be scientifically informed in regard to child and maternal mortality and methods of control throughout the world, information was gathered from various countries for dissemination to health authorities in Canada. In addition, some 1,500 articles dealing with various phases of child and maternal morbidity and mortality were tabulated and indexed and, judging from the inquiries for material, this work of reference is proving to be of real value in the field of maternal and child welfare.

Requests for scientific information have been received from hospitals in regard to the organization of a maternity division, and other similar requests have been received from the medical and nursing profession and from individuals interested in the subject of child and maternal control.

After the abolition of the Division of Child Welfare of the Department, very little attention was paid to child welfare literature and, from the numerous requests received for literature on the subject of maternal and child hygiene, it became apparent that it would be necessary to produce new literature and to revise the Canadian Mother's Book, which had become obsolete, and a considerable amount of time has been spent on this work. Lectures have been given to various organizations interested in the welfare of mothers and children. It was possible to give only one radio talk during the year, but it is proposed to arrange a series of such talks during the coming year.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

As the effectiveness of the Division is in large measure dependent upon the co-operation of the medical profession, every effort was made to attend Dominion and Provincial meetings of the medical associations and of specialized groups. At certain of these gatherings addresses were given on the subject of the problem of the control of child and maternal morbidity and mortality in Canada. Addresses of this nature were given at Halifax at the meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Medical Association in Winnipeg, and of the Alberta Medical Association in Calgary. These conventions gave the Chief of the Division an opportunity of explaining the activities of the Division and of enlisting the support and co-operation of the medical profession.

THE FORMATION AND THE PERSONNEL OF TWO SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Perhaps the most important step taken during the year was the creation of two Scientific Advisory Committees, one on Maternal Welfare and one on Child Hygiene. The Division was fortunate in obtaining the consent of outstanding members of the medical profession to act on both Committees. The members of the Maternal Welfare Committee are: Dr. Stephen Langevin, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Montreal; Dr. J. D. McQueen, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Manitoba; Dr. Wm. A. Scott, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Toronto; Dr. J. R. Fraser, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, McGill University; Dr. John F. Puddicombe, Specialist in Obstetrics, Ottawa. Those of the Child Hygiene Committee are: Dr. Alan Brown, Professor, Diseases of Children, University of Toronto; Dr. M. J. Carney, Professor of Paediatrics, Dalhousie Medical School, Halifax; Dr. Donat Lapointe, Professor of Child Hygiene, Laval University; Dr. Allan R. Dafoe, O.B.E., Physician to the Quintuplets, Callander; Dr. L. P. MacHaffie, Medical Officer, Ottawa Public Schools. The Chief of the Division acts as secretary of both committees.

As the name implies, these Scientific Advisory Committees were set up for the purpose of considering scientific aspects of obstetrics and paediatrics and making available a knowledge of the most modern developments in these sciences. Views of the members are made known to the medical profession through the medium of the National Health Review and by other means. In developing its capacity as an information bureau, the Division has the expert advice of these committees. Recommendations are made by these bodies to the Dominion Council of Health for consideration and appropriate action when practicable.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MATERNAL WELFARE

This Committee held its first meeting in April, 1938, in conjunction with the Sub-Committee on Maternal Mortality of the Dominion Council of Health. As the Province of Manitoba had at this time under consideration a survey of maternal mortality, details and plans for the successful operation of this project were discussed. This investigation, which is to occupy a period of two years, is an exceedingly important one and will, undoubtedly, have a direct bearing on the control of maternal mortality in Canada.

In considering the various aspects of the maternal situation, and means for improving it, the Committee urged that existing maternal welfare organizations be used as extensively as possible to promote a higher standard of maternal hygiene, and that a special effort be put forth for the education of the public in these matters.

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZED MATERNITY CARE

In discussing the effects of organized care in maternity cases, the work of L'Assistance Maternelle, a Montreal voluntary group, was cited. The achievements of this group are attributed to the very strict regulations which govern the care and conduct of maternity cases. Medical and Nursing Services have co-operated closely with the Executive of this organization to establish these regulations and safeguards. Very little artificial interference is permitted without due consultation; abnormal cases are usually transferred to hospital before any attempts towards treatment at home are made. These measures are mainly responsible for the great success attained.

The Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal also has a service for public maternity cases where results are excellent. Here, as in the Burnside Clinic in Toronto, the good results are attributable to expert and controlled medical supervision.

In dealing with the question of education of the public respecting maternal hygiene, the members agreed that it was most important that the general public be informed as to what constitutes adequate pre-natal care, the value of such care, the benefits of breast feeding, and of a properly balanced diet. The Committee suggested that the Division would be well advised to advance education through the preparation and distribution of pamphlets, through lectures and radio talks, and other available channels.

The advantages of pre-natal care were illustrated by the Chief of the Division by means of a comparative chart study including maternity work in Canada, New Zealand and other countries. The results seem directly proportionate to the amount of pre-natal care given the mothers, and the vital importance of such care was evident.

RECOGNITION OF OBSTETRICAL SPECIALISTS AND REFRESHER COURSES FOR DOCTORS AND NURSES IN OBSTETRICAL WORK

A recommendation for consideration of the Dominion Council of Health was prepared, asking that medical authorities be urged to set up a standard of qualifications for obstetrical specialists, so that special skill and training might be given proper recognition and encouragement.

The Committee felt it was highly desirable that doctors doing obstetrical work should take post graduate training. It was pointed out that, owing to the small number of maternity cases available for case work, medical students do not get sufficient actual experience to develop efficiency. Skill and special training are as essential for difficult maternity cases as for major surgical work, it was asserted.

A more extensive obstetrical training for nurses, with refresher courses for graduates, was advocated, particularly for personnel engaged in public health work. It was urged that the staff in charge of maternity departments in hospitals should have special training and qualifications.

In the hope that eventually very complete information regarding hospitalized cases might be gathered for examination and study, the Committee prepared a special record for this purpose.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD HYGIENE

The first meeting of this Committee was in March 1939, with all six members attending, and with the Deputy Minister and the Director of Public Health Services present.

In discussing the health program, the Committee felt that the Chief of the Division should act as liaison officer between the federal department and the various voluntary groups throughout the country and that the National Health Review should be used as an educational medium. The various members of the Committee consented to prepare articles dealing with the different aspects of child and maternal welfare for early publication.

In examining the causes of infant deaths, the question of contagious diseases, and the effectiveness of immunizing measures were studied. Emphasis was laid on the very high mortality due to lack of breast feeding, prematurity, cerebral haemorrhage, and respiratory affections. The collection and distribution of mother's milk, as organized at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, and in Toronto, were described to the members. In saving the lives of premature and debilitated babies great value was attributed to maternal milk. The Committee felt this factor could not be too strongly stressed.

The benefit of using a specially constructed incubator for conveying newly-born premature babies to hospital was explained. Lacking proper equipment to keep the baby at the right temperature, transference from home to hospital may prove fatal. A simple device for use in an ambulance, such as that constructed at the University of Toronto, was described and recommended.

A plan was advocated by members whereby doctors in practice might obtain knowledge of new departments and technique in obstetrics. It was suggested that such post graduate courses might be organized most effectively by the obstetrical departments of the universities.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN FROM BIRTH UP TO SCHOOL AGE

A system by means of which all children might be followed up from birth until school age was discussed at the instance of the Chief of the Division. It was explained that through this supervision a great deal of health education would be possible; many defects would be discovered early in life, and these preventive measures would be considerably less costly than curative treatment; also time lost during school terms would be cut to a minimum due to this early supervision and training.

From the foregoing reports of the first meetings of these two Scientific Advisory bodies, it is evident that much can be accomplished by such conferences being held, as planned, twice annually. The Chief of the Division is deeply appreciative of the enthusiastic interest manifested by the members who are rendering such invaluable service.

MATERNAL SURVEY IN MANITOBA

In the past, the question of finding ways of reducing the toll taken by childbirth has been much to the fore. Ways and means, and the devising of some system for saving lives of mothers and children have repeatedly been considered by the Dominion Council of Health. Appreciating the urgency and importance of this matter, the Canadian Medical Association appointed a special committee to deal with it. A decision was finally made to undertake in Manitoba a province-wide survey of all maternity cases during a given period. The object of this inquiry was to obtain a complete picture of all conditions associated with pregnancy, such as social, economic, geographical, climatic and racial, as well as the medical attention received, including pre-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care.

This Survey was inaugurated in May, 1938, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Provincial and Federal Governments and the Canadian Medical Association. The work is under the personal direction of Dr. Margaret Parks who, with Mrs. E. Chassé, a sociologist attached to the Child and Maternal Hygiene Division, have been loaned by the Dominion Government for this project. The doctors of the province are reporting very faithfully the details of each maternity case, and are to be congratulated on the co-operation they are affording. To date, reports have been received on about 70 per cent of the births registered in the province, and this splendid response by the medical profession demonstrates the feasibility and value of such an inquiry. There are about 15,000 births annually in Manitoba, so at the end of a two-year period, the data available will be of inestimable value in ascertaining the relation of adequate maternal care to mortality.

THE SITUATION AS SHOWN BY STATISTICAL RECORDS

The following statistical study of the child and maternal situation is of particular interest as the outstanding features of it determine to a large extent the activities of the Division.

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Maternal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 L.B.
1926	232,750	24.7	1,317	5.7
1927	234,188	24.3	1,300	5.6
1928	236,757	24.1	1,331	5.6
1929	235,415	23.5	1,341	5.7
1930	243,495	23.9	1,405	5.8
1931	240,473	23.2	1,215	5.1
1932	235,666	22.5	1,181	5.0
1933	222,868	20.9	1,111	5.0
1934	221,303	20.5	1,167	5.3
1935	221,451	20.3	1,093	4.9
1936	220,371	20.6	1,233	5.6
1937	220,235	19.9	1,071	4.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN CANADA, 1931-37*

NUMBERS AND RATES

Int. List	Causes of death	Number of deaths							Rate per 100,000 live births						
		1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
140	A and B—Septic Abortion	124	124	124	129	128	135	134	52	53	56	58	58	61	61
141	A and B—Abortion without Sepsis specified	49	28	26	40	42	53	26	20	12	12	18	19	24	12
	Abortion—Self induced	(25)	(19)	(32)	(34)	(43)	(42)	(36)	(11)	(8)	(14)	(16)	(20)	(19)	(17)
142	A and B—Ectopic Gestation	39	41	37	53	33	38	29	16	17	17	24	15	17	13
143	Other Accidents—No Haemorrhage	11	13	8	12	8	6	18	5	6	4	5	4	3	8
144	A and B—Puerperal Haemorrhage	137	187	175	168	139	154	128	57	79	79	76	63	70	58
145	A and B—Puerperal Septicaemia	310	282	249	272	259	305	247	129	120	112	123	117	138	112
146	P. Albuminuria and Eclampsia	229	219	201	209	213	240	222	95	93	90	94	96	109	101
147	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	61	37	50	51	51	67	48	25	16	22	23	23	30	22
148	A, B, C, Ph. Alb. Dol. and Thromb.	141	112	114	88	86	95	97	59	48	51	40	39	43	44
149	A, B, C, D, E—Caes. Section, etc.	87	124	121	139	124	129	112	36	53	54	63	56	59	51
150	A and B—Other or Unspecified Cond.	27	14	6	6	10	11	10	11	6	3	3	5	5	5
	All Puerperal Causes	1,215	1,181	1,111	1,167	1,093	1,233	1,071	505	501	499	527	494	560	496

*Not including Yukon and N.W.T.

The first thing that is evident from these figures is the steadily declining birth rate. This decrease had started even before the depression, and cannot be attributed solely to economic conditions. This reduction in the birth rate of Canada make it all the more imperative that we conserve child life. Although there has been some reduction since 1926, maternal mortality is still high considering the records of other countries, or the low mortality rate achieved by some hospitals, clinics, and nursing services.

The greatest loss of life in childbirth is due to septicaemia against which we have made very little progress, for we still record the same percentage of fatalities—23 per cent. The next highest cause of death is eclampsia and albuminuria, the rate being 20.7 per cent of all maternal deaths. Haemorrhage is a frequently occurring condition during childbirth, and 1 per cent of deaths are traceable to this cause. Deaths from the foregoing causes could certainly in large measure be prevented.

Another observation in regard to maternal mortality is that the rate in large cities as compared with rural districts is not as low as one might expect. It is considered this is due principally to the greater number of abortions in cities, as abortions are responsible for about 15 per cent of the total maternal loss.

Outstanding in the maternal situation in 1937 is the improvement as compared with the previous year, the rate having dropped from 5·6 to 4·9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Whether the improvement is accidental, or whether it is due to efforts being made for the welfare of mothers, remains for future records to disclose.

Although the figures alone cannot be accepted as giving an accurate picture of the situation, the fact that attention has been focused on this problem for a number of years, and that special efforts have been made to obtain accurate data might account for a more thorough registration under this classification of deaths from puerperal causes. As a consequence, there is a more strict recording of maternal deaths, and no doubt a proportion of deaths which were formerly included under other causes are now listed under this heading. This observation, however, does not apply to the last few years, and the rate of 5·6 for 1936 shows an unaccountable increase as compared with the year before and after it, and this increase is attributable to practically every cause of maternal deaths, and not to any one in particular. This fact strengthens the opinion that a very special study is necessary to account for the situation as represented by the figures.

The reason for this high mortality among Canadian mothers may be attributed to factors of two kinds, those peculiar to Canada, and those inherent in maternity as such. In the first group, an important factor is the distribution of eleven million inhabitants over a territory covering no less than two million square miles. This accounts in some measure for the fact that some 20,000 mothers annually are without the attendance of a physician at the birth of their babies. The climate obtaining in certain sections, besides having a direct influence on the health of the people, makes transportation and communication more difficult. The variety of nationalities composing the population complicates the problem, as it has been found that race is an important factor, and that racial characteristics have to be taken into account. The economic factor also has a bearing on the situation. Because of lack of means many mothers are unable to obtain proper care, and many services have had to be curtailed for lack of public funds. The main problem, however, is concerned with the factors inherent in maternity as such. Undoubtedly much improvement can be effected in this respect.

THE CHILD SITUATION

In the field of infant hygiene, the record for 1937 is not as favourable as that of 1936, the rate having risen from 66 to 76 per 1,000 live births. This is the highest figure since 1932. The increase was general throughout the country, with the exception of Ontario.

INFANT MORTALITY, STILLBIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, 1926 TO 1937

Year	Infant mortality	Per thousand live births	Neonatal mortality	Per thousand live births	Still births	Per cent of total births	Illegitimate births	Per cent of total live births
1926.....	23,692	101	11,091	48	7,105	3·0	6,121	2·63
1927.....	22,010	94	10,532	45	7,336	3·0	6,715	2·87
1928.....	21,195	89	10,349	44	7,577	3·1	7,280	3·07
1929.....	21,674	92	10,430	44	7,566	3·1	7,516	3·19
1930.....	21,742	89	10,247	42	7,707	3·1	8,059	3·31
1931.....	20,360	85	9,897	41	7,619	3·1	8,365	3·48
1932.....	17,263	73	8,845	38	7,284	3·0	8,460	3·59
1933.....	16,284	73	8,271	37	6,848	3·0	8,426	3·78
1934.....	15,870	72	7,777	35	6,452	2·8	8,070	3·65
1935.....	15,730	71	7,747	35	6,449	2·8	8,344	3·77
1936.....	14,574	66	7,393	34	6,350	2·8	8,633	3·92
1937.....	16,693	76	7,527	34	6,275	2·8	8,543	3·90

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR, 1936 AND 1937

Cause of death	Number of deaths		Rate per 100,000 live births	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Measles.....	115	268	52	122
Scarlet fever.....	11	11	5	5
Whooping cough.....	392	485	178	220
Diphtheria.....	11	24	5	11
Influenza.....	576	939	261	426
Erysipelas.....	69	22	31	10
Tuberculosis.....	158	149	72	68
Syphilis.....	207	202	94	92
Simple Meningitis.....	129	130	59	59
Convulsions.....	162	139	74	63
Bronchitis.....	76	66	34	30
Pneumonia.....	1,750	1,914	794	869
Diseases of the stomach.....	110	95	50	43
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1,793	3,062	814	1,390
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.....	73	59	33	27
Congenital malformations.....	1,259	1,306	571	593
Congenital debility.....	1,351	1,316	613	598
Premature birth.....	3,466	3,458	1,573	1,570
Injury at birth.....	861	861	391	391
Other diseases of early infancy.....	843	887	383	403
Other specified causes.....	1,056	1,138	479	517
Unspecified causes.....	106	162	48	74
Total—All Causes.....	14,574	16,693	.....	.....

Prematurity stands out strikingly as the greatest cause of infant deaths. If attention is centred on this problem, much can be done to remedy the situation, and every effort must be made to this end. Mothers should be made to realize the value of breast feeding, and facilities must be multiplied to make human milk available for all prematurely-born and debilitated babies.

Loss of life from pneumonia, during the first year of life, has increased from 794 in 1936 to 869 per 100,000 live births in 1937. This increase was general except for Quebec and Ontario.

Diarrhoea and enteritis account for many infant fatalities. There is no excuse for the loss of 3,062 babies (in 1937) on this account, as medical science possesses the knowledge to effectively prevent or combat this condition. Lack of education on the part of the public is no doubt responsible in large measure for its prevalence.

Whooping cough, although readily controllable by means of vaccine, caused the deaths of 485 babies in 1937. If the public took full advantage of the use of vaccine the loss of life and morbidity from whooping cough should be practically nil. There is need to popularize the idea of using vaccine for preventive purposes.

Measles took 268 lives of children under one year of age as against 115 in 1936, while the general mortality from measles in 1937 was 819.

There is a constant decrease in the number of fatalities from diphtheria in the first year of life, except for 1937 when the number of deaths was double that of 1936. This was due mainly to local epidemics in sections where toxoid was not so generally used. The administration of toxoid is responsible for the great strides made in wiping out this disease, but we must guard against neglect of its use, as such relaxing of preventive measures will undo the good already accomplished.

Within the scope of an Annual Report it is not possible to make an exhaustive analysis of all points of special interest, but the data brought out emphasize the fact that there remains a great deal to be done in both Maternal and Child Hygiene in Canada.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The ultimate objective of industrial hygiene is the lessening of physical and economic suffering due to preventable diseases—occupational or otherwise—among adult workers.

One of the recommendations arising out of a joint meeting of the federal and provincial Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health in June 1937, was that the Department of Pensions and National Health should create a division of Industrial Hygiene, for the purpose of lending assistance to provincial Departments of Health in the field of industrial hygiene. The forms of assistance indicated as being desirable in this field included periodic supply of current information and, upon request, the services of expert personnel in an advisory or consultant capacity, as well as research work on specific problems.

Because of the marked impetus which, during the past four years, has been lent to industrial hygiene in the United States by the expenditure of large sums of money made available for this purpose through the Social Securities Act, the experience, progress and achievement in the United States have been studied by the Chief of the Division, with a view to determining the most economical as well as the most efficacious methods of dealing with our own problems in this country.

The above-mentioned study was made possible through the courtesy and co-operation of the Surgeon General and the Chief of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the United States Public Health Service.

The Chief of this Division was afforded the opportunity of discussing at length with experienced officials of the United States Public Health Service, State Health Departments, Insurance Carriers and Industrial Corporations the modern problems in industrial hygiene; the extent to which the latter are now being successfully dealt with by medical divisions in the larger industrial concerns (the latter employ, however, considerably less than fifty per cent of the total industrial workers' population); ways and means by which the desired health services may be brought to the larger number of workers who are employed in the numerous small plants wherein individual industrial hygiene divisions are economically prohibitive; the logical division of responsibilities and activities in the industrial hygiene phase of public health work amongst governmental bodies—federal, provincial and municipal.

Subsequent discussions have taken place between the Chief of this Division and officials of provincial health departments with regard to existing local problems or conditions which fall into the industrial hygiene branch of general public health work, and practical ways and means of dealing with these. Two specific studies have been initiated and a third is under consideration.

There has been appointed a National Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, composed of some fifteen members representing industry, organized labour, scientific research and governmental departments of Health. The first meeting of this Committee has been called for April 12, 1939. The agenda for this meeting is already in the hands of the Committee members.

The foundations of a reference library have been carefully laid. An extensive bibliography index is being steadily and systematically built up, covering research and other scientific and practical work being done in industrial hygiene in other industrial countries as well as our own.

Information of an educational nature on industrial hygiene has been disseminated by the Division through the medium of medical journals and papers presented at meetings of medical associations. This work will be extended. A reprint of a public address on "Psychiatry in Industry", given under the auspices of this Division by Dr. Lydia G. Giberson, Neuropsychiatrist of New York City, is being distributed to employers of labour and to members of the medical profession.

Numerous inquiries on industrial hygiene problems have been received from representatives of industry and labour and from individual workers. These have been dealt with in co-operation with the appropriate provincial authorities.

Working and sanitary conditions with respect to several Federal Government offices in Ottawa have been investigated and reported on, in co-operation with the Public Health Engineering Division of the Department and the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works.

DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Sylvatic Plague

Field work in connection with these diseases began when the Alberta and British Columbia crews assembled at Kamloops on April 1, 1938. The men selected for this work had the necessary background of technical training and field work and were therefore able to commence work in their respective districts after three weeks of intensive training in methods of collecting wood ticks (*Dermacentor andersoni*), examining rodents, collecting rodent fleas and preparing specimens. Dr. R. J. Gibbons, then Senior Bacteriologist, Laboratory of Hygiene, supervised their activities at intervals throughout the summer. No area was surveyed very intensively during this first year, since it was considered advisable to obtain a knowledge of the general situation in the southern areas of both provinces, areas in which it was known that Rocky Mountain spotted fever had been present and which were exposed to invasion by plague-infected rodents.

All the personnel connected with the survey, as a protection against Rocky Mountain spotted fever, were inoculated with vaccine provided for that purpose by Dr. R. R. Parken, of the United States Public Health Service.

As was previously arranged, the Alberta crew continued work until July 31st. The British Columbia crew left the interior at the same time, but continued to work in and about Vancouver and New Westminster until September 30th, collecting and examining domestic rats. During the season's work, the Alberta crew collected approximately 21,000 ticks, 800 rodents and 2,000 rodent fleas, and the British Columbia crew collected approximately 9,000 ticks, 4,000 rodents and 7,000 rodent fleas.

The laboratory examination of specimens for plague was carried out by Dr. K. F. Meyer at the George Williams Hooper Foundation, San Francisco. Dr. R. R. Parker, of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory (United States Public Health Service), Hamilton, Montana, conducted the laboratory work in connection with Rocky Mountain spotted fever. This vital assistance is gratefully acknowledged. No evidence of plague was found. Ticks from one area in British Columbia showed evidence of infection with a strain of Rocky Mountain spotted fever of low virulence, but this finding was not confirmed.

Other tick-borne diseases, tularaemia, tick paralysis and relapsing fever, are also being investigated by the field workers.

In future, ticks, rodent tissue, rodent fleas, etc., being examined for evidence of the foregoing conditions, will be handled by a branch of the Laboratory of Hygiene, the Kamloops Virological Laboratory. Construction of this unit was begun late in 1938, and it should be ready for use when the field work of 1939 begins.

Tularaemia

This disease, originally described as a plague-like disease, is common to man and many animals. In man, it may take one or more of several forms, skin ulceration, ulceration of the eye, enlarged glands, generalized blood poisoning, pneumonia and typhoid type. Human cases have been recognized in five of the provinces. The disease may be contracted from the bite of a tick or of an infected insect such as the deer fly, through a break in the skin, by swallowing or inhaling

infected material. Tularaemia infected ticks were found in the Vavenby, Bull River and Hosmer districts of British Columbia, and in the Manyberries and Milk River districts of Alberta.

Tick Paralysis

Tick paralysis is thought to be produced by poison created by the feeding tick. Until the summer of 1938, it was considered to be caused in North America only by the wood-tick and therefore limited to the habitat of that tick, the northwestern States, British Columbia, Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Cases have now been recognized in South Carolina and Georgia, at least one having been caused by the dog-tick, which may be found in practically any part of the United States and Canada. Therefore, this disease, which has caused great losses in domestic stock and many human cases, with frequent deaths, may be expected to appear almost anywhere in the inhabited parts of the two countries. Bacteriological and biochemical studies will be undertaken as opportunities present, in an effort to learn the cause of the paralysis.

Relapsing Fever

Relapsing fever is a disease which, in humans, is characterized by a more or less prolonged series of bouts of fever and general malaise, with short normal intervals. It is caused by the *spirochaeta recurrents*, carried, so far as we know, only by ticks of the *genus ornithodoros*. These ticks have not been found in Canada, but two definite cases of relapsing fever and five possible cases occurred in the Syringa Creek, Deer Park and Castelgar districts of British Columbia.

Control

At present it seems impossible to eradicate these diseases, but measures can be taken to control them where there is human habitation. Plans for such measures are under consideration, but cannot be applied until the extent of the problem is known. To discover and map the extent of infected areas is the first objective of the survey. In the meantime, general education in the means of protection against these diseases is being carried on.

Leptospirosis Icterohaemorrhagica

Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica, also known as Weil's disease, is an infectious jaundice caused by a rat-borne micro-organism. It appears amongst people who live or work in rat-infected surroundings. There were 701 cases of infectious jaundice, with 2 deaths, reported in Ontario during 1938. There is no information as to how many of these were Weil's disease. In the latter part of the year, an outbreak in Ottawa was reported by Dr. Lomer, Medical Officer of Health. None of the cases was proved to be Weil's disease, but rats taken from the dump near the district where the outbreak occurred carried a *Leptospira* organism. It is hoped that, in conjunction with the Laboratory of Hygiene, further studies will be carried out in Ontario and in British Columbia.

Encephalomyelitis

Encephalomyelitis, equine, is a virus disease affecting the brain and central nervous system of the horse. In recent years, it has caused very heavy losses amongst the stock throughout North America. In the summer of 1938, it was proved that this disease is also transmissible to man and other animals. Reports have been received of several suspected human cases in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Plans are being prepared for the collection and testing of blood serum from these cases to determine whether or not they were true equine encephalomyelitis.

The widespread inoculation of horses that is being carried on will indirectly protect the human population, but the fact that man and other animals may be affected makes it necessary to continue intensive study of this problem.

Typhoid fever

It has been proved epidemiologically in three outbreaks of typhoid fever in Canada that the disease was the result of eating infected fresh Cheddar cheese.

One method of preventing such outbreaks in pasteurization of the milk used, but it is commonly believed that good Cheddar cheese cannot be produced from pasteurized milk. On the other hand, there are equally competent authorities who claim and have demonstrated that good Cheddar can be so produced. If the public want very fresh Cheddar, they should be protected by pasteurization of the milk used. A second method of preventing the spread of typhoid through cheese is by storing the cheese. Typhoid bacilli die in cheese as it ages and becomes more acid, but the necessary time of storage cannot be set from existing data. Plans are being prepared for the study of this problem as a joint activity involving the Alberta Department of Health, the University of Alberta and this Division. It is hoped that assistance will also be provided by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Undulant Fever

Undulant fever is a disease contracted from cattle, either as the result of handling or indirectly through the use of raw milk. The fact that patients are incapacitated for long periods and that the disease is appearing more frequently throughout Canada makes it a problem deserving the most careful study. An examination of blood from a large group of volunteers was carried out in Ottawa during the year. Office workers, representing the average population so far as exposure to the disease is concerned, showed evidence of past infection in an unexpectedly high percentage. As would be expected, the percentage was higher amongst a group of farmers and reached its highest (36%) amongst practising veterinarians. An effort will be made to determine the incidence and therefore the scope of the problem in other parts of the country.

Trichinosis

Trichinosis is a disease caused by a worm, *trichina spiralis*, invading the muscular part of the body. The infection is contracted through the eating of insufficiently cooked infected pork. Recent studies in the United States show that about 12 per cent of the population in the areas surveyed have been infected. A very small percentage of cases are diagnosed in life, though every infection must produce symptoms in some degree. Therefore, the knowledge that infection is so widespread may assist in the diagnosis of obscure illness.

The disease, except for an outbreak in Quebec, has not been recognized in Canada in recent years. Preparations are being made for the conduct of studies in at least two parts of Canada to determine whether or not we are as free from the disease as we had hoped.

Mussel Poisoning

The old belief that shellfish should not be eaten during months without an "r" can be supported to a limited extent by scientific findings. It has been shown in various parts of the world that certain shellfish during summer months secrete a poison which produces paralysis when the shellfish is consumed. Recent work in California suggests that this poison is obtained from the minute vegetable life which forms the food supply of the shellfish. Following two deaths from this poison in Nova Scotia, an investigation was started involving the Laboratory of Hygiene and the Food and Drugs Division. As the result of the work, the provincial health authorities were enabled to prevent the use of mussels before the poison reached a dangerous level. Arrangements are being made to institute a similar service on the Pacific Coast, where there is a history of similar poisonings. It is interesting to note that Captain Vancouver in 1793 reported the illness of a number of his sailors and the death of one from poisonous shellfish taken near Vancouver Island.

General Remarks

Each province of Canada has an Act in its Statute Books providing that the occurrence of certain specified communicable diseases, which are termed notifiable, shall be reported to local Medical Health Officers upon discovery. Physicians, householders and others are made liable for such reporting and their neglect or refusal to perform this duty is punishable in the Criminal Courts. Prosecutions and convictions of defaulters have been rare under these Acts, recourse having been made to persuasion and public health education. As public health organization becomes perfected and people become cognizant of the menace of an unreported case, indignation prevents default. It may be said, therefore, that where case reporting is not energetically enforced, people are uneducated in regard to the prevention and control of communicable disease.

The local Medical Health Officer immediately reports to his Provincial Health Department cases of which he is notified. The Provincial Health Departments in their turn send weekly, monthly and other periodical reports to the Division of Epidemiology of the National Health Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health. Here these reports are tabulated on a national basis and from these tabulations, weekly, monthly, annual and other periodical reports, showing the incidence of disease in Canada as a whole, are made up and sent to health authorities in Canada and other parts of the world. These reports depict the trend up to the dates reported and the trend to be expected in the immediate future.

As part of the progress made by the sciences during the last few decades, is to be counted the success achieved by medical science in its battle against the communicable diseases. This battle is now in its third stage. The first stage consisted of the lag between the discovery of effective measures of prevention and control and the energetic application of those measures through organized public health authorities. The second stage was the application of the method which attained such successful results. The third and present stage is the intensification in the application of the measure to prevent the minimum from becoming an irreducible minimum through toleration.

The following charts depict graphically the decline in mortality in the registration area of 1921 (see note below) from the four principal communicable diseases of childhood—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria—during the eighteen year period 1921 to 1938. The total crude death rate for these four combined and the rate for each disease separately are expressed for each year as a percentage of the corresponding rate in 1921.

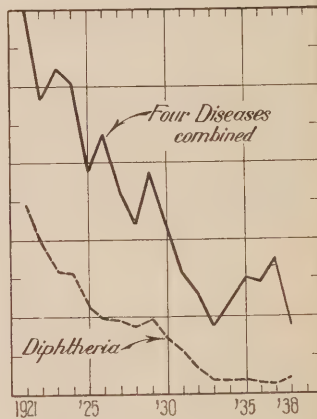
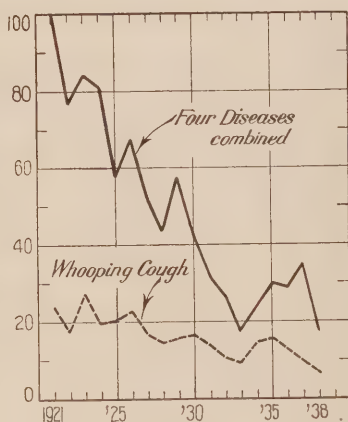
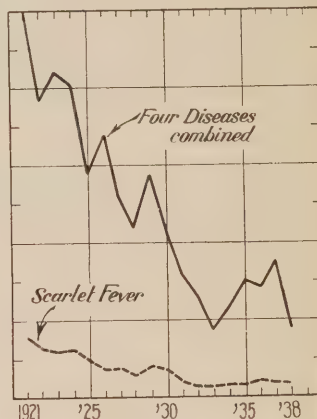
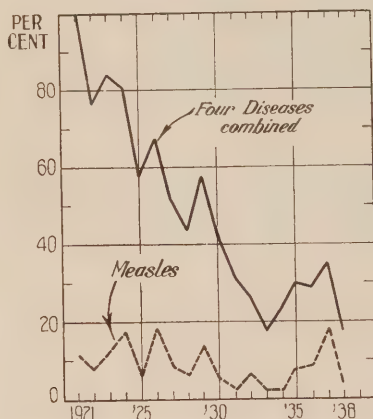
The charts also show the relative importance of the diseases in this group in each year of the period under review. In 1921, diphtheria was by far the most important, comprising, as it did, 49.78 per cent of the deaths from all four. In the following years diphtheria gradually improved its position in relation to the other three diseases in this group until the last few years it has assumed the position of least importance and would seem to be most under control. Scarlet fever has also improved its relative position. Whooping cough and measles are indicated by the chart to be the two diseases least under control. Whooping cough mortality has been fairly steadily diminishing. Measles after a period of low mortality did during the last years take a great swing upward and in 1937, reached its highest point during the whole period. It, however, dropped down close to its low point in 1938.

It is interesting to note the acute downward trend from 1929 to 1933, in which year the rates for these four diseases reached its lowest point, which was 17.56 per cent of the rate in 1921. The two years 1929 and 1933 witnessed the beginning and the low points respectively of the business depression.

N.B.—Exclusive of the province of Quebec and of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

PRINCIPAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD (MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH AND DIPHTHERIA)

CRUDE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 100,000 EXPRESSED
AS PERCENTAGES OF THE CORRESPONDING RATE
IN 1921



Note:—Registration area of 1921 exclusive of the Province of Quebec and of the North West Territories and Yukon.

During the year an exhaustive study of the occurrence and distribution of communicable disease was initiated and is now continuing. The purpose of this study is to provide data not only in regard to extent, time and place of the occurrence of communicable disease, but also in regard to activities undertaken to safeguard public health in all its aspects, and the relationship existing between the state of health and environmental factors, whether natural, social, or resulting from specific health measures.

A start has been made on the analysis and interpretation of Canadian statistics concerning deaths from pneumonia and syphilis. This study will be extended to include deaths from heart disease.

Throughout the year this Division has taken every opportunity to co-operate with other Divisions whose problems are in anywise related.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

ILLNESS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

The Department has completed five consecutive years' supervision of illness in the Civil Service, four of them prior to the formation of the Division and one since. Three reports have been published and the fourth is in preparation. Considerable advancement has been made in this work, with nearly all Government departments depending more and more on the Division for solutions to their medical and neurological problems. The technique employed in handling records and statistics has been improved as the occasion demanded, and certain official forms have been revised.

The Division profited by a recent survey of all positions in the Civil Service that was carried out for the purpose of supplying the Treasury Board with new information. The Division was allowed the use of all data relative to the population, age, and sex of employees in the various departments, and, as a result, the accuracy of all percentages as to the amount of illness and time lost in the Civil Service has been greatly improved.

Illness in the Service has followed a very even trend during the three years studied, and the number of working days lost due to illness has held steadily at 2.5 per cent or an average of approximately 7.5 days per annum; this steadiness is probably due to the absence of any major epidemic during these years.

Particular interest has been attracted towards a betterment in the number of cases and time lost by those suffering from functional nervous disorders, and while it is too early to make a positive statement, the indications are that the application of preventive psychiatry to these cases appears to be producing results. It has been reported to the Division that there is a great deal less tension among the workers in some offices, due to well-considered changes in the occupation of certain individuals. These changes have already resulted in less absenteeism on the plea of ill health.

Influenza is still the outstanding cause of lost time, and until some preventive measure is discovered, it will probably continue to be the greatest problem. The epidemic of January, February, and March 1939 was Dominion-wide in extent and of considerable intensity, and while the mortality appeared to be low, the epidemic accounted for the majority of the illnesses described in 7,278 medical certificates which passed through the Division in the three months in question.

The Department has been approached from time to time with the statement that certain Government buildings are prone to produce more illness (chiefly respiratory) than others. The work of the Medical Investigation Division does not substantiate this contention, and there appears to be the same ratio of illness among those well housed as among those who consider themselves poorly housed; this apart from the few isolated cases where working conditions are unavoidably poor.

Medical examinations by officers of the Department in regard to those who are being appointed to permanent positions have been giving the Division considerable grounds for thought, in that a substantial proportion have been found possessing pathological conditions which in some cases render them unsuitable for long term employment. It is felt, as a result of the work already done, that the policy should be extended of placing the responsibility for the

physical examination of applicants for permanent positions more fully in the hands of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The following summary of work performed in the fiscal year 1938-39 will indicate the increasing extent to which the Division is called upon to perform certain duties in order to supply the various departments with necessary information concerning the health and physical fitness of their employees:

Number of examinations and interviews at Head Office.....	3,464
Number of physical examinations outside of Ottawa.....	710
Total.....	4,174
Total number of certificates reviewed.....	16,925

Apart from the above, the Division is in constant communication by telephone and letter concerning the frequent medical problems that arise throughout the various departments of the Government, many of which do not involve immediate loss of time on the part of the employees but are enquiries as to how to prevent, if possible, more serious happenings.

***SUMMARY OF ILLNESSES AND DAYS LOST BY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
COMING UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS**

1. Total population or staff coming under Civil Service Regulations...	35,053
2. The number ill on medical certificate during the year.....	9,545
3. The total number of illnesses suffered by the 9,545 who were ill amounted to	13,256
Total illnesses	13,256
Minus total people ill.....	9,545
Indicates that repeated periods of illness.....	3,711
4. Total illnesses caused a loss of 208,746 days, or 1.98% of the total working days.	
5. The Civil Service regulations permit eight days' casual leave per annum to cover brief illnesses, and they may be taken on the employee's own certificate in amounts up to three days. The average for the whole service was 1.6 days, indicating that there is no abuse of the casual leave privilege.	

*Taken from the Report of the Statistical Study of Illness in the Civil Service for the fiscal year 1936-37.

	%	days
Average time lost medical certificate.....	=1.98	=5.9
Average time lost casual leave.....	= .54	=1.6
Average time lost medical certificate and casual leave.....	=2.52	=7.5
The time lost on medical certificate—5.9 days—compares favourably with the all- Canada figure for adult workers of 5.5 days.		

MEDICAL STUDIES

The Division completed the study on deaths of all war pensioners occurring between the end of the war and the beginning of the year 1937. The study has provided the Department with certain new information which has been valuable to the administration in formulating new policies.

The Division aided the newly formed Rheumatic Disease Association to conduct a survey on rheumatism, and analyzed the data obtained. The results of the survey were published jointly by the survey committee of the association and this Department.

An extensive investigation is now well under way involving the study of all cases of syphilis contracted or treated during the war, with the object of determining, if possible, what has happened to these men in the twenty years which have elapsed since demobilization. It is estimated that there may be 16,000 cases in all. A trial study of the first 1,800 cases extracted from the files was made, chiefly to ascertain whether or not the scheme as originally planned would, when the results were finally analyzed, give the needed information. Much was learned from this sampling, and changes as indicated by it were made in the plans. The

trial study was published in the Canadian Medical Association Journal for 1938. The study indicates that the number of sequelae arising out of service infections will be substantially less than formerly thought.

The Division has received requests to undertake many new studies on widely divergent subjects, as well as invitations from outside bodies to co-operate in work of a similar nature.

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION DIVISION

During the year all avenues of publicity were explored through the media of the press, radio, exhibits, public meetings, booklets and direct correspondence. It is proposed to carry on during the fiscal year 1939-40 along lines initiated in this first year of the division's existence, and to supplement the work undertaken by employing the graphic arts, notably the poster and screen type of publicity.

There was initiated a Dominion-wide plan to arouse the consciousness of the people of Canada concerning the value of health and the existence of the country's health preservation facilities. The division was extended praiseworthy co-operation in every field explored and, owing to such public-spirited generosity, much of its work was accomplished at no cost whatever to the federal treasury.

Special mention must be made of the splendid assistance afforded the division by the Canadian Press, co-operative news-gathering organization of the Dominion's newspapers. This organization carried news concerning the Department throughout the country whenever requested to bring to public attention matters considered of national importance. On several occasions the regular telegraphic despatches dealing with national health activities were supplemented by mail stories, and widespread publicity was thus secured.

Fullest co-operation was also extended by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which agreed to assist in presenting short national health items throughout the facilities of its own eight broadcasting units and some twenty-nine private stations linked with the corporation's national network. Many radio stations not affiliated with the CBC also co-operated.

The division found the public eager to be informed on matters of public health and, to cope with the demand for assistance aroused by its work, was obliged to speed up development of its personnel and material. The staff was occupied almost from the outset in handling applications for the Department's own booklets and during this period an effort was made to produce other pamphlets and material to supplement information already available to the public.

This demand has increased and, with the production of new booklets, extension of the departmental quarterly, establishment of exhibits, posters, a film series and a regular press-release service of an informative nature, it is believed the Department will be in a position to maintain a constant and worthwhile agency for public instruction in the national health field.

The work of the division has brought the activities of the department clearly to public notice and has, it is believed, resulted in a corresponding appreciation of Canada's national services.

Press.—Establishment of the division aroused considerable interest in the press throughout Canada and many leading newspapers commented editorially on entry of the national health authority into the publicity field. All these editorials were commendatory and indicated an immediate and profitable channel for public health education.

Contact with the majority of papers was made through the Ottawa Bureau of the Canadian Press and the division lost no time in forwarding to that office, as well as to the Ottawa daily newspapers individually, news matter concerning work progressing in various divisions of the department, items of interest arising from meetings of the Dominion Council of Health and its various

associated technical advisory committees, and other material of an instructional nature prepared for such purpose in consultation with the medical officers of the department.

It was noted that press releases dealing with specific diseases, including warnings in advance of possible outbreaks, were published widely and often commented upon in the editorial columns of the press. Releases were prepared and disseminated concerning influenza, the common cold, pneumonia, bronchitis, heart disease, worry, diseases of middle age, relaxation, humidity, winter ailments, air conditioning, child and maternal hygiene, the "Iron Lung", undulant fever, plague surveys, etc.

Wide use was made of the press facilities and the division's liaison with the press, in connection with the Canadian visits of several distinguished British medical men.

Radio.—Early in the year the division canvassed the radio situation and sought to interest radio stations in a series of daily notes or bulletins designed to stimulate Canada's concern for public health. Almost immediately numbers of the private stations found the idea worth while as a genuine public service and offered to broadcast such items free.

After studying sample material prepared by the division, the General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also agreed to use these items on the national network facilities of the corporation.

With units joining the service later, as the bulletins began to attract public notice, a chain of fifty-eight stations was ultimately built up for the daily broadcasting of little hints and facts concerning public health. These stations included the largest private broadcasting units in Canada and covered every section of the Dominion. Participating in the daily national health bulletin broadcasting service were two stations in Prince Edward Island, three in Nova Scotia, four in New Brunswick, eleven in Quebec, nineteen in Ontario, three in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, five in Alberta and seven in British Columbia.

All this service was given free. These 58 stations broadcast an average of twenty messages monthly during a six months period, or 120 messages each, making a total of 6,960 broadcasts.

Requests for health literature received during the fiscal year were as follows:—

Sanitation, 1,573; Canadian Mother's Book, 2,307; Infantile Paralysis, 1,388; Wells, 1,373; Home Treatment of Rural Water Supplies, 977; Care of the Feet, 1,118; Housing, 548; Survey of Vitamins, 922; Air Conditioning, 745; Information for Men, 3,881; Information for Women, 3,356; Information for Parents, 2,183; Prevention of Blindness in Babies, 900; Goitre Facts, 1,453; How to Build Sound Teeth, 1,453; Tuberculosis, 1,687; Smallpox and Vaccination, 1,026; The Rat Menace, 871; other literature, 3,151.

It soon became evident that the National Health publication series was totally inadequate to handle all types of request, and the division commenced preparation of other booklets to meet the demand.

In addition to its daily health bulletin service, the division was concerned in radio publicity through a special series entitled "The Romance of Medicine in Canada," prepared by the Director of Public Health Services of the department and presented personally by him over a national radio network weekly for ten weeks, during the winter of 1938-39.

The "Romance of Medicine in Canada" series was distributed by the division on request, in mimeographed form, and sets of all ten talks were provided to interested persons, including many members of the medical profession, teachers and those concerned in public health.

Widespread publicity was obtained through a special national broadcast on "Canada's Protection of Food and Drugs," copies of which were distributed to all newspapers and magazines throughout Canada and published in several trade journals.

During the coming winter season, 1939-40, it is proposed to arrange additional radio material, to supplement the daily health bulletin work.

Publications.—The division was responsible in this fiscal year for production of three numbers of the "National Health Review" and in each successive issue sought to make improvements both in content and set-up. Several original articles by authorities in the department, or associated with its work, were published, and some of these were widely quoted. Extracts from the "National Health Review" have been noticed in health publications issued in countries as remote as India, and numbers of requests for copies have been received from those not on the mailing list.

An outline of the aims and achievements of the King George the Fifth Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada was prepared in an attractive supplement to the "National Health Review," issued with the January 1939 number of that magazine.

This work contains reports concerning the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer, as well as the Cancer Fund itself, and includes interesting photographs.

The policy has been established of publishing all material in both languages. Articles in English are adequately reviewed in French in the same issue, and a resumé in English is appended to all French articles. All editorial matter, statistics, notations, etc., are in both languages throughout each issue.

During the fiscal year an eight page leaflet on infantile paralysis was prepared and printed for the Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene, and 20,000 copies of this work were distributed through provincial health authorities, women's institutes and the general radio request list.

Material was prepared for early issue in booklet form on several other specific public health matters, including the common cold and problems of middle age.

The Department having been asked to assist in distribution to Canadian units of the "Iron Lungs" which were the gift of Lord Nuffield to all hospitals in the British Empire, the division assisted in the preparation of an attractive leaflet, with illustration, describing the apparatus and outlining the arrangements for shipment of the "Lungs" to Canada. These leaflets were supplied to the provincial health departments for distribution to hospitals interested.

Exhibits.—Although it had been in existence only a few months, and the department had no material suitable for such a purpose, the division undertook to bring the work of the department to public notice through a display at the Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa in August, 1938.

Posters and other display material were provided and the booth itself was donated by the Central Canada Exhibition Association. The co-operation of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Health Department of the City of Ottawa and others was obtained. Thousands of departmental and other booklets were distributed in an effort to show the people of the Ottawa Valley what was being done in the national health field.

During the week of the exhibition the booth attracted considerable attention. In all two doctors and thirteen nurses, as well as members of the staff of the division, were on duty at the booth.

So successful was this experiment in exhibit publicity, that the department decided to explore further the possibilities of such exhibits. The Director, accompanied by the Office Engineer of the Department, proceeded to the

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, studied exhibits there and obtained valuable information looking to the department's public displays at future exhibitions.

Preparations of suitable posters and display material for exhibit purposes has been studied since the Ottawa Exhibition and it is expected that, in addition to public exhibitions of that type, the Division will arrange displays at public health conventions during the fiscal year 1939-40.

Special assistance was extended to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association in December, 1938, when the Division arranged a series of press items and radio bulletins throughout Canada, in connection with Christmas Seals. Gratifying increase in the response to the Christmas Seal Campaign was credited, in part at least, to this feature of the Association's publicity work.

Assistance was also given to the Canadian Council on Nutrition, the Canadian Medical Association, the Victorian Order of Nurses and others, in special publicity concerning Canadian tours of noted British scientists. Publicity for the opening meeting at Ottawa for organization of the Ottawa Valley unit of the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer was handled by the division in its entirety.

In the screen publicity field preparation of script illustrating the work of the department was undertaken. A scenario was written in which an effort was made to picture each phase of the department's health preservation service. This scenario and other screen material is to be discussed with officers of the National Film Board and possibly picture producers, when machinery for such effort is set up.

Summary.—In the final year the division has had direct contact with at least 60,000 persons in Canada through distribution, in response to press, radio and exhibit appeal, of that number of booklets dealing with the department's activities and the national health field in general. The number of others made aware of the department's operations, notably through the radio bulletin series, can only be surmised.

Use of posters for publicity purposes has been considered and the means are being studied for devising suitable illustrations to emphasize the value of using Canada's existing health preservation facilities.

The Division will continue to work with the non-official agencies in the health field in their publicity and health education efforts.

STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AT MARCH 31, 1939

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perma- nent	Tempor- ary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office, Ottawa.....	84	21	105	180,600	22,200	202,800
"A" Province of Quebec.....	22	14	36	54,720	17,290	72,010
"B" Province of Nova Scotia.....	12	23	35	22,620	24,480	47,100
"D" Province of Ontario.....	14	.....	14	26,580	.....	26,580
"G" Province of Manitoba.....	7	3	10	15,360	2,880	18,240
"H" Province of Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,740	.....	1,740
"I" Province of Alberta.....	2	.....	2	3,420	.....	3,420
"J" Province of British Columbia	18	16	34	37,080	18,830	55,910
"K" Province of New Brunswick.	8	11	19	13,935	14,535	28,470
"M" Foreign.....	9	.....	9	28,180	.....	28,180
Total.....	177	88	265	384,235	100,215	484,450

*Seasonal employees, \$6,767.

*During the navigation season, 8 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION

Since April 1st, 1938, there have been two meetings of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Council on Nutrition and one meeting of the Council.

The Executive Committee met in Ottawa on April 19th and June 13th, 1938. The Canadian Council on Nutrition met in Ottawa on April 20th, 1938.

A Committee on Food Analyses was appointed by the Council on April 20th, 1938. This Committee held a meeting on June 30th, 1938.

During the year the Canadian Council on Nutrition adopted and has since revised a Canadian Dietary Standard. This standard outlines the requirements necessary to supply the needs of the body in regard to various constituents of food. Some of the revisions were made on the basis of experience derived from dietary surveys being carried out by the Council.

The food consumption survey in Edmonton, sponsored by and financed through the Council, has been completed and a report published.¹

A dietary survey of a higher income group is being carried out in Toronto by methods defined by the Council. In addition, new dietary surveys are under way in Halifax, Quebec City and Edmonton. These surveys are being made on low income families; between 75 and 100 families are included in each group. The methods used in these dietary surveys are similar so that results may be comparable. Financial assistance is being given to each survey by the Canadian Council on Nutrition.

Co-operation in the family expenditure survey being conducted by the Bureau of Statistics was continued. Suggestions were made by the Executive Committee of the Council regarding the collection of data for the food purchase part of this survey. Organization of field workers and the type of information to be obtained were discussed with those in charge of the work.

A booklet for popular use, containing shopping lists and menus based on the Canadian Dietary Standard, is being prepared. Attractive, low-cost menus, which will supply an adequate diet, are to be outlined. Advice regarding methods of economical buying will also be included, as well as some general information on proper nutrition. A draft of this booklet has been distributed to members of the Council and was discussed by them at a meeting in Toronto. The booklet is now being revised.

Analytical work on the composition of Canadian foods was carried out at two laboratories in Toronto. Money was provided for this work from the Millbank Fund through the Council. This work was done to provide information regarding the composition of foods for which no data were available. A number of such foods was encountered by those conducting dietary surveys. The information is necessary in calculating the adequacy of the diets investigated.

This work on food analysis to support surveys has been extended and now includes two laboratories at the University of Toronto and one at McGill University. Financial aid in 1939 will be given by the Council.

Recommendations were made for a broader investigation of food composition. The effect of type of soil, variety, stage of maturity and processing on the food elements of fruits and vegetables, particularly on vitamins and minerals, should be studied. Suggestions were made as to methods of assisting, with money and otherwise, such research problems and a plan proposed for commencing the work.

¹ Food consumption of Twenty-nine Families in Edmonton, Alberta. M. Sandin, M. Patrick and A. Stewart. Canadian Public Health Journal, April, 1939, p. 177.

Tables of food composition are being prepared and part of them have already been multigraphed. These tables are primarily designed for the use of workers conducting dietary surveys, but will undoubtedly be useful to many others. They are being compiled in loose-leaf form, so that additional figures may conveniently be added as they become available. Foods now under investigation by the analytical laboratories and for which no information has been published elsewhere will be included in the tables.

During the past year, Dr. Hugh Branion, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been made a member of the council and its Committee on Food Analyses.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1940



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1940



OTTAWA
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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable The Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-
in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

IAN A. MACKENZIE,

Minister of Pensions and National Health.

July 18, 1940.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH 1939-1940

Head Office.....Daly Building, Ottawa

MINISTER

The Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

DEPUTY MINISTER

R. E. WODEHOUSE, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

J. W. McKee

PENSIONS BRANCH

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A. M. Wright.

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Division and Vetcraft:*
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Chief Dental Officer:
D. D. Wilson, V.D., D.D.S.

Chief Pensions Advocate:
C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.
(On Active Service)

Reviewing Officer:
J. D. Shields, M.B. (Tor.)
(To June 30, 1939)

Departmental Solicitor:
H. A. Bridges, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.)

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

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Medical Investigation Division:
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Medical Adviser—H. A. Bowie, M.D.

SECRETARY

W. C. N. Marriott, E.D.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

M. A. Lavoie

PENSIONS BRANCH

District Offices—

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, 379 Common St., Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Belanger Block, Quebec, P.Q.

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, Trafalgar Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, Dominion Public Building, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Post Office Bldg., Edmonton S., Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Overseas Office—Sun Life of Canada Building, London, S.W.1, England.

PENSIONS BRANCH—*Concluded*

DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, P.Q.
Rockhead Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Offices in Canada

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Savard Park.
Montreal—Immigration Building.
Halifax—Immigration Building.
Saint John—Immigration Building.
North Sydney—Immigration Building.
Vancouver—Immigration Building.
Victoria—Immigration Building.

Offices Overseas

British Isles—London—Sun Life of Canada Building.
France—Paris—64 rue des Mathurins.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.
Halifax—43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).
Montreal—379 Common Street.
Toronto—59 Victoria Street.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

District Offices—

Montreal—379 Common Street.
St. Catharines—Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Saint John—119 Custom House.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Dominion Public Building.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The Hon. IAN A. MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1939-40.

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

PENSIONS BRANCH

During the fiscal year 1939-40 the work required of the Pensions Branch of the Department has been greater than at any time since the few years following the end of the last Great War. This has been chiefly due to the advent of the present war and due to the arrangements between the Department of National Defence and the Department of Pensions and National Health whereby the hospital and treatment facilities of the latter Department are to be utilized to the fullest possible extent for the treatment of members of the forces on active service.

Up to the end of the fiscal year this Department had dealt with 14,909 members of the C.A.S.F. for treatment purposes involving 193,521 patient days. Certain additional temporary medical officers and nurses have been required, some of whom have been furnished from the ranks of the R.C.A.M.C. by the co-operation of the National Defence Medical Headquarters. Additional accommodation for patients has been provided in all of the Departmental Hospitals by consolidation of existing services and by the opening of wards which had been temporarily closed. Additions to existing buildings are planned to meet any situation which the war may cause.

The reports of the Canadian Pension Commission show that the age of the pensioner is affording an increased harvest by the "Grim Reaper", 1,198 pensioners having died during the year. However, the death rate among pensioners is lower than that shown in the mortality tables of civilians of similar age. The actual number of deaths among pensioners is increased over that of the previous year. These deaths are seldom due to the result of enemy action, but are about evenly divided by the malignancies (nearly thirty per cent), cardio-renal conditions and respiratory diseases. There has been an increase of 29 in the number of disability pensioners compared with the close of the previous fiscal year, there being 80,133 such pensioners. While over 55 per cent of this number are suffering from comparatively minor pensionable disabilities, being in receipt of pension at 20 per cent or less, nevertheless, their entitlement to pension makes available to them, if the regulations permit, free hospital treatment in Class 2 and Class 4. While the number of pensioners under active treatment in Departmental Hospitals at March 31 is less than the number under treatment at the same date in the previous year, nevertheless, all the disability pensioners are reaching advanced years and more and more becoming subject to the chronic and incurable diseases associated therewith. They, therefore, will continue to present a potential clientele of considerable magnitude. The extensions of

War Veterans' Allowance legislation and the increased assessment in numbers of pensioners have to an extent removed demands for domiciliary care, but there has been an increase in requests for out-patient treatment in the clinics. Details of medical and dental treatment appear hereafter.

During the past year, nearly six thousand applications for Class 18 treatment have been received. This is the classification for non-pensioned Canadian veterans who saw meritorious service in a theatre of actual war, when treatment is provided in circumstances similar to those in which pensioners may qualify for treatment of a non-service condition. A comparatively small percentage has been rejected for various financial or other causes, and there have been 1,579 hospital admissions involving 47,498 hospital days. In addition, 3,947 applications for dental treatment have been approved.

The Department now has the entire responsibility for the supervision of the medical treatment of the R.C.M.P. personnel which, with the increase of that Force and with the additional special temporary constables who were enrolled from ex-C.E.F. applicants, creates a great volume of additional work.

The treatment services have also been extended to cover the needs of the Department of Mines and Resources in their Forestry and Far Northern isolated posts, both in the way of supervision of medical needs and also in the supply of the necessary drugs and surgical appliances. The Pensions Branch continues to furnish the medical services required to establish eligibility under the amendments to the Old Age Pensions' Act, dealing with pensions for the blind. The Department also has been called on very frequently to give professional advice or furnish medical or surgical supplies to other Federal Departments of the Government.

The equipment of the Departmental Hospitals, particularly in respect to X-ray facilities, laboratory services, and ordinary hospital supplies, has been adequately increased to meet the newly created demands and materials are now in store to cover the needs of the next six months.

War conditions have been reflected in the work of every branch and division of the Department causing either an expansion or contraction of its volume during the past year.

There was comparatively little change in the number of appliances issued by the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Division.

A material increase is seen in the number of disabled ex-service men who were placed in employment through the efforts of the Honorary Committees of the Veterans' Assistance Commission, and a correspondingly substantial decrease in the necessity for unemployment assistance is observed.

The Veterans' Bureau has been able to keep abreast of its duties once the unfinished work before the Pension Appeal Court, which was abolished on July 1, 1939, was cleared away. The services of the Veterans' Bureau are made available to former members of the Canadian Active Service Force.

The Department, by arrangement with the Department of National Defence, has undertaken the responsibility of the conduct of investigations and the completion of reports required by the Dependents' Allowance Board in connection with applications for Dependents' Allowance by members of the Canadian Active Service Force whose dependents reside in urban communities in Canada with a population over 3,000, in the entire Province of Quebec, and at points outside the Dominion. By March 31, 1940, the Department had been requested to investigate 7,212 applications and reports had been returned to the Board in 6,351 cases.

Details of the expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year 1939-40 appear in statements following the report of the Chief Treasury Officer.

TABLE 1.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940

Dis- trict	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-39	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-40
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	331	912	230	48	1,033	25	367
B	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S....	56	2,131	29	11	1,997	10	198
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	295	4,073	80	49	3,966	124	309
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	481	1,169	232	139	1,215	26	502
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	133	1,129	173	98	1,170	26	141
I	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	43	1,155	3	5	1,088	20	88
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	112	2,143	44	25	2,066	61	147
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	56	938	298	132	1,106	4	50
	Total Departmental Hospitals.....	1,507	13,650	1,089	507	13,641	296	1,802
	<i>Other Hospitals, by Districts</i>							
A	Quebec.....	11	2,035	80	243	1,733	16	134
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	50	716	17	39	662	10	72
C	Eastern Ontario.....	66	2,074	19	39	1,971	35	114
D	Central Ontario.....	34	351	33	49	306	23	40
F	Western Ontario.....	19	439	136	239	313	9	33
G	Manitoba.....	88	711	103	177	606	10	109
H	Saskatchewan.....	105	1,498	18	18	1,463	11	129
I	Alberta.....	119	1,353	35	33	1,317	27	130
J	British Columbia.....	137	1,273	40	59	1,184	25	182
K	New Brunswick.....	11	767	134	301	551	5	55
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada....	640	11,217	615	1,197	10,106	171	998
M	United Kingdom.....	47	57			59	2	43
U	U.S.A.....	37	137			138	10	26
	Total Other Hospitals.....	724	11,411	615	1,197	10,303	183	1,067
	Grand Total.....	2,231	25,061	1,704	1,704	23,944	479	2,869

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION
ON MARCH 31, 1940

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	104		231		32		367		367
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	197				1		198		198
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	302	1	1		5		308	1	309
F	Westminster Hospital.....	67		429		6		502		502
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	139	1	1				140	1	141
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	88						88		88
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	146	1					146	1	147
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	50						50		50
	Total Departmental Hospitals...	1,093	3	662		44		1,799	3	1,802
	Other Hospitals by Districts									
A	Quebec.....	132		2				134		134
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	31		35		6		72		72
C	Eastern Ontario.....	109				5		114		114
D	Central Ontario.....	17		3		20		40		40
F	Western Ontario.....	22		1		10		33		33
G	Manitoba.....	46		52		11		109		109
H	Saskatchewan.....	58		66		5		129		129
I	Alberta.....	74		48		8		130		130
J	British Columbia.....	63		100		19		182		182
K	New Brunswick.....	33		6		16		55		55
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.	585		313		100		998		998
M	United Kingdom.....	9		34				43		43
U	U.S.A.....	15		5		6		26		26
	Total Other Hospitals.....	609		352		106		1,067		1,067
	Grand Total.....	1,702	3	1,014		150		2,866	3	2,869

TREATMENT ONLY PATIENTS

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT HOSPITAL
ALLOWANCES BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Class 2	Class 18	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	170	81	331	582
Other institutions in Canada.....	62	38	122	222
In England.....			2	2
In United States.....			6	6
Totals.....	232	119	461	812

TABLE 4.—BOARD AND QUARTERS

On strength March 31, 1939.....	14
Admissions 1-4-39 to 31-3-40.....	1,650
Total.....	1,664
Discharges 1-4-39 to 31-3-40.....	1,653
Total strength at 31-3-40.....	11

TABLE 5.—EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES TREATED
IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	On strength 31-3-39	Taken on strength	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-40
Ex-Imperials.....	42	147	148	7	34
Australian.....		3	3		
Newfoundland.....	1	2	3		
New Zealand.....	1	1	2		
French.....		3	3		
United States.....	3	2	1		4
South African.....		1	1		
Totals.....	47	159	161	7	38

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL BY THE
MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT TO
MARCH 31, 1940

July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916.....	22,742
January 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918.....	28,258
April 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.....	36,625
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	23,591
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	13,890
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	10,015
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	8,516
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	2,461
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	7,978
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	7,710
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	7,243
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	8,191
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	8,890
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	9,941
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	12,077
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	11,116
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	10,693
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	9,172
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	10,150
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	10,411
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	9,486
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.....	9,223
April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.....	10,348
April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.....	25,061
Total.....	313,788

TABLE 7.—CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924, to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.....	204,474
April 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937.....	206,233
April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938.....	194,791
April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.....	200,414
April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940.....	231,775
Total.....	3,980,141

TABLE 8.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1939	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength at end of month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	970	4	23	1,023	3	30	39	2,133
May.....	861	1	17	954	3	27	34	1,994
June.....	870	1	24	900	5	28	43	1,913
July.....	873	3	23	828	5	29	41	1,914
August.....	767	1	21	784	1	26	31	1,861
September.....	1,877	3	8	1,402	3	18	31	2,295
October.....	3,287	4	36	2,675	6	26	38	2,877
November.....	3,367	7	33	3,322	4	20	36	2,902
December.....	2,553	10	83	2,827	7	23	48	2,643
1940								
January.....	3,824	1	95	3,077	7	86	54	3,339
February.....	2,917	6	36	3,125	2	51	41	3,079
March.....	2,383	6	61	2,555	7	55	43	2,869
Totals....	24,549	47	465	23,472	53	419	479	2,869

Patient strength as at March 31, 1939..... 2,231
 Patient strength as at March 31, 1940..... 2,869

The following C.A.S.F. and ex-C.A.S.F. activity is also included in Table 8:

TABLE 9

1939	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength at end of month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
September.....	1,271		1	659			5	608
October.....	2,579		10	2,098		7	2	1,090
November.....	2,359	5	16	2,472	1	2	3	992
December.....	1,819	7	61	2,056	6	14	7	796
1940								
January.....	2,896	1	35	2,358	5	72	7	1,286
February.....	2,153	2	9	2,337		19	5	1,089
March.....	1,635	4	46	1,834	4	31	4	901
Totals....	14,712	19	178	13,814	16	145	33	901

EX-MEMBERS C.A.S.F.

1940	Admissions			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength at end of month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
January.....	8		42	4		4		42
February.....	5		6	6		15		32
March.....	3		1	1		10		25
Totals....	16		49	11		29		25

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS FROM 1921 TO 1940

All Institutions—Year	In Patients	Out Patients	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287	5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293	4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125	3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80	3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77	3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58	3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34	2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,200	57	3,257
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25	2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44	3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24	3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23	2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13	2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10	2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8	2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6	2,438
March 31, 1937.....	2,212	8	2,220
March 31, 1938.....	2,101	4	2,105
March 31, 1939.....	2,224	7	2,231
March 31, 1940.....	2,866	3	2,869

VETERANS' CARE CASES

On March 31, 1940, there were in addition to those on treatment strength, 360 men in departmental and other institutions under this authority distributed as follows:—

TABLE 11

Dis- trict	Institutions	On Strength 31-3-39	Admis- sions	Trans- fers in	Trans- fers out	Dis- charges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-40
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	87	64	13	10	68	9	77
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.....		3	5	4		2	2
B	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.....			6	6			
	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, N.S.....	31	21			26	4	22
	P.E.I. Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	1						1
C	Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont. Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.....	1	1			1		1
	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, Ont.....		3 1		3 1			
D	Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....		1				1	
	General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont. Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....	85 1	59	1	3 1	42	25	75
F	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	51	55	3		46	12	51
G	Provincial Mental Hospital, Bran- don, Man.....	46	27	11	4	30	11	39
	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....	4 2	2 1	3 1	8		1	1
H	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask. General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask. Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....		2 1	2 1	3 1	1		
I	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.....	33	11	1	1	12	3	29
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Pon- oka, Alta.....	4	9			6	3	4
				1				1

TABLE 11—*Concluded*

District	Institutions	On Strength 31-3-39	Admissions	Transfers in	Transfers out	Discharges	Deaths	Strength 31-3-40
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	46	36		1	24	15	42
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.	1	4	1	1		3	2
	St. Josephs Hospital, Victoria, B.C.		3			2		1
	Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops, B.C.		2			1	1	
	Lebanon Nursing Home, Lebanon, B.C.			1				
	Lancaster Hospital, St. Johns, N.B.	12	8			6	6	18
M	Total Canada.....	405	314	48	48	266	96	357
	British Isles.....	2						2
U	U.S.A.....		2			1		1
	Total All Districts.....	407	316	48	48	267	96	360

DENTAL SERVICES

Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force following demobilization were entitled to receive, free of charge, upon application being made to the then Department of Militia and Defence, not later than September 1, 1920, the dental services recommended at the time of dental examination prior to or on demobilization. A large number took advantage of this right; others obtained the services at their own expense; others applied but failed to follow out the instructions given, while others for various reasons did not make an application.

The Dental Branch (now the Dental Section of the Treatment Division) came into being in October, 1919, for the purpose of administering dental services to all those ex-members of the C.E.F., pensioners, vocational students, hospital patients, etc., whose care and tuition became the responsibility of the Department, and who qualified for dental services under the regulations then in force. During the past twenty years these regulations, of necessity, have been altered from time to time, to meet ever changing conditions.

For some years prior to the passing of Order in Council P.C. 91, dated January 16, 1936, the following three classifications could qualify for dental services:

(1) Those whose dental conditions, direct injuries or disease, had been accepted by the Board of Pension Commissioners, or its successor, the Canadian Pension Commission, as being due to service.

(2) Those undergoing courses of authorized medical or surgical treatment in a hospital for a service accepted disability and dental services were a necessary adjunct to such treatment.

(3) Those under the care of the Department in mental institutions and those admitted to hospital for domiciliary care (Veterans' Care cases).

The majority of the ex-members of the C.E.F. were unable to qualify for dental treatment under the above-noted classifications and it would appear that they had been without dental service of any nature for years. With the best of care natural dentition deteriorates, and it is not difficult to visualize the oral condition of the average mouth that has not had the benefit of dental services and care for a period of ten to twenty years.

Order in Council P.C. 91 made it possible to supply some Class 2 hospital treatment cases with dental services. These cases, pensioners with limited assets

and income who were admitted to Departmental hospitals in Canada for the treatment of non-pensionable disabilities, could have teeth extracted if considered an essential part of the medical treatment, but replacements (the supply of dentures) were only undertaken if through the extraction of teeth the masticating areas were impaired to the extent that there was material interference with nutrition. If dentures were supplied the Department could accept no responsibility for their upkeep or renewal.

Order in Council P.C. 3275, of January 4, 1939, permitted the admission of such Class 2 treatment cases to Departmental or Contract hospitals in Canada for dental treatment only, also the provision of dentures, regardless of when or where the teeth were removed, and the reset of such dentures in any necessary instances. It also created a new treatment Class 18, non-pensioners who in the opinion of the Department saw meritorious service in a theatre of actual war, the balance of the qualifying requirements being the same as those applicable to Class 2. While this made it possible for many, heretofore excluded, to take advantage of the benefits of dental attention, an amending Order in Council P.C. 956, of April 27, 1939, enabled hundreds of others to be provided with the much-needed services. P.C. 3275 permitted the supply of dental services in Class 2 and Class 18 treatment cases on the condition that all such cases report, without expense to the Department, to a centre where such services could be carried out under the supervision of a salaried medical officer. P.C. 956 waived this feature and made it possible for the Chief Dental Officer to authorize treatment by a dental representative in the patient's own locality, where it is found impracticable for him to report to a clinic centre. During the year 1939-40, some 7,000 cases received dental services under the amended regulations.

Since May, 1939, following an agreement entered into with the Department of Justice, the Department has administered necessary dental services to all personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the effective strength of which was then in excess of 2,500. It has since been increased considerably. Of the 824 cases referred during the year, 673 have been completed. On request the Department has from time to time acted in an advisory capacity to the Penitentiaries Branch in connection with the administration of its dental services.

At the request of the Department of Mines and Resources, Forestry Branch, accounts for dental services supplied the personnel of the various Forestry projects have been assessed and recommended for payment. These cases number 76.

In September, 1939, on the formation of the Canadian Active Service Force, the then Canadian Army Dental Corps had limited facilities for taking care of the emergent dental requirements of the recruits. Following a conference between officers of the Department and of the Department of National Defence, the former undertook to supply emergent dental relief until such time as the Canadian Dental Corps was in a position to do so. Treatment was given to some 500 members of the C.A.S.F.

In the course of the work, which has increased more than three-fold during the year, more than 32,000 individual files have been dealt with. It has involved a corresponding increase in the personnel of the Division. At the close of the fiscal year, 1938-39, the staff totalled eighteen, including six at Head Office. It now totals thirty-nine, including fourteen at Head Office. During the year it was found necessary to change two dental surgeons from part-time to full-time employees and to appoint thirteen additional part-time dental surgeons. Dental clinics are now maintained in the following centres:—Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Montreal and Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina and Saskatoon,

Sask., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. There are 950 Dental Representatives from coast to coast who supply authorized dental services on a fee basis.

The following is a comparative statement of dental services:—

	1937-38		1938-39		1939-40	
	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients	Treat-ments	Patients
Departmental clinics.....	31,646	1,436	40,751	1,845	89,130	5,945
Dental Representatives.....	4,788	558	5,732	702	32,391	3,629
U.S. Veterans Administra- tion.....	209	31	205	30	83	13
	36,643	2,025	46,688	2,577	121,604	9,587

Included in the 121,604 treatments (dental operations) reported in connection with the completion of 9,587 patients are: 2,677 fillings, all types; 48,210 extractions; 1,045 repairs to dentures; and 9,461 new dentures, relines and remakes.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES DIVISION

The high standard of service in the issuance of artificial legs, arms, splints, orthopaedic boots, artificial eyes, etc., was continued to disability pensioners.

The supply of appliances on a repayment basis to beneficiaries of Allied Governments, the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, and, in a few cases, to those of the Federal Government Departments, has been continued.

EMPLOYMENT

PLACEMENTS OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1940.

TABLE 13.—EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Placement—Permanent.....	934
Placement—Temporary.....	1,745
Cancellations.....	3,135
Unemployed.....	1,600
Total.....	<u>7,414</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPLICATIONS AND PLACEMENTS OF EX-SERVICE
MEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1938-39 AND 1939-40

Year ending	Applicants	Placements	Cancellations	Pending Placement
March 31, 1939.....	7,136	2,743	2,639	1,754
March 31, 1940.....	7,414	2,679	3,135	1,600

Applications for assistance in obtaining employment increased.....	278
The number of men for whom employment was found decreased.....	64
Total number of pensioners in Canada March 31, 1940.....	68,423
Total number of pensioners outside Canada March 31, 1940.....	11,710
Total number of pensioners.....	<u>80,133</u>
Increase in number of pensioners over previous year.....	29
Of this number 1,600 were registered as unemployed, a decrease of 154 over previous year.	

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 14.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED
PENSIONERS DURING 1939-40 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Number of men.....	12,322	11,179	10,732	8,907
Number of issues.....	103,842	91,217	85,703	68,388
Average number of issues per man.....	8.42	8.16	7.99	7.68
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$2,435,285.30	\$2,232,397.73	\$2,186,682.93	\$1,847,229.17

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Vetcraft Factories, operated at Toronto and Montreal, and in Victoria under an agreement with the Red Cross Society, continued to afford employment to former members of the forces who have been classified as "problem cases".

During the year 26 men were admitted and 38 men discharged; and at March 31, 1940, 107 men were employed.

HONORARY COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION ACT

Honorary Committees in Halifax, Charlottetown, Montreal, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, have continued their efforts to secure employment for veterans of the Great War. In co-operation with the Employment Service of Canada offices 2,418 permanent placements were secured, while 10,908 jobs of a temporary and a casual nature were found during the year.

Additional permanent placements have been made through the continuation of the Probational Training scheme whereby veterans follow a period of not more than three months' training. During training, the employer pays part wages, the balance not exceeding \$50.00 per month being paid by the Department.

The following table indicates the extent to which the plan has succeeded since its inception in 1937:

	Commence-ments	Discon-tinued	Completed				In Training 31-3-40
			Employed as trained	Employed otherwise	Tourist Guides	Not retained by employer	
"A"—Montreal.....	103	18	36	2	45	2	
"B"—Halifax.....	121	10	84	1	11	15	
Charlottetown....	2		2				
"C"—Ottawa.....	38	9	25	1		3	
"D"—Toronto.....	603	118	415	10		42	18
Hamilton.....	53	8	42			2	1
"F"—London.....	18	4	12				2
Windsor.....	8		6	1		1	
"G"—Winnipeg.....	105	11	84	3		7	1
"H"—Regina.....	10	1	8				1
"I"—Calgary.....	26	1	21	1		3	
Edmonton.....	6		5				
"J"—Vancouver.....	83	18	55	1		7	2
"K"—Saint John.....	1		1				
Total.....	1,177	198	796	20	56	82	25

Whilst its application has been limited, the scheme whereby tools, equipment and transportation to a total not exceeding \$50.00 are purchased on a repayment plan has been the means of placing a number of veterans in positions they would otherwise have been unable to obtain. The loans are refunded by the employer by deductions from wages. With few exceptions the total loan in each case has been repaid.

Experiments in the placement of veterans on small rural plots have been continued in three centres, near Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg. Although the schemes have not proved to be entirely successful, it would appear that a proportion of the veterans will be re-established.

The Honorary Committee in Montreal has continued to operate the project known as "Workshops Limited", the average number of veterans employed daily during the fiscal year being 44. The activities include the following: Collection of wastepaper, painting, decorating, carpentry, shoemaking and the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, architectural bronze and iron work.

The Montreal Committee has operated as an adjunct to the Workshops, an employment division which, in addition to assisting veterans to secure employment, has made arrangements with the co-operation of the Trustees of the Quebec Canteen Fund to repair the boots and shoes of indigent veterans. Approximately one thousand pairs of shoes have been repaired at no expense

to the veterans. The Committee has also arranged for the reconditioning of articles of clothing donated by individuals. Through this source clothing has been supplied to more than one thousand needy ex-service men and their families.

The Honorary Committee in Regina has continued the operation of the project known as "Veterans Workshops Limited", specializing in salvaging operations, i.e. demolishing old buildings and selling the salvaged building material. Considerable work has also been carried on in the erection of garages, small cottages, etc.

A small workshop is operated in Moose Jaw by a group of local returned men, under the general supervision of the War Veterans Industry Committee.

No special projects have been undertaken by the Honorary Committees in Halifax, Hamilton, London, Calgary and Edmonton. The Committee in Vancouver has experimented with a moderate degree of success in inaugurating a guest guide service and a night patrol service.

Secretarial assistance has been provided Honorary Committees, salaries having been paid from the appropriation provided for Continuing Projects recommended by the Veterans' Assistance Commission.

Under the direction of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, Incorporated, with headquarters in Montreal, divisions are now operating in the following cities:— Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton, Lethbridge (affiliated with Calgary), London, Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg.

The total number of commissionaires employed in the several Divisions as at March 31, 1940, was 408.

A Corps of Commissionaires has been operating in Vancouver for a number of years under a separate charter. There is also an affiliated organization in Toronto which similarly has been in operation for some years.

VETERANS' BUREAU

During the fiscal year 1939-40, the preparation and presentation of applications has been kept up to date. Any delay that now occurs in bringing an application forward for decision is due to preparatory work involving the necessity of securing all available evidence.

The amending Act of 1939 abolished the Pension Appeal Court and gave finality to the decisions of Appeal Boards of the Commission. This simplification of procedure is proving highly satisfactory. Sittings of Appeal Boards of the Commission have been held at centres throughout Canada since the amendments became effective July 1, 1939.

Arrangements have been made whereby members of the Canadian Active Service Force, who are discharged on medical grounds, may utilize the services of the Veterans' Bureau in the same manner as ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The active co-operation of the officials of the several organizations of ex-service men continued as in the past to be of great assistance.

Following are statistics relating to the work of the Veterans' Bureau:

RECORD OF ENTITLEMENT APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH DURING PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1933, TO MARCH 31, 1940

Applications on hand October 1, 1933.....	15,766	
Applications added to March 31, 1940.....	18,604	
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and under Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	8,567	34,370
Applications submitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	25,803	
	24,026	
Net applications recorded at Head Office as at March 31, 1940.....	1,777	

APPLICATIONS REPORTED READY FOR LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUMS
OR APPEAL BOARDS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION.
THESE APPLICATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE 24,026
SHOWN ABOVE AS HAVING BEEN SUBMITTED TO C.P.C.

Total applications reported for Quorum or Appeal Board hearing October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1940.....	16,484
Balance of applications awaiting local hearing as at March 31, 1940	615

TABLE SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS
AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM OR APPEAL BOARD SINCE
OCTOBER 1, 1933, WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION
TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
“ “ September 30, 1934.....	1,894
“ “ March 31, 1935.....	3,495
“ “ March 31, 1936.....	2,802
“ “ March 31, 1937.....	501
“ “ March 31, 1938.....	506
“ “ March 31, 1939.....	442
“ “ March 31, 1940.....	615

DETAIL OF APPLICATIONS CANCELLED

Cancelled by withdrawal.....	3,181
Cancelled by failure to notify Department within 90 days of intention to proceed, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	4,148
Cancelled by failure to submit additional evidence within one year, Section 54 of the Pension Act.....	1,238
Total.....	8,567

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AND 1939 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for second hearing.....	8,389
Summary of Evidence mailed to applicant.....	7,725
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for second hearing.....	6,139

REPORT OF THE REVIEWING OFFICER

The total number of cases reviewed by the Reviewing Officer from the commencement of Quorum hearings to June 30, 1939, when Crown Appeals were abolished by the amending legislation of 1939, effective July 1, 1939, is as follows:—

TABLE 15

	Cases reviewed	Appealed
Total to March 31, 1934.....	98	12
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	375	55
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	836	97
April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.....	748	84
April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	260	55
April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.....	275	58
April 1, 1939 to June 30, 1939.....	123	15
Total.....	2,715	376

The Crown appeals have been disposed of by the Pension Appeal Court as follows:—

	To 31-3-39	1-4-39 to 30-6-39	Total
Withdrawn (no right of appeal).....	17	0	17
Allowed.....	87	1	88
Remitted to Canadian Pension Commission.....	93	1	94
Disallowed by decision.....	101	4	105
Disallowed under Section 67 (3).....	48	1	49
	346	7	353

On April 1, 1939, 15 appeals were awaiting decision.
On June 30, 1939, 23 appeals were awaiting decision.

TABLE 16.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL COURT DECISIONS AND PENSION RESULT FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED JUNE 30, 1939

Area	Applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result							Amount of grat- uities		
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Commis- sion Counsel	Applicant	Con- ceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Peculated Sec. 27 or 37	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Not yet assessed		Annual liability	
Eastern.....	29	3			32	1	31	1				2		\$ 504	\$	
Ontario.....	65	7	3		69	4	68	4				6		990		
Prairie.....	36	2	3		35	3	35	5				3		2,440		
Western.....	23	1	1		23	2	22	1				3		69		
Total.....	153	13	7		159	10	156	11				14		4,003		
To March 31, 1939.....	13,956	1,064	329	2,947	11,841	1,365	13,655	1,110	39	9	163	29		396,130	2,675	
Total to 30-6-39.....	14,109	1,077	336	2,947	12,000	1,375	13,811	1,121	39	9	163	43		400,133	2,675	
	15,186		15,233						1,169							
<i>Classification of Pensions in Payment</i>																
Disability.....	1,020						Granted.....						583			
Widows.....	93						Not Granted.....						1,000			
Mothers.....	7															
Children.....	1															
Total.....	1,121						Total.....						1,583			

Application for Liberty to Renew Claim under Section 70 (f) of the Pension Act

TABLE 17.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AND CROWN
FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals						
Area	Number of Applicants		—	Number of Appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed, Sec. 67-3	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing	Allowed in addition to those disallowed
	1st time	2nd or more		C.C.	Crown						
Eastern Ontario Prairie Western			Widows.....		2	1				1	
			Mothers.....								
		2	Fathers.....								
	3	1	Parents.....								
			Children.....		3			3		1	
			Miscellaneous.....		2						
			Injury or disease.....								
Totals.....	4	3			7	1		3	2	1	
Total to 31-3-39.....	3,037	239		2,947	329	1,657	30	48	2	1,103+91	91
Total to 30-6-39.....	3,041	242		2,947	336	1,658	30	51	2	1,105+91	91
	3,283			3,283					1,249		

TABLE 18.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS
FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Area	Areas		Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals			
	Number of Applicants		—	Number of Appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	No jurisdiction
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.			
Eastern.....	29	3	Widows.....		37	1		
Ontario.....	62	7	Mothers.....					
Prairie.....	35		Fathers.....					
Western.....	23		Parents.....					
			Children.....					
			Injury or disease.....		122	4	115	3
			No jurisdiction re date					
			Sec. 27 or 37.....					
Total.....	149	10			159	5	151	3
To March 31, 1939.....	11,013	828		29	11,812	122	11,560	128
Total to 30-6-39.....	11,162	838		29	11,971	127	11,711	131
	12,000			12,000			11,718	

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CHIEF COMMISSION COUNSEL AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS. FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of Applicants		—	Number of Appeals	Allowed	No juris- diction Sec. 51 C	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing	Disallowed in addition to allowed
	1st time	2nd or more							
Eastern.....			Widows.....						
Ontario.....			Mothers.....						
Prarie.....			Fathers.....						
Western.....			Parents.....						
			Children.....						
			Miscellaneous.....						
			Injury or disease.....						
Total.....	2,753	194		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88
To March 31, 1939.....	2,753	194		2,947	1,571	29	1,004+88	343	88
Total to 30-6-39.....							1,092		
		2,947							

TABLE 21.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS MADE BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS AGAINST TRIBUNAL DECISIONS. FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Tribunal Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals				
Area	Number of applicants		---	Number of appeals		Allowed	No juris- diction Sec. 51C	Disallowed	Referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.				
Eastern.....	2		Widows.....		1			1	
Ontario.....	1	1	Mothers.....						
Prarie.....	2		Fathers.....						
Western.....	2		Parents.....						
			Children.....		7			7	
			Injury or disease.....						
			No jurisdiction re date Sec. 27 or 37.....						
Total.....	7	1			8			8	
To March 31, 1939.....	3,540	185		27	3,698	52	19	3,628	26
Total to 30-6-39.....	3,547	186		27	3,706	52	19	3,636	26
		3,733			3,733				

TABLE 22.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by		Entitlement		Pension Result					Amount of gratuity
	1st time	2nd or more	Crown	Applicant	Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Gratuities	Negligible	Not eligible	Annual liability	
Eastern.....	27	3	.....	30	1	29	1	.....	.....	2	504	\$
Ontario.....	63	6	3	66	4	65	4	.....	.....	6	990	.....
Prairie.....	33	2	3	32	3	32	5	.....	.....	3	2,440	.....
Western.....	21	1	1	21	2	20	1	.....	.....	3	69	.....
Totals.....	144	12	7	149	10	146	11	.....	.....	14	4,003	.....
To March 31, 1939.....	7,266	633	329	7,533	200	7,699	158	1	19	7	61,995	50
Total to 30-6-39.....	7,410	645	336	7,732	210	7,845	169	1	19	21	65,998	50
	8,055		8,068				170					

TABLE 23.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY CROWN AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS
FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Area	—		Nature of Claims	Disposition of Appeals							Allowed in addition to referred back for rehearing	Allowed in addition to disallowed
	Number of applicants			Number of appeals	Allowed	No juris- diction	Dis- allowed Sec. 67-3	Disallowed no juris- diction	Disallowed			
	1st time	2nd or More										
Eastern.....			Widows.....	2	1				1			
Ontario.....	3		Mothers.....									
Prairie.....	1	2	Fathers.....									
Western.....		1	Parents.....									
			Children.....	3			3					
			Miscellaneous.....	2					1	1		
			Injury or disease....									
Totals.....	4	3		7	1		3		2	1		
To March 31, 1939.....	284	45		329	86	1	48	2	99+3	93	3	
Total to 30-6-39.....	288	48		336	87	1	51	2	101+3	94	3	
	336				88			157				

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS
AGAINST QUORUM DECISIONS—FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Areas			Nature of Claims		Disposition of Appeals					
Area	Number of applicants		—	Number of appeals		Allowed	No jurisdiction	Disallowed	No jurisdiction Sec. 65-1A	Referred back for rehearing
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	C.P.A.					
Eastern.....	27	3	Widows.....		35	1		34		
Ontario.....	60	6	Mothers.....							
Prairie.....	32		Fathers.....							
Western.....	21		Parents.....							
			Children.....		114	4		107		3
			Injury or disease.....							
Total.....	140	9			149	5		141		3
To March 31, 1939.....	6,995	588			7,581	48	5	7,434	6	90
Total to 30-6-39.....	7,135	597			7,730	53	5	7,575	6	93
	7,732				7,732				7,581	

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEALS AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS
FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Area	Number of applicants		Appealed by applicant	Entitlement		Pension Result			
	1st time	2nd or more		Conceded	Not conceded	In payment	Neglig- ible	Not eligible	Annual liability
Eastern.....									
Ontario.....	1		1		1				
Prairie.....	1		1		1				
Western.....									
Total.....	2		2		2				
To March 31, 1939.....	478	55	533	22	511	16	4	2	4,878
Total to 31-6-39.....	480	55	535	22	513	16	4	2	4,878
	535								

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF PENSION APPEAL COURT DECISIONS ON APPEAL BY VETERANS' BUREAU OR APPLICANTS
AGAINST C.P.C. DECISIONS—FINAL REPORT—DISCONTINUED—JUNE 30, 1939

Area	Number of applicants		—	Nature of Claims			Disposition of Appeals				
	1st time	2nd or more		Rep.	Number of Appeals		Allowed	Disallowed	No jurisdiction	Referred back for rehearing	
						C.P.A.					
Eastern.....			Widows.....			1			1		
Ontario.....	1		Mothers.....								
Ontario.....	1		Fathers.....								
Western.....			Parents.....								
			Children.....			1			1		
			Injury or disease.....								
Totals.....	2					2		22	2		
To March 31, 1939.....	478	55				533		498	1		12
Total to 30-6-39.....	480	55				535		22	500	1	12
	535					535				501	

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1939-40

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

	Number	Amount
		\$
Quebec.....	15	5,843 45
Nova Scotia.....	74	10,424 40
Ontario.....	264	19,738 85
Manitoba.....	52	3,800 19
Saskatchewan.....	15	2,616 28
Alberta.....	50	14,959 49
British Columbia.....	32	17,612 51
Total.....	502	74,995 17

STAFF—PENSIONS BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFFS AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	258	83	341	495,400	69,600	565,000
"A" Montreal, Que.....	205	70	275	299,026	68,302	367,328
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	62	84	146	102,788	84,060	186,848
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	39	14	53	75,020	20,080	95,100
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	302	141	443	493,128	143,100	636,228
"F" London, Ont.....	167	113	280	232,440	107,296	339,736
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	83	42	125	140,760	43,212	183,972
"H" Regina, Sask.....	35	12	47	65,440	11,460	76,900
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	71	32	103	123,028	41,280	164,308
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	115	67	182	191,436	68,252	259,688
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	31	15	46	46,604	15,440	62,044
"M" London, England.....	9	2	11	20,860	1,260	22,120
Total.....	1,377	675	*2,052	2,285 930	673,342	2,959 272

*There was a net increase of 222 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,157 (a)	56.4
Service in England.....	126 (b)	6.1
Service in Canada.....	47 (c)	2.3
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.4
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	138	6.7
Civilians (Male).....	13	0.6
Civilians (Female).....	563	27.5
Total.....	2,052	100.0

NOTE.—(a) Includes 65 Nursing Sisters.
(b) Includes 26 Nursing Sisters.
(c) Includes 4 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,092	78.3
Service in England.....	100	7.2
Service in Canada.....	43	3.1
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	8	0.6
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	138	9.9
Civilians.....	13	0.9
Total.....	1,394	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,235	88.6
Male Staff without War Service.....	159	11.4

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF—CANADIAN PENSION
COMMISSION WORK AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Head Office.....	72	21	93	\$ 144,420	\$ 19,800	\$ 164,220
"A" Montreal, Que.....	7	1	8	15,960	2,100	18,060
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	8	1	9	13,320	720	14,040
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	4	.....	4	8,700	.....	8,700
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	21	5	26	41,920	4,740	46,660
"E" London, Ont.....	6	.....	6	11,260	.....	11,260
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	11	1	12	20,960	720	21,680
"H" Regina, Sask.....	5	.....	5	6,900	.....	6,900
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	9	1	10	19,780	1,080	20,860
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	12	1	13	25,480	1,320	26,800
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	4	.....	4	8,620	.....	8,620
Total.....	159	31	190	317,320	30,480	347,800

The above statement is exclusive of the Chairman and 9 members whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$61,000.00.
† There was a net decrease of 9 during the fiscal year.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

A. M. WRIGHT, *Chairman*.C. A. BELL and G. S. MACFARLANE, *Members*.

The following statement shows the activity of the Disablement Fund during the fiscal year April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1940, and also the general condition of the fund as at March 31, 1940.

Subscriptions and interest.....			\$185,244 84
	Fiscal year 1939-40	Previous years	To Mar. 31, 1940
Donations.....	\$5,952 40	\$99,128 97	\$105,081 37
Bad debts written off.....	818 32	29,930 31	30,748 63
Administration expenses.....	10 00	2,406 51	2,416 51

Reduction in fund to March 31, 1940.....	138,246 51
Amount now in fund.....	\$ 46,998 33

STANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Head office	Districts	Total
Loans outstanding.....	\$2,397 84	\$2,259 37	\$4,657 21
Cash on hand.....	1,348 77	4,440 63	5,789 40
Securities held at cost (market value plus accrued interest \$39,297.84).....			36,551 72
Total.....			\$ 46,998 33

During the year 1,418 loans were made, amounting to \$17,326.44.

It is to be noted that the funds administered by the Committee are not public funds appropriated by the Dominion Government but are the residue of private subscriptions made by public-spirited Canadians in the year 1915, creating a fund which might be used to assist former members of the forces who are in necessitous and distressful circumstances and are unable to secure assistance from any other source.

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Honourable IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 (2), Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1936, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940. The tabulated statistics which appear in this report show fully and in great detail the operations of the Commission during that period.

The Fourth Session of the Eighteenth Parliament enacted significant amendments to the Pension Act. The effect of this legislation was:—

- (1) Extension of the time limit for the receipt of applications from those who served in a theatre of war to January 1, 1942;
- (2) The admission to pension of widows whose husbands were at the time of their death in receipt of pension at rates from 50 per cent to 75 per cent inclusive, irrespective of the cause of death; and
- (3) The abolition of the Pension Appeal Court and the transfer of its power of final decision to appeal boards of the Commission specially designated for that purpose by the Chairman.

The enacting legislation benefitting the widows followed representations which had been made from many quarters pointing out that numbers of pensioners' widows found themselves in distressing circumstances and advancing years, although their husbands' death could not, within the terms of the Act, be related to their military service. As a result of this legislation, 422 widows and 30 orphan children, who would not otherwise have received pension, are now on the rolls increasing the annual liability to the public by \$364,333.

When the Pension Appeal Court ceased functioning on July 1, 1939, there remained 370 appeals unheard or undetermined. For reasons beyond the control of the Commission there remained at the end of the fiscal year 26 such appeals still unheard by the special appeal boards. The abolition of the Pension Appeal Court has resulted in greater expedition in reaching a finality in applications. While necessarily a very high percentage of cases coming before appeal boards can result in no favourable award, nevertheless it gives the applicant at least the satisfaction of having personally made his representations to three commissioners who have not prior thereto dealt with his case.

The annual liability at the 31st of March, 1940, amounted to \$40,456,252, an increase of \$42,587 over the end of the previous fiscal year. This increase is more than accounted for by the additional widows provided for in the amending legislation. The number of disability pensioners at March 31, 1940, showed an increase of 29 over the previous year, being 80,133. The number of dependent pensioners, i.e., widows, parents and orphan children showed an increase of 281, amounting to 18,177. This increase again is more than accounted for by the additional widows.

Quorum hearings and sessions of the appeal boards of the Commission for receiving the personal representations of the applicants have been held at all appropriate centres throughout the Dominion, in addition to those dealing with the undisposed of Appeal Court cases. This has involved the members of the

Commission travelling for a very substantial proportion of their time. These hearings are now well up-to-date, the balance unheard being only sufficient to enable convenient and economical planning of itineraries.

The great volume of routine rulings and decisions are fully set out in the attached figures and show but little decrease.

During the year 3,217 existing pensioners had their pensions increased on medical examination, involving an added liability of \$590,588. The pensions of 106 pensioners were reduced with a consequent reduction in liability of \$24,192.

By Order in Council P.C. 2491, passed under the War Measures Act on the 2nd day of September, 1939, members of the forces called out on active service for the present war were placed on a parity with those who served in the war of 1914-18. It was shortly realized that in the hurried process of enlistment of large numbers of men, the medical examinations were necessarily somewhat incomplete. The Commission made urgent representations regarding the potential liability thus created. A second and more comprehensive medical examination was carried out which resulted in the discharge of a large number of enlisted personnel as medically unfit. In all such cases the Commission has reviewed as soon as possible the question of pension entitlement. This has added very considerably to the work.

At the request of the Chairman of the Dependents' Allowance Board, the Commission and its staff have given his Board substantial assistance in the investigation, review and determination of applications for that allowance.

By Order in Council P.C. 3359, dated Friday, the 10th day of November, 1939, the Commission have been charged with the administration of the scheme of compensation for members of the Canadian Merchant Services and Canadian salt-water fishermen, who suffer disability from enemy action or counter-action. Happily, no applications in this respect have yet been received.

During the year Mr. Harry Bray was appointed a member of the Commission. Mr. Bray's long experience in returned soldiers' affairs, particularly while in charge of the work of the Veterans' Bureau in Toronto, eminently qualifies him for the appointment.

I should like to record the Commission's appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff, the generous and valued assistance given by the departmental medical and other staff and particularly the Veterans' Bureau during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,

Chairman.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1940.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 1940

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	80,104
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	924
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	383
Total.....	81,411
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	1,198
Other causes.....	80
	1,278
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	80,133
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	17,896
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,062
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	162
Total	19,120
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	596
Other causes.....	347
	943
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	18,177
DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1939.....	98,000
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	1,986
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	545
Total	100,531
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,221
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	98,310

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT
MARCH 31, 1940

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners	80,133	
" " Wives	56,462	
" " Children	63,105	
" " Mothers	763	
" " Fathers	100	
" " Two parents (74).....	148	
" " Housekeepers (Section 22-9 and 67 B, Pension Act)	680	
		201,391
Dependent pensioners	18,177	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	3,074	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,243	
		22,494
SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT		
Disability, as per table 15.....		268
Dependent, as per table 15.....		100
Grand Total		224,253

TABLE 3.—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO
CANADIANS IN THE GREAT OR OTHER WARS*

Victoria Cross (8 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	15
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	434
Total	449

*These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1940

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,609	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,186	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00
1938.....	79,876	30,270,960 00	18,105	10,411,095 00	97,981	40,682,055 00
1939.....	80,104	30,094,890 00	17,896	10,318,775 00	98,000	40,413,665 00
1940.....	80,133	29,845,959 00	18,177	10,610,293 00	98,310	40,456,252 00

* The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	109	Annual Liability.....	\$36,474 00
Dependent.....	25	“ “.....	19,288 00
Total.....	134	Total.....	\$55,762 00

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822 00	736	210,304 00	3,855	895,906 00	1,097	111,469	471
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128 00	911	276,865 00	2,014	648,238 00	587	115,603	470
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532 00	1,241	347,347 00	1,503	559,442 00	595	124,544	475
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118 00	1,459	414,457 00	1,346	588,208 00	799	134,209	481
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933 00	1,290	394,231 00	1,089	572,033 00	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528 00	1,821	490,364 00	1,041	617,377 00	440	151,502	329
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,531 00	2,322	491,853 00	894	541,855 00	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849 00	1,603	313,014 00	953	557,566 00	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706 00	7,901	1,019,540 00	950	530,787 00	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256 00	7,268	902,781 00	1,150	613,279 00	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727 00	1,580	207,618 00	1,403	649,901 00	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071 00	1,054	173,232 00	2,224	780,405 00	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967 00	901	138,619 00	1,522	640,956 00	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933 00	709	91,401 00	1,222	611,821 00	9,172	233,205	286
31-3-37.....	1,273	185,738 00	671	85,622 00	1,279	656,681 00	8,824	227,594	281
31-3-38.....	952	136,666 00	436	52,514 00	1,301	599,361 00	5,403	219,323	280
31-3-39.....	1,018	142,099 00	525	72,275 00	1,315	639,838 00	4,884	210,793	272
31-3-40.....	924	135,504 00	383	57,317 00	1,278	603,421 00	4,140	201,391	268

Supplementary Pensions include both Disability and Dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23
—Concluded
DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$		\$		\$			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765 00	57	28,332 00	727	364,607 00	.....	34,433	See
31-3-24.....	753	367,758 00	42	13,716 00	618	281,778 00	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062 00	61	21,864 00	640	268,511 00	1,533	33,273	State-
31-3-26.....	565	295,060 00	42	15,048 00	617	250,355 00	828	32,345	ment
31-3-27.....	609	319,604 00	51	16,140 00	666	275,162 00	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120 00	51	18,744 00	699	270,903 00	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552 00	61	19,548 00	756	283,419 00	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580 00	104	23,514 00	1,058	330,226 00	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624 00	164	47,160 00	1,120	343,948 00	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	766	419,352 00	255	68,304 00	1,389	423,656 00	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364 00	360	94,776 00	1,541	472,423 00	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	565	295,260 00	417	112,488 00	1,491	479,519 00	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722 00	385	124,820 00	1,106	384,578 00	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692 00	252	70,196 00	1,041	359,726 00	2,177	23,541	89
31-3-37.....	802	441,084 00	176	53,648 00	967	355,077 00	2,054	23,368	92
31-3-38.....	658	383,930 00	163	44,396 00	902	332,953 00	1,933	22,928	96
31-3-39.....	560	318,260 00	178	49,696 00	947	362,002 00	1,119	22,306	99
31-3-40.....	1,062	711,734 00	162	44,606 00	943	372,132 00	2,012	22,494	100

NOTE.—Number of Dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY
AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,541	6.92	2,011,404	1,481	8.15	869,389	7,022	7.14	2,880,793
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,546	5.67	1,846,294	1,260	6.94	636,311	5,806	5.91	2,482,605
East. Ontario.....	4,418	5.51	1,617,666	984	5.41	583,844	5,402	5.49	2,201,510
Cent. Ontario.....	17,535	21.89	6,491,975	3,858	21.22	2,423,638	21,393	21.76	8,915,613
West. Ontario.....	5,770	7.20	2,312,072	975	5.36	595,252	6,745	6.86	2,907,324
Manitoba.....	7,384	9.21	2,611,254	1,189	6.54	679,090	8,573	8.72	3,291,244
Saskatchewan.....	4,199	5.24	1,487,397	413	2.27	234,814	4,612	4.69	1,722,211
Alberta.....	5,732	7.15	2,014,505	749	4.12	446,256	6,481	6.59	2,460,761
British Columbia.....	11,171	13.94	4,319,697	2,026	11.15	1,294,987	13,197	13.42	5,614,684
New Brunswick.....	2,127	2.65	859,325	678	3.73	343,564	2,805	2.85	1,202,889
Great Britain.....	4,526	5.65	1,908,275	2,937	16.16	1,600,442	7,463	7.59	3,508,717
United States.....	6,617	8.26	2,137,428	1,332	7.33	773,938	7,949	8.09	2,911,366
Other Countries.....	567	0.71	228,667	295	1.62	127,868	862	0.89	356,535
Total.....	80,133	100.00	29,845,959	18,177	100.00	10,610,293	98,310	100.00	40,456,252

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Alaska.....	2	India.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Africa.....	37	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	120	Poland.....	11
Australia.....	150	Italy.....	25	Portugal.....	1
Belgium.....	46	Japan.....	23	Roumania.....	5
British West Indies.....	51	Latvia.....	1	Russia.....	27
Bulgaria.....	1	Lithuania.....	2	South America.....	16
China.....	5	Malay Straits.....	1	Sweden.....	10
Denmark.....	13	Malta.....	8	Switzerland.....	4
Egypt.....	2	Mexico.....	6	Syria.....	1
Estonia.....	1	Newfoundland.....	106	Yugoslavia.....	15
France.....	50	New Zealand.....	68		
Greece.....	14	Norway.....	12	Total.....	862
Holland.....	3	Pacific Islands.....	16		
Iceland.....	4				

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT
MARCH 31, 1940
DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total Number of Pensions	Number of Pensions Permanent	Percentage of Pensions Permanent
Quebec.....	5,541	4,798	86.59
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,546	3,110	68.41
Eastern Ontario.....	4,418	2,333	52.81
Central Ontario.....	17,535	16,088	91.75
Western Ontario.....	5,770	3,601	62.41
Manitoba.....	7,384	4,626	62.65
Saskatchewan.....	4,199	3,796	90.40
Alberta.....	5,732	5,043	87.98
British Columbia.....	11,171	10,277	92.00
New Brunswick.....	2,127	1,994	93.75
Great Britain.....	4,526	4,008	88.55
United States.....	6,617	5,964	90.13
Other countries.....	567	501	88.36
Total.....	80,133	66,139	82.54

TABLE 8.—COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY ORIGINATED
OR DECEASED SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre of War	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability	No.	Per- cent- age	Annual Liability
France.....	70,355	87.80	26,577,648	15,892	87.42	9,095,826
England.....	6,580	8.21	2,117,858	1,247	6.86	829,097
Canada.....	2,735	3.41	975,464	893	4.91	596,034
Other Theatres of War.....	463	0.58	174,989	145	0.81	89,336
Total.....	80,133	100.00	29,845,959	18,177	100.00	10,610,293

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE
AS AT MARCH 31, 1940, ALSO WHERE PENSIONABLE DISABILITY
ORIGINATED

Class	Country of Origin				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other Theatres of War			
					%		\$
1.....	3,490	329	170	29	100	4,018	5,050,140
2.....	59	1	1		95	61	79,416
3.....	305	53	32	4	90	394	458,272
4.....	371	6	5	1	85	383	419,352
5.....	2,217	109	48	10	80	2,384	2,418,682
6.....	681	52	21	2	75	756	720,222
7.....	1,425	79	40	2	70	1,546	1,412,202
8.....	404	26	12	2	65	444	367,689
9.....	2,229	171	63	17	60	2,480	1,901,835
10.....	438	32	13	3	55	486	344,227
11.....	3,841	350	163	31	50	4,385	2,787,710
12.....	702	36	20	8	45	766	425,060
13.....	3,719	322	140	35	40	4,216	2,125,795
14.....	1,909	122	47	8	35	2,086	930,877
15.....	4,604	355	154	22	30	5,135	1,948,487
16.....	4,695	419	147	36	25	5,297	1,666,598
17.....	8,118	742	306	50	20	9,216	2,313,017
18.....	8,265	720	315	51	15	9,351	1,758,558
19.....	14,799	1,409	560	94	10	16,862	2,100,525
20.....	8,084	1,247	478	58	5	9,867	617,295
Total.....	70,355	6,580	2,735	463		80,133	29,845,959

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1940, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
General Diseases.....	1,551	11.08	5,319	8.04	6,870	11,541	550,671	1,700,009	2,250,680
Nervous System.....	1,243	8.88	3,228	4.88	4,471	7,549	560,920	1,211,463	1,772,383
Special Senses.....	1,196	8.55	5,205	7.87	6,401	10,616	393,753	1,708,825	2,102,578
Circulatory System.....	2,268	16.21	6,339	9.59	8,607	15,057	929,076	2,864,587	3,293,663
Respiratory System.....	3,545	25.34	8,905	13.46	12,450	18,436	2,025,982	4,092,034	6,118,016
Gastro Intestinal System.....	717	5.12	2,543	3.84	3,260	6,065	253,724	711,677	965,301
Urinary and Genital.....	419	2.99	1,318	1.99	7,737	3,021	165,844	434,460	600,304
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	37	0.26	1,602	2.42	1,639	4,762	30,755	1,195,030	1,225,785
G.S.W.'s and Injuries to joints.....	520	3.71	5,704	8.63	6,224	8,806	159,129	1,604,198	1,763,327
G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures.....	2,002	14.32	23,104	34.94	25,106	33,926	776,930	8,328,889	9,105,819
General Diseases and Injuries.....	468	3.34	2,722	4.11	3,190	6,779	109,199	483,040	592,239
Veneral Diseases Sequelae.....	28	0.20	150	0.23	178	234	11,539	44,025	55,864
Total.....	13,994	100.00	66,139	100.00	80,133	126,792	5,967,822	23,878,137	29,845,959

General Diseases.—Diabetes, Pernicious Anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System.—Polio-myelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses.—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System.—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, ArterioSclerosis, Thrombo-angeitis obliterans, Angina Pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System.—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System.—Appendicitis and Peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital.—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulations.—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints.—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures.—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries.—Brain Tumour, Disfigurement, Flat feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelae.—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	68,117	85.00	25,287,757	84.73	15,367	84.54	8,628,019	81.52
Sergeant.....	7,404	9.24	2,624,984	8.79	1,518	8.36	1,009,828	9.52
R.S.M.....	300	0.37	109,893	0.37	44	0.24	28,980	0.27
W.O.....	160	0.20	58,027	0.19	23	0.13	15,288	0.14
Lieutenant.....	2,346	2.93	880,635	2.95	647	3.56	410,356	3.87
Captain.....	943	1.17	438,585	1.47	298	1.64	229,336	2.16
Major.....	342	0.43	197,247	0.66	168	0.92	163,660	1.54
Lt. Colonel.....	103	0.13	76,315	0.25	89	0.49	101,604	0.96
Colonel.....	14	0.02	11,219	0.04	6	0.03	7,308	0.07
Brig. Gen. and Higher Ranks.....	8	0.01	11,262	0.04	8	0.04	12,890	0.12
Nurses-Lieut.....	393	0.49	149,485	0.50	9	0.05	3,024	0.03
Nurses-Capt.....	3	0.01	550	0.01				
Total.....	80,133	100.00	29,845,959	100.00	18,177	100.00	10,610,293	100.00

TABLE 12.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
*Widow.....	10,530		2,808	83	13,421	8,088,292
Mother.....	4,992				4,992	1,717,462
Father.....	890				890	243,632
Orphan children.....	173		109	3	285	83,648
Grandparents.....	6				6	2,100
Brothers and Sisters.....	68	2			70	18,768
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	27	3			30	7,188
Other relatives.....	3		8		11	3,252
Children.....	337		149	1	487	96,069
Parents.....	1,151	1,151			2,302	349,882
Total.....	18,177	1,156	3,074	87	22,494	10,610,293

* Of the 10,530 widows, 1,613 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—897, one child; 421, two children; 178, three children; 74, four children; 27, five children; 10, six children; 5, seven children; and 1, nine children; making a total of 2,808 pensionable children.

TABLE 13.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Children only (widows also on pension).....	2,808
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	486
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	282
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	8
Total	3,584

TABLE 14.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness	401
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,040

TABLE 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
<i>European War—</i>		\$		\$		\$
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	460	1	460
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			4	1,416	4	1,416
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			33	20,902	33	20,902
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act, Secs. 45 and 46).....	202	36,877	53	10,232	255	47,109
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Pension Act Sec. 47).....	45	8,672	3	1,062	48	9,734
Pension Act 1885 and General (Secs. 48 and 49).....	21	10,104	6	4,608	27	14,712
Total.....	268	55,653	100	38,680	368	94,333

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability
1885 and General.....	12	1,702			12	1,702
Militia Pensions.....	1,573	1,430,243	191	138,900	1,764	1,569,143
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i> Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the Public Service.....	1	276			1	276
Total.....	1,586	1,432,221	191	138,900	1,777	1,571,121

TABLE 17.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND REASONS THEREFOR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,198	
Disappearance of disability.....	21	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	19	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	33	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	4	
Miscellaneous.....	3	1,278
DEPENDENT		
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	13	
Under Section 33.....	15	
*Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	32	
Mothers remarried (Section 40-1).....	3	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	160	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	74	
Pensioner died.....	596	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	2	
Miscellaneous.....	48	943
Total.....		2,221

* In addition to these totals, 10 widows' pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 9 widows under Section 39, Pension Act, but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

TABLE 18.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,278	
Wives.....		751
Children.....		638
Mothers.....		9
Fathers.....		1
Widowers' Allowance (Sections 22-9 and 67B).....		7
Helplessness.....		15
Wear and tear of clothing.....		41
Total.....	1,278	1,462

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 19.—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS.

Children of disability pensioners.....	11,736
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,288
	<u>13,024</u>

TABLE 20.—DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

			Number	Total
<i>Pensioners—</i>				
Death related to service.....	296			
Death not related to service.....	864			
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	38			
Wives of pensioners.....			1,198	
Children of pensioners.....			379	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Mother).....			69	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Father).....			51	
			21	1,718
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS				
	Pensions Cancelled	Pensions Continued to other Dependents		
Widows.....	132	11	143	
Mothers.....	362	68	430	
Fathers.....	98	105	203	
Children.....	3	4	7	
Brothers or Sisters.....	1		1	
	596	188		784
Grand Total.....				2,502

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	525	
Grant refused.....	133	
		<u>658</u>

TABLE 21.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF DECEASED DISABILITY PENSIONERS

SECTION 22-8

One year's pension for children who are not entitled to pension after death of father.	Amount
Number of children 336	\$11,223

SECTION 38

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability.		
Relationship and number affected		Amount
Widows	257	
Children	244	
Total	501	\$20,516

TABLE 22.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—pensions for children continued.....	10
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	32
Mothers remarried	3
Children	29
Total	<u>74</u>

TABLE 23.—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Total
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	134	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	41	
Final Payment by agreement (Section 25-4) (1936 Amendments).....	77	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	92	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	33	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
		383
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	2	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	57	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	89	
Under Section 33.....	14	
		162
Total.....		545
NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were reinstated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	2,621	
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	154	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	101	
		2,876
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit..	551	
Widows of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	2	
		553
Grand Total.....		3,974

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications	Dual Decisions	Investigate
(a) Injury or disease.....	1,618	3,288	4,906	484	255
(b) Claim, I.D.S.....	1	30	31		
(c) Section 12.....	2	241	243		
(d) Death.....	332	2,288	2,620		30
(e) Retroactive pension.....	1,338	96	1,434		10
(f) Assessment.....	141	73	214		30
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	1	1	2		
Total.....	3,433	6,017	9,450	484	325

NOTE.—Dual decisions are only included in granted.

The above includes first and second hearing decisions, under the 1936 amendments to the Pension Act, effective August 1, 1936, as follows:—

First hearings.....	Granted.....	1,366
	Not granted.....	2,405
Total.....		3,771
Second hearings.....	Granted.....	114
	Not granted.....	1,659
Total.....		1,773
Applications for second hearing (accepted).....		1,924
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....		1,085
90 days not expired.....		397
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....		181

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions	Investigate
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	2,492	276	2,768	
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	1		1	
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	55	3	58	
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	150	9	159	2
(e) Other allowances — mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	35	11	46	
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	34	21	55	4
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	17	5	22	
(h) Person in lieu of wife Sec. 22-9 (1936 amendments).....	105		105	
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 amendments.....	13	4	17	
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 67B 1936 amendments.....	52		52	
Total.....	2,954	329	3,283	6

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

(a) Widow.....	322	103	425	3
(b) Mother.....	105	26	131	
(c) Father.....	37	22	59	
(d) Parents jointly.....	91	30	121	
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	30	9	39	
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22A or B.....	603	86	689	
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22A or B.....	1	3	4	
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	6	2	8	
(i) Assessment.....	136	67	203	
(j) Retroactive pension.....	24	1	25	
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5, 1936 amendments.....	45		45	
(l) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11, 1939 amendments.....	415		415	
(m) Child, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11, 1939 amendments.....	28		28	
Total.....	1,843	349	2,192	3

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF QUORUM DECISIONS OF THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1939 TO JUNE 30, 1939
DISABILITY APPLICATIONS—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Applications	Results of Decisions					Total
	Granted	Not Granted	Listed for re-hearing; investigate	Totally withdrawn	No jurisdiction	
(a) Injury or disease.....	124	272	123	.....	.....	519
(b) Death.....	11	87	27	.....	.....	125
(c) Claims incurred during service.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	9
Total.....	136	366	151	.....	.....	653

REFERRED FOR QUORUM HEARING RE CHANGE IN PRESENT BASIS OF ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Review	Results of Decisions	
(a) Entitlement.....	Reduced (pension discontinued, includes with gratuity)	2
	Changed (no change in rate of pension).....	7
	Changed (not in receipt of pension).....	.....
	Investigate, decision to be rendered later.....	1
	No change, C.P.C. recommendation not concurred in.....	1
	Total.....	11

TABLE 25A.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL BOARD DECISIONS 1-7-39 TO 31-3-40

Appeals to Pension Appeal Court and remaining unheard on 30-6-39....	370
Referred to Quorum and remaining unheard on 30-6-39.....	523
Appeals lodged effective 1-7-39.....	1,178
Basis of entitlement	25
Remitted for re-hearing by C.P.C.....	4
Total cases submitted to Appeal Board to 31-3-40.....	2,100

DECISIONS RENDERED

Favourable to Applicant.....	207
Unfavourable to Applicant	1,077
Remitted for re-hearing	3
Decision rendered on Basis of Entitlement	
(a) Reduced or changed, rate of pension reduced.....	7
(b) Cancelled, rate of pension reduced.....	2
(c) Changed or cancelled, no change in rate of pension.....	4
(d) No change	3
Total decisions rendered to 31-3-40.....	1,303
Appeals withdrawn	11
Appeals remaining unheard	786
	797
This figure includes 24 of the 893 cases not disposed of by the Appeal Court on 1-7-39	2,100
Application for leave to renew claim under section 58 (4) of the Pension Act.	
Granted	50
Not granted	111
Total	161

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions									
	Reduced	Cancelled	Total	Increased	Primary Assessment	No change	Investigate	Referred to Quorum	Suspension	Suspension raised
(a) Entitlement.....		1	1	2		50	3	25		81
(b) Degree of aggravation.....	1		1			3				4
(c) Assessment.....	20	2	22	11		42	2			77
(d) Suspension.....									106	65
(e) Degree of aggravation (not assessed on Form 925).....				5	18	14				37
(f) Quorum decisions on basis of entitlement confirmed.....	1		1			7				8
(g) Reconsideration of basis of entitlement quorum decision not binding.....										
Total.....	22	3	25	18	18	116	5	25	106	378

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>			
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	509	19	528
(b) Parents—one or both.....	182	5	187
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....	2		2
Total.....	693	24	717

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Investigate	Increased	Reduced	Cancelled	No change	Total
<i>Entitlement</i>						
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....		63	95	36	1,004	1,198
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	2	3	6	138	19	168
Total.....	2	66	101	174	1,023	1,366

TABLE 27.—MERITORIOUS (SECTION 21)

APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO MARCH 31, 1939

	To Commis- sion	To Pension Appeal Court	Total
Pensions awarded.....	281	3	284
Awards not approved.....	1,030	3	1,033
	1,311	6	1,317

ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

Pensions awarded.....	69		69
Awards not approved.....	88		88
	157		157

SUMMARY TO MARCH 31, 1940

Pensions awarded.....	350	3	353
Awards not approved.....	1,118	3	1,121
	1,468	6	1,474

MERITORIOUS PENSIONS IN PAYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1940

	Number
Ex-service men.....	35
Widows.....	141
Children.....	23
Mothers.....	10
Fathers.....	2
Other Relatives.....	22
Total.....	233

TABLE 28.—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT
AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	872	
Final payments.....	21	
Gratuities—first awards.....	9	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	28	
Discontinued—disappearance of disability.....	4	
Discontinued classified insane.....	228	1,162
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		15,913

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 23.—PENSION ACTIVITIES

Reasons for Increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	924	135,504			1,062	711,734		
Reinstatements.....	383	57,317			162	44,606		
(Additional allowances included in above)—								
Wives.....	177							
Children.....	187				603			
Other allowances.....	2							
Total Pensions.....			1,307	192,821			1,224	756,340
By change in social condition—								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives..... 566							
	Children..... 731	36,309						
Addition of wife and children Sec. 30-5 1936 Amend. P.A.....	Wives..... 16							
	Children..... 16	2,678						
Addition of wife and children, Sec. 25-4 P.A.....	Wives..... 10							
	Children..... 17	582						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives..... 139							
	Children..... 57	9,622						
Reinstatement of wife and children Sec. 25-4 P.A.....	Wives..... 15							
	Children..... 5	762						
By additional allowances—								
Addition of child or children.....	105	3,483			5	456		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1A P.A.....	276	18,619			108	18,732		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1B P.A.....	2,345	146,157			443	71,340		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	39	1,863						
By other allowances—								
Addition of mother.....	27	2,097			5	780		
Addition of father.....	2	162						
Addition of parents (jointly).....	2	144						
Addition of Helplessness allowance.....	30	10,000						
Addition of allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	26	1,347						
Addition of widower's allowance Sec. 22-9 P.A.....	122	13,317						
Addition of widower's allowance Sec. 67B 1936 Amendments P.A.....	64	6,768						
Increase of Helplessness Allowance.....	1	50						
Miscellaneous activities—								
Increase on medical re-examination.....	3,217	590,588						
Widow re-instated after re-marriage Sec. 40-2 P.A.....					2	1,440		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					211	19,452		
Orphan children increased to orphan rates.....					6	1,128		
Widow re-instated, previously cancelled misconduct Sec. 39-2 P.A.....					2	1,320		
				844,548				114,658
Miscellaneous.....		2,921		2,921		480		480
Total Increase.....				1,040,290				871,468

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
		\$		\$		\$
Pensions in force ending 31-3-39.....	80,104	30,094,890	17,896	10,318,775	98,000	40,413,665
Pensions in force ending 31-3-40.....	80,133	29,845,959	18,177	10,610,293	98,310	40,456,252
Net increase or decrease.....	*29	†248,931	*281	*291,518	*310	*42,587

* Indicates increase.

† Indicates decrease.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1940

Reasons for Decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations</i> {Deaths.....	1,198	588,628			596	244,044		
{Other reasons.....	80	14,793			347	128,088		
<i>(Additional allowances included in above)—</i>								
Wives.....	751							
Children.....	638				47			
Other allowances.....	73							
Total Pensions.....			1,278	603,421			943	372,132
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Wife deceased.....	379	36,803						
Wife divorced.....	44							
Wives.....	5	3,619						
Wife also wife and children discon- tinued other reasons.....	160							
Children.....	26	11,097						
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Child age expiry.....	11,736	559,161			1,054	168,624		
Child marriage.....	24	1,686			5	744		
Child deceased.....	69	3,027			4	588		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	193	11,017			24	4,044		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Death of mother.....	51	3,878			68	1,860		
Death of father.....	21	1,232			105	420		
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	190	10,320						
Cancellation of widower's allowance Sec. 22-9 P.A.....	112	13,626						
Cancellation of widower's allowance Sec. 67-B 1936 Amendments P.A.....	29	3,933						
<i>Miscellaneous activities—</i>								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	106	24,192						
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					10	7,200		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					97	10,650		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates. Widow cancelled, immorality, pension cont. to others, Sec. 39-1 P.A.....					4	768		
Death of widow, pension continued to others. Reviewed under Sec. 5-2 1936 Amendments P.A.....					9	5,856		
					11	6,012		
					1	240		
				683,591				207,006
Miscellaneous.....		2,209		2,209		812		812
Total decrease.....				\$1,289,221				\$579,950

DEPENDENT AWARDS UNDER SECTION 32-2 (CLASSES 6 TO 11) 1939 AMENDMENTS TO THE P.A.

	Pensions		Children with Main Pensioner	Liability
	Widows	Children		
Widows only.....	277			202,038
Widows with children.....	145		314	153,544
Children in own right.....		30	18	8,751
Total.....	422	30	332	364,333

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	3,217
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	106
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	11,265
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	6,552
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	228
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	853
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death.....	204
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	224
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances:	
Mothers.....	27
Fathers.....	2
Parents (jointly).....	2
Allowance for housekeeper (Sec. 22-9) P.A.....	122
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 67b) P.A.....	64
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	26
Helplessness allowance.....	30
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	576
Number of helplessness allowances increased.....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	3
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance) (Section 22-9) P.A.....	112
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 67b) P.A.....	29
Mothers.....	156
Fathers.....	25
Parents (jointly).....	6
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	276
For educational purposes.....	2,345
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	27
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	154
Children.....	101
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive—	
For less than 12 months, Section 27(1) (a) (1936-39 Amendments) P.A.....	676
For more than 12 months, Section 27(1) (b) (c) and (d) (1936-39 Amendments) P.A.....	474
For additional 6 months (retroactive limitation) Section 27(2) (1936-39 Amendments) P.A.....	22
Number of disability pensions reviewed, and continued under Section 5-2. P.A.....	20
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for wife under Section 30-5 (1936 Amendments) P.A.....	16
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Section 30-5 (1936 Amendments) P.A.....	16
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	5
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	6
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	4
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	108
For educational purposes.....	443
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	24
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Section 32-A) P.A.....	90
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Section 32-2) (1939 Amendments) P.A.....	422
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on remarriage (Section 40-2) P.A.....	
Widows.....	2
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	5
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Section 33 P.A.—	
(a) Reinstated.....	14
(b) Increased.....	210
(c) Decreased.....	97
(d) No change.....	887
(e) Discontinued.....	15
Number of dependent pensions awarded to children, Section 22(7) P.A.....	2
Number of widows' pensions cancelled under Section 39(1) P.A. pension continued to others.....	9

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR—*Concluded*

DEPENDENT— <i>Concluded</i>	
Number of dependent pensions reviewed, and continued under Sec. 5(2) P.A.....	1
Number of awards of dependent pensions made retroactive—	
(a) For less than 12 months following date of death, Section 37(1) (a) (i) P.A....	321
(b) For more than 12 months subsequent to date of death Section 37(1) (a) (ii) P.A.....	13
(c) Previously refused and on reconsideration granted from date not exceeding 12 months prior to date of first decision Section 37(1) (a) (iii) P.A.....	25
(d) Granted retroactive limitation (18 months) Section 37(2) P.A.....	19
Number of widows' pensions reinstated under Section 39(2) P.A.....	2

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1940

Age in 1940	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners						Grand Total	
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children		Total Dependents
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
7.....								5	5	5
8.....								16	16	16
9.....								9	9	9
10.....								8	8	8
11.....								5	5	5
12.....								15	15	15
13.....								26	26	26
14.....								30	30	30
15.....								72	72	72
16.....								86	86	86
17.....								58	58	58
18.....								41	41	41
19.....								35	35	35
20.....							1	18	19	19
21.....								3	3	3
22.....		1								1
23.....		1						4	4	5
24.....		2						9	9	11
25.....		1						6	6	7
26.....								9	9	9
27.....				2			2	7	11	12
28.....		2		1				5	6	8
29.....		3	2					7	9	12
30.....		2	3					8	11	13
31.....		1	4					10	14	15
32.....			6	1			1	4	12	12
33.....		4	14					3	17	21
34.....		4	10				2	3	15	19
35.....	2	3	22	1			5	3	31	36
36.....		4	30					1	31	35
37.....	5	1	36				1	1	38	44
38.....	25	3	65	1					66	94
39.....	96	3	63	1			2		66	165
40.....	429		133						133	567
41.....	1,433		126	1			1		128	1,566
42.....	2,895		175						180	3,075
43.....	4,250	4	239					3	242	4,506
44.....	4,701	1	207	1			5		213	4,915
45.....	4,506	4	293	2			3		298	4,808
46.....	4,580	1	362						362	4,943
47.....	4,384	2	353				2		356	4,742
48.....	4,431	1	379	1			3		384	4,816
49.....	3,723	1	321	2					321	4,045
50.....	3,768	5	399				1		400	4,173
51.....	3,523	3	430		1		3		434	3,960
52.....	3,555	5	457		1		3		461	4,021
53.....	3,065	4	448	1	2		2		453	3,552
54.....	2,996	2	434		1		2		437	3,435
55.....	2,692	5	459		2		4		466	3,163
56.....	2,689		478	1	2		4		485	3,174
57.....	2,281	4	397		4		6		407	2,692
58.....	2,375	5	494		11		3		508	2,888
59.....	1,927	3	382		15	1	3		401	2,331
60.....	1,998	1	436		27	1	4		468	2,467
61.....	1,763	3	362		43		5		410	2,176
62.....	1,566		305		53		2		360	1,926
63.....	1,400	1	296		66		3		365	1,766
64.....	1,416	1	290		104				394	1,811
65.....	1,169	2	255	1	118		5		379	1,550
66.....	1,033	1	248		176		2		426	1,460
67.....	937	1	193		198				391	1,329
68.....	941	1	177		249	1			427	1,369
69.....	715		121		237		3		362	1,077
70.....	634	1	137	1	347				484	1,119
71.....	460		89		342				431	891
72.....	387		83		372		2		457	844

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1940—*Concluded*

Age in 1940	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
73.....	320		63		381		2		446	766
74.....	244		43		379		1		423	667
75.....	191		43		424		1		468	659
76.....	137		30		433		1		464	601
77.....	111	1	32		411	1	1		445	557
78.....	74		29		413				442	516
79.....	53		14		241		1		256	309
80.....	49		14		434		1		449	498
81.....	25		7		269				276	301
82.....	21		7		245				252	273
83.....	14		3		205				208	222
84.....	10		6		187				193	203
85.....	4		1		158				159	163
86.....	5				140		1		141	146
87.....	1		1		93				94	95
88.....	2		2		76				78	80
89.....			1		40				41	41
90.....	2				46				46	48
91.....					31				31	31
92.....					22				22	22
93.....					11				11	11
94.....					9				9	9
95.....	1				4				4	5
96.....					2				2	2
97.....					5				5	5
98.....			1		2				3	3
99.....					2				2	2
102.....					1				1	1
Total..	80,024	109	10,510	20	7,035	4	98	510	18,177	98,310

The average age of disability pensioners in 1940 is 52.33 years.

TABLE 32.—CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE

PENSION AWARDS

SEPT. 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1940

Disability	Pensions	Additional Allowances
Gratuity only.....	1	
Awards.....	2	(wife) 1
Total Granted.....	3	1

Dependent	Pensions	Total Children
Widows only.....	7	
Widows 1 child.....	8	8
Widows 2 children.....	3	6
Widows 3 children.....	5	15
Widows 4 children.....	3	12
Widows 5 children.....	1	5
Total—		
Widows.....	27	46
Mothers.....	1	
Children.....	1	1
Total Granted.....	29	47

REPORT OF CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditure—Pensions Branch, Fiscal Year 1939-40*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balance of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, payments for services rendered such men and payments made for administration of the department, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the Department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1940.*

3. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1940.*

Cash advances outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Stores—Value of supplies, held by Department for use in Hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government Departments.

4. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1940.*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government Departments, outstanding accounts of Vetract Workshops and outstanding Repatriation and Vocational Loans.

5. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation, Fiscal Year 1939-40.*

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

6. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*

Policy activities, Claims, Lapses and Reinstatements, Income and Expenditure.

7. *Income and Expenditure—National Health Branch, Fiscal Year 1939-40.*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions	\$42,437,744.33	
War Veterans' Allowances	7,058,011.94	
Unemployment Assistance	1,856,318.28	
Hospital Allowances	713,251.53	
Probational Training Allowances	29,597.19	
War Service Gratuity Fund	8,538.82	
Funds under Administration	890,735.95	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	918,775.74	
	<hr/>	\$53,912,973.78

SERVICES FOR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Care of Patients	3,883,865.21	
Veterans' Bureau	161,332.64	
Sheltered Employment	230,756.13	
Employers' Liability Compensation	85,063.65	
Veterans' Assistance Commission	109,801.58	
Grant to Last Post Fund	85,030.00	
Grant to Canadian Legion	9,000.00	
	<hr/>	4,564,849.21
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS		48,795.45

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Air Raid Precautions	56,726.91	
Hospitalization and Treatment—R.C.M.P.	49,036.97	
Hospitalization and Treatment—C.A.S.F.	780,640.77	
Investigations—Dependents' All'ce. Bd.	4,702.73	
Pensions—Canadian Active Service Force	5,176.43	
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital	1,825.09	
Special Committee for Demobilization	67.45	
Purchase of Land—Lancaster Hospital	5,000.00	
	<hr/>	903,176.35

NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs	169,450.49	
Opium and Narcotics	50,739.33	
Proprietary or Patent Medicines	14,190.10	
Quarantine and Leprosy	151,602.65	
Laboratory of Hygiene	106,998.34	
Immigration Medical Inspection	105,516.60	
Child and Maternal Hygiene	18,628.48	
Epidemiology	14,939.57	
Public Health Engineering	35,624.90	
Publicity and Health Education	16,258.91	
Treatment of Sick Mariners	209,686.96	
Industrial Hygiene	12,342.18	
Medical Investigations	33,082.47	
Venereal Diseases	49,956.27	
Grants to Institutes Assisting Sailors	2,600.00	
Miscellaneous Grants	127,450.00	
Miscellaneous Gratuities	2,203.33	
Refunds of Revenue	2,405.94	
	<hr/>	1,123,676.52
		<hr/>
		\$60,553,471.31

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1939-40—*Concluded*

REFUNDS AND REVENUE—NATIONAL HEALTH SECTION

Refunds	\$ 49,323.60	
Revenue	317,210.35	
	<hr/>	\$ 366,533.95

PENSIONS SECTION

Refunds and Revenue	1,361,701.55	
Casual Revenue	134,194.88	
Deposits to War Service Gratuity	514.09	
Deposits to Administration Fund	908,206.99	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance— Premiums and Interest	1,818,322.41	
	<hr/>	4,222,939.92
		<hr/>
		\$65,142,945.18

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The Minister	12,000.00	
Departmental Administration	111,314.02	
Branch Administration—Pensions	913,960.69	
Branch Administration—Health	43,763.23	
Canadian Pension Commission	523,284.05	
War Veterans' Allowance Board	189,344.88	
Pension Appeal Court	18,878.81	
	<hr/>	1,812,545.68
		<hr/>
		\$66,955,490.86

Cost of Administration 2.707%.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PENSIONS SECTION—FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

Appropriations—Ordinary.....	\$58,817,204 26				
Appropriations—War.....	899,886 92				
Revenue and Refunds.....	\$59,717,091 18				
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....	1,361,701 55				
Deposits to Trust Funds 1939-40.....	134,194 88				
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1939.....	2,727,043 49				
	<u>18,774,706 89</u>				
	21,501,750 38				
					\$53,912,973 78
<i>Direct Payments to Veterans and Dependents—</i>					
Pensions.....					\$42,437,744 33
War Veterans' Allowances.....					7,088,011 94
Unemployment Assistance.....					1,856,318 28
Hospital Allowances.....					713,251 53
Probational Training Allowances.....					29,597 19
War Service Gratuity Fund.....					8,538 82
Funds under Administration.....					890,735 95
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....					918,775 74
					<u>\$53,912,973 78</u>
<i>Services to Veterans and Dependents—</i>					
Care of Patients.....					3,883,865 21
Veterans' Bureau.....					161,332 64
Sheltered Employment.....					230,756 13
Employers' Liability Compensation.....					85,063 65
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Com- mission.....					109,801 58
Grant to Last Post Fund.....					85,030 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....					9,000 00
					<u>4,564,849 21</u>
War Appropriations.....					903,176 35
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....					134,194 88
					<u>59,515,194 22</u>
<i>Cost of Administration—</i>					
The Minister.....					12,000 00
Departmental Administration.....					111,314 02
Branch Administration.....					913,960 69
Canadian Pension Commission.....					523,284 05
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....					189,344 88
Pension Appeal Court.....					18,878 81
					<u>1,768,782 45</u>
<i>Miscellaneous Payments</i>					
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1940.....					48,795 45
Unexpended Appropriations.....					19,683,699 87
					<u>1,698,266 00</u>
					<u>\$82,714,737 99</u>

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Statute	The Minister.....	\$	12,000 00
Vote 227	Departmental Administration.....		112,295 00
228	Branch Administration.....		880,693 00
Statute	Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....		58,499 96
Vote 229	Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....		482,915 00
230	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....		197,715 00
231	Pension Appeal Court.....		43,475 00
232	European War Pensions.....		40,750,000 00
233	War Veterans' Allowances.....	\$6,800,000 00	
630	War Veterans' Allowances Supplementary.....	400,000 00	
234	Unemployment Assistance.....		7,200,000 00
235	Hospital Allowances.....		2,350,000 00
236	Probational Training Allowances.....		1,075,000 00
237	Care of Patients.....	3,045,287 00	
631	Care of Patients Supplementary.....	312,340 00	
238	Veterans' Bureau.....		3,357,627 00
239	Sheltered Employment.....		178,300 00
240	Employers' Liability Compensation.....		72,590 00
	Employers' Liability Compensation Supplementary.....	40,000 00	
		35,000 00	
241	Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....		75,000 00
242	Grant to Last Post Fund.....		150,000 00
243	Grant to Canadian Legion.....		85,000 00
274	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....		9,000 00
Statute	Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....		20,000 00
Statute	Miscellaneous Gratuities.....		1,586,380 98
Vote 629	Gratuities—Members, Pension Appeal Court.....		1,706 66
Vote 634	Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....		43,500 00
			5,416 66
			\$58,817,204 26

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

<i>European War Pensions—</i>			
Pensions.....	\$40,105,241 33		
Retrospective Adjustments.....	110,299 65		
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	126,381 87		
Gratuities.....	32,963 58		
New Zealand Pensions (recoverable).....	16,546 82		
Supplementary—Imperial.....	178,296 11		
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	22,991 40		
Burial Grants.....	54,392 72		
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	55,448 00		
First Payments—Appeal Court.....	13,512 39		
First Payments—Quorum Awards.....	56,860 29		
Final Payments Restored.....	4,828 23		
Awards—Pension Appeal Board.....	48,325 56		
	\$40,825,687 44		
North West Rebellion.....	17,399 60		
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,594,657 29		
	\$42,437,744 33		
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,058,011 94		
Unemployment Assistance.....	1,856,318 28		
Hospital Allowances.....	713,251 53		
Probational Training Allowances.....	29,597 19		
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	8,538 82		
Funds under Administration.....	890,735 95		
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>			
Death Benefits.....	222,109 13		
Annuities.....	248,550 20		
Disability Benefits.....	17,722 28		
Cash Surrender Value.....	356,195 66		
Return of Premiums.....	67,803 73		
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	6,394 74		
	918,775 74		
	11,475,229 45		
Total Direct Payments.....			53,912,973 78

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Air Raids Precautions.....	55,696 01
Hospitalization—R.C.M.P.....	49,017 47
Hospitalization—C.A.S.F.....	778,401 74
Investigations—Dependents All'ce Board.	4,702 73
Pensions—C.A.S.F.....	5,176 43
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	1,825 09
Special Committee on Demobilization.....	67 45
Purchase of Land—Lancaster Hospital.....	5,000 00
	899,886 92

REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 227 Departmental Administration.....	1,126 35
228 Branch Administration.....	68,458 71
229 Administration Expenses—Canadian Pension Commission.....	1,718 68
230 War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	497 78
231 Pension Appeal Court.....	2,876 35
232 European War Pensions.....	211,029 32
233 War Veterans' Allowances.....	29,982 15
234 Unemployment Assistance.....	9,089 11
235 Hospital Allowances.....	10,748 01
236 Probational Training Allowances.....	11 50
237 Care of Patients.....	775,305 74
238 Veterans' Bureau.....	227,707 63
239 Sheltered Employment.....	227,512 23
240 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	10,068 48
241 Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	973 77
242 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	376 00
Statute Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	8,276 31
War Air Raid Precautions.....	1,030 90
Hospitalization—R.C.M.P.....	19 50
Hospitalization—C.A.S.F.....	2,239 03
	1,361,701 55

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	89,048 97
Pensions.....	45,145 91
	134,194 88

TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—	
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	\$ 119,348 16
Deposits.....	514 09
	119,862 25

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

SERVICES TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

CARE OF PATIENTS

Salaries—	
Medical Administration.....	173,128 89
Doctors, Hospitals and Clinics.....	336,563 34
Hospital Service Staff.....	718,275 86
Hospital Clerical Staff.....	55,752 35
Dental Staff.....	21,598 42
O. & S. A. Factory Staff.....	124,409 26
Temporary Staff.....	336,884 23
	1,766,642 35

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	14,841 68
Equipment and Maintenance.....	77,368 30
Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	69,523 88
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	56,699 00
Laundry.....	37,905 95
Miscellaneous Expense.....	5,897 17
Accounts Receivable.....	82,678 58
Dental Services.....	121,664 34
Medical Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	86,485 83
Maintenance of Patients—Outside Hospitals.....	439,265 08
Special Hospital Charges Including X-Ray.....	29,182 14
Funerals and Grave Markers.....	68,429 22
Rents.....	2,304 21
Treatment Stores.....	451,545 61
Food and Ice.....	322,253 98
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	41,055 59
X-Ray Supplies.....	35,442 83
Janitors Supplies.....	11,122 98
O. & S. A. Supplies.....	69,973 57
Power House Supplies.....	5,806 78
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	22,458 98
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	20,136 75
Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	5,625 90
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	6,129 51
Transportation and Travelling—Patients and Escorts.....	30,311 97
Sales Tax.....	3,113 03
	2,117,222 86

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission—

Salaries—Staff.....

39,413 25

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....

2,382 27

Equipment and Maintenance.....

511 75

Projects and Schemes.....

64,000 00

Miscellaneous Expense.....

337 39

Material and Supplies.....

588 49

Freight, Cartage and Express.....

25 94

Transportation and Travelling.....

2,542 49

70,388 33

109,801 58

85,030 00

9,000 00

4,564,849 21

Grant to Last Post Fund.....

Grant to Canadian Legion.....

Total Payments for Services.....

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Air Raid Precautions—

Cash Advances (recoverable).....

875 00

Transportation and Travelling.....

2,592 59

Civilian Duty Respirators.....

3,730 54

Books and Publications.....

570 17

Clothing for Working Parties.....

3,529 99

Grant to St. John Ambulance Association.....

5,000 00

Miscellaneous Expenditures.....

20,428 62

Accountable advances to Provinces.....

20,000 00

56,726 91

Treatment and Hospitalization—R. C. M. P.—

Dental Services.....\$

7,773 64

Examination of Special Constables.....

5,217 50

Medical Fees and Drugs—Dependents.....

6,419 67

Medical Fees and Drugs—Force.....

13,632 92

Hospitalization.....

14,634 69

Optical Supplies.....

1,029 38

Transportation.....

329 17

\$

49,036,97

Treatment—Members and Ex-Members Defence Forces—

Naval—

Medical Fees.....

961 65

Hospitalization.....

28,815 70

Special Hospital Charges.....	320 40	
X-Ray.....	3,834 50	
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	39 83	
Transportation.....	18 05	33,990 13
<i>Military—</i>		
Dental Services.....	1,602 20	
Medical Fees.....	45,324 73	
Hospitalization.....	539,961 32	
Special Hospital Charges.....	13,295 14	
Nurses and Attendants.....	5,620 60	
X-Ray.....	70,310 30	
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	2,123 48	
O. & S. A. Supplies.....	1,078 61	
Miscellaneous Supplies and Ex- pense.....	3,887 88	
Transportation.....	1,771 76	684,976 02
<i>Air Force—</i>		
Dental Services.....	74 75	
Medical Fees.....	2,954 08	
Hospitalization.....	31,775 37	
Special Hospital Charges.....	541 23	
Nurses and Attendants.....	227 35	
X-Ray.....	11,260 55	
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	769 18	
O. & S. A. Supplies and Purchases.....	102 55	
Miscellaneous Supplies and Ex- pense.....	8 70	
Transportation.....	35 67	
Services—"C. G. S. Brant," Hospitalization and Treatment—Enemy Aliens.....	47,749 43 3,323 03 1,073 20	
<i>Ex-Defence Forces—</i>		
Medical Fees.....	10 00	
Hospitalization.....	9,426 50	9,436 50
Hospital Allowances.....		40 60
<i>Pension Examinations—</i>		
Examination Fees.....	14 00	
X-Ray.....	4 00	
Transportation—Pensioners.....	7 50	
Transportation—Applicants.....	22 86	
Loss of Wages.....	3 00	
Miscellaneous.....	0 50	
	51 86	\$ 780,640 77

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

WAR APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

<i>Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	67 17	
Investigation Fees—Social Agencies.....	997 12	
Transportation and Travelling—Departmental Staff.....	3,389 05	
Mileage—Social Agencies.....	249 39	
		4,702 73
<i>Pensions—Defence Forces—</i>		
Pensions.....	2,992 78	
First Payments.....	2,183 65	
		5,176 43
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	1,825 09	
Committee on Demobilization.....	67 45	
Purchase of Land—Lancaster Hospital.....	5,000 00	
Total—War Appropriations.....		903,176 35

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	\$ 89,048 97	
Pensions.....	45,145 91	
		\$ 134,194 88
		59,515,194 22

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>The Minister—</i>		
Salary.....	10,000 00	
Car Allowance.....	2,000 00	
		12,000 00

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>		
Permanent Staff.....	87,939 63	
Temporary Staff.....	10,756 36	
		98,745 99
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,407 46	
Equipment.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2 75	
Transportation and Travelling.....	9,657 82	
		12,568 03
		111,314 02

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION	
<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	570,756 28
Temporary Staff.....	108,346 76
	679,103 04

<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	27,391 71
Equipment and Maintenance.....	19,080 75
Maintenance Buildings and Fixtures.....	3,048 47
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	4,368 80
Interest on Trust Funds.....	8,104 50
Accounts Receivable.....	3,786 98
Miscellaneous Expense.....	3,797 65
Bank and Legal.....	3,183 21
Investigations—Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	12,780 00
Rents.....	4,378 75
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	87,206 67
Photostat Supplies.....	6,484 80
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	2,081 15
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	4,545 58
Transportation and Travelling.....	11,805 45
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	28,546 53
Investigations—Dependents Allowance Board (recoverable).....	4,266 65
	234,857 65

913,960 69

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	58,499 96
Permanent Staff.....	323,688 40
Temporary Staff.....	31,769 25
	413,957 61

<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	8,837 48
Equipment and Maintenance.....	107 26
Loss of Wages, Witnesses and Applicants.....	2,728 72
Light, Heat and Power.....	398 16
Miscellaneous Expense.....	270 37
Bank and Legal.....	389 85
Outside Investigations.....	593 39
Pension Examination Fees.....	5,445 87
Maintenance of Pensioners under observation.....	2,677 79
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	7,215 35

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION—Concluded

General—Concluded

Stenographic Assistance.....	511 61
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	5,100 00
Investigations—Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	876 00
Rents.....	127 00
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	7,330 52
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	47 40
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	34,009 53
Transportation and Travelling—Outside Specialists.....	489 27
Transportation and Travelling—Prisoners and Applicants.....	32,170 87
	<hr/>
	109,326 44

523,284 05

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

Salaries—	
Members of the Board.....\$	30,999 96
Permanent Staff.....	63,656 62
Temporary Staff.....	19,602 60
	<hr/>
	114,259 18

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	2,320 37
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,399 67
Miscellaneous Expense.....	239 11
Medical Examination Fees.....	6,203 93
Maintenance.....	1,234 50
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	2,119 19
Investigations—Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	48,000 00
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	5 55
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	6,983 36
Transportation and Travelling—Applicants.....	6,038 07
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	542 00
	<hr/>
	75,085 70

189,344 88

PENSION APPEAL COURT

Salaries—	
Members.....	7,249 95
Permanent Staff.....	10,422 58

Temporary Staff.....	435 00	18,107 53
<i>General—</i>		
Miscellaneous Expense.....	133 00	
Professional and Special Services.....	200 00	
Transportation and Travelling— Staff.....	438 28	771 28
		18,878 81
Total Cost of Administration.....		1,768,782 45
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS		
Gratuities to Members Pension Appeal Court.....	41,672 21	
Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	5,416 58	
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	1,706 66	48,795 4
		61,332,772 12
TRUST FUNDS		
<i>War Service Gratiuity—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	\$ 119,348 16	
Deposits.....	514 09	
	119,862 25	
Disbursements.....	8,538 82	
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	\$ 111,323 43	
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	17,783,543 98	
Deposits.....	1,818,322 41	
	19,601,866 39	
Disbursements.....	918,775 74	
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	18,683,090 65	
<i>Funds under Administration—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1939.....	871,814 75	
Deposits.....	908,206 99	
	\$ 1,780,021 74	
Disbursements.....	890,735 95	
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	889,285 79	\$19,683,699 87
		81,016,471 99

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 227	Departmental Administration.....	2,107 33
228	Branch Administration.....	35,191 02
229	Canadian Pension Commission.....	19,849 59
230	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	8,867 90
231	Pension Appeal Court.....	27,472 54
232	European War Pensions.....	135,341 88
233	War Veterans' Allowances.....	171,970 21
234	Unemployment Assistance.....	502,770 83
235	Hospital Allowances.....	372,496 48
236	Probational Training Allowances.....	40,414 31
237	Care of Patients.....	249,067 53
238	Veterans' Bureau.....	17,764 99
239	Sheltered Employment.....	69,346 10
240	Employers' Liability Compensation.....	4 83
241	Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	41,172 19
274	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	2,600 40
629	Gratuities—Members—Pension Appeal Court.....	1,827 79
634	Annuity to, Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	0 08
		<u>\$ 1,698,266 00</u>
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....		<u>\$82,714,737 99</u>

Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....\$82,714,737 99

ANNUAL REPORT

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Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1934	Fiscal Year 1934-35	Fiscal Year 1935-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40
The Minister.....	180,413 72	118,413 92	9,000 00	9,499 92	9,499 92	9,999 96	12,000 00	12,000 00
Departmental Adminis- tration.....	212,608 32						102,420 65	110,187 67
Branch Administration— Pensions.....	10,205,492 77	7,755,336 88	174,546 20	216,852 94	215,165 27	180,593 43	817,496 07	845,501 98
Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commis- sion.....	446,774 24	102,462 26	39,459 68	62,589 17	71,763 25	56,999 96	54,999 96	58,499 96
Administration Expenses— Canadian Pension Commis- sion.....	10,894,276 51	8,175,105 61	409,973 71	475,607 09	446,149 30	429,396 59	494,978 80	463,065 41
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	457,261 66	58,133 20	14,400 00	15,199 92	17,400 75	18,999 96	144,280 73	188,847 10
Pension Appeal Court.....	219,239 21	64,628 39	19,800 00	20,899 80	25,887 24	28,999 80	43,021 52	16,002 46
European War Pensions.....	880,902,913 58	584,001,030 95	41,953,036 79	41,521,576 65	41,424,432 74	40,774,880 80	40,613,297 53	40,614,658 12
War Veterans' Allowances.....	28,358,916 84	4,392,602 25	2,017,074 80	2,531,488 77	3,178,616 18	3,903,007 16	5,308,097 89	7,028,029 79
Unemployment Assistance.....	26,535,192 22	13,425,662 87	2,042,354 79	2,365,579 43	2,435,285 30	2,232,397 73	2,186,682 93	1,847,229 17
Hospital Allowances.....	69,597,413 05	63,146,234 42	1,408,344 54	1,315,347 09	1,161,400 55	1,017,652 88	845,930 05	702,503 52
Probational Training Allow- ances.....	136,273 14					67,209 01	39,477 44	29,585 69
Care of Patients.....	53,886,942 52	41,789,199 87	1,536,817 19	1,548,643 61	1,392,321 43	1,461,855 96	3,019,544 99	3,108,539 47
Veterans' Bureau.....	335,567 81						174,942 80	160,625 01
Sheltered Employment.....	1,528,571 58	1,439,246 57	29,164 23	28,540 70			28,376 18	3,243 90
Employers' Liability Com- pensation.....	741,993 38	480,327 74	23,103 35	27,138 47	18,590 27	39,997 40	77,840 98	74,995 17
Continuing Projects—Veter- ans' Assistance Commission	606,214 11					264,715 93	133,098 12	108,827 81
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	550,000 00	170,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	75,000 00	85,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion— B.E.S.L.....	113,000 00	59,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebel- lion and Civil Flying.....	620,785 61	503,139 00	20,183 76	21,000 00	20,056 29	20,000 00	19,006 06	17,399 60
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	19,529,624 92	11,179,420 92	1,166,075 24	1,247,632 85	1,556,181 92	1,445,028 32	1,548,537 55	1,586,380 98
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	52,059 73	32,863 10	1,973 32	2,473 32	2,550 00	2,670 00	3,620 00	3,909 99
Salary Deduction Act.....	75,050 64	58,048 32	17,002 32					
Salaries.....	70,226,390 35	60,137,625 05	2,363,129 48	2,523,888 55	2,567,999 00	2,633,748 27		
Gratuities—former members Federal Appeal Board and Pension Tribunal.....	92,187 76		92,187 76					
Appropriations inactive since 1933-34.....	38,492,054 83	38,492,054 83					1,012,681 33	1,113,506 88
Health Branch.....	20,347,468 22	14,825,693 29	781,430 78	838,836 92	862,092 15	913,791 87		55,696 01
Air Raid Precautions.....								

No. 2.—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH—NET DISBURSEMENTS TO MARCH 31, 1940.—*Concluded*

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1934	Fiscal Year 1934-35	Fiscal Year 1935-36	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40
Hospitalization and Treatment—R. C. M. P.	49,017 47							49,017 47
Hospitalization and Treatment—C. A. S. F.	778,401 74							778,401 74
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board	4,702 73							4,702 73
Pensions—Canadian Active Service Force	5,176 43							5,176 43
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital	1,825 09							1,825 09
Special Committee on Demobilization	67 45							67 45
Purchase of Land—Lancaster	5,000 00							5,000 00
Gratuities to Members—Pension Appeal Court	41,672 21							41,672 21
Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson	5,416 58							5,416 58
Total Disbursements	1,186,191,596 43	850,336,586 58	54,168,057 04	54,843,805 20	55,373,933 81	55,570,945 03	56,763,732 48	59,134,535 39
Less—Casual Revenue—Departmental	5,611,401 29	5,050,312 82	122,190 99	103,828 97	105,137 43	69,695 17	71,186 94	89,048 97
Less—Casual Revenue—Pensions	1,196,469 19	948,587 83	49,453 07	42,677 65	39,236 97	39,558 81	31,808 95	45,145 91
Less—Health Revenue	4,884,743 16	3,386,104 04	270,125 24	223,632 53	243,359 96	249,408 53	247,308 45	314,804 41
Net Disbursements	1,174,498,982 79	840,951,581 89	53,776,288 64	54,473,666 05	54,986,199 45	55,212,282 52	56,413,428 14	58,685,536 10

No. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS BY
DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Vetcraft Stores	Disposal Stores
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	86,544 81	89 45	86,409 57		45 79
"A"	Quebec.....	32,839 34		18,579 14	14,255 20	5 00
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	5,132 65		5,132 65		
"C"	Eastern Ontario.....	45,119 87		45,119 87		
"D"	Central Ontario.....	47,261 44		28,143 53	19,090 91	27 00
"E"	Western Ontario.....	20,376 64		19,848 35		528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	8,781 47		8,665 47		116 00
"T"	Alberta.....	5,304 94		5,284 94		20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	7,005 19		7,001 19		4 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	3,884 33		3,634 57		249 76
	Total.....	262,250 68	89 45	227,819 28	33,346 11	995 84

No. 4.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

Great Britain.....	\$ 7,397 65
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	19,648 80
Other Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	20,043 23
Vetcraft Workshops.....	21,755 09
Repatriation Loans.....	15,418 30
Vocational Loans.....	15,594 30
Total.....	<u>187,862 77</u>

No. 5.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Head Office Administrative, Personnel travelling.....	\$ 2,282 07
Branch Administrative Investigations and Staff travelling.....	3,057 99
Canadian Pension Commission Investigations and Staff travelling.....	8,362 19
Canadian Pension Commission Pensioners, Applicants and Witnesses.....	19,462 76
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons.....	49 51
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Investigation and Staff travelling.....	1,215 60
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Applicants.....	4,803 57
Pension Appeal Court Staff travelling.....	120 51
Transportation issued in lieu of Relief.....	48 85
Medical, Dental Officers and O. & S. A. Staff travelling.....	2,713 84
Transportation, Clinical, Hospital and Orthopaedic treatment.....	16,012 28
Veterans Bureau Staff travelling.....	937 28
Vetcraft Staff travelling.....	95 23
Blind or totally disabled ex-members of the Forces.....	413 30
Veterans Assistance Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	102 28
Veterans Assistance Commission, Recipients, Outside Individuals.....	487 09
Last Post Fund.....	84 94
Air Raid Precaution Personnel travelling.....	326 93
Freight and Express.....	24,654 31
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 85,230 53
Accounts Receivable.....	1,505 42
Total Gross Expenditure.....	<u>\$ 86,735 95</u>

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		Per cent
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 32,699 54	53.0
Canadian Pacific Railways.....	22,594 00	36.0
Sundry Railways.....	6,788 10	11.0
		<u>100.0</u>
Freight and Express—		\$ 62,081 64
Canadian National Railways and Express.....	\$ 15,751 13	64.0
Canadian Pacific Railways and Express.....	8,807 76	35.0
Sundry Railways.....	95 42	1.0
		<u>100.0</u>
Total amount paid to Railways.....	\$ 24,654 31	
	<u>\$ 86,735 95</u>	

**No. 6.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1939
TO MARCH 31, 1940**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund, March 31, 1939.....	\$17,783,543 98	
Income.....	1,083,663 05	
Interest 1939-1940.....	710,873 91	
Expenditures.....		894,990 29
Balance.....		18,683,090 65
	<u>\$19,578,080 94</u>	<u>\$19,578,080 94</u>
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1939.....	13,079	30,731,083 34
Surrendered for cash, 1939-40.....	546	1,369,748 45
Total surrendered for cash.....	13,625	32,100,831 79
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1939.....	509	524,938 11
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1939-40.....	64	80,458 39
Total.....	573	605,396 50
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	22	23,127 83
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	551	582,268 67
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1939.....	1,544	3,384,787 57
On Extended Term Insurance 1939-40.....	278	635,419 69
Total.....	1,822	4,020,207 26
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	391	834,344 56
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,431	3,185,862 70
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1939.....	147	244,126 49
Disability Claims admitted 1939-40.....	44	78,293 78
Total.....	191	322,420 27
Terminated or reduced.....	26	54,665 71
Disability Claims in force.....	165	267,754 56
DEATH CLAIMS		
Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1939.....	4,652	11,259,642 36
Policy Value of Death Claims 1939-40.....	277	513,678 82
Total Policy value.....	4,929	11,773,321 18
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1939.....	3,373	9,070,255 64
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1939-40.....	223	409,157 16
	3,596	9,479,412 80
To adjust deduct.....	13	31,633 37
Total Settled.....	3,583	9,447,779 43
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1939.....	1,225	1,029,589 85
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. 1939-40.....	76	87,623 32
Reserve paid Section 11, 1939-40.....		
	1,301	1,117,213 17
To adjust add. Section 10.....	13	17,564 57
Total.....	1,314	1,134,777 74
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1940.....	33	67,866 77
LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS		
Lapses to March 31, 1939.....	49,964	114,482,149 22
Lapses 1939-40.....	924	2,182,749 87
Total.....	50,888	116,664,899 09
Reinstatements to March 31, 1939.....	37,104	85,021,209 05
Reinstatements 1939-40.....	852	1,976,644 45
Total.....	37,956	86,997,853 50
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	12,932	29,667,045 59
Policies in force March 31, 1940.....	22,016	46,262,798 32

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

244 Branch Administration.....	46,320 00
245 Food and Drugs.....	166,880 00
246 Opium and Narcotics.....	50,780 00
247 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	15,065 00
248 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	150,125 00
249 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	101,545 00
250 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	97,028 00
251 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	27,340 00
252 Epidemiology.....	19,810 00
253 Public Health Engineering.....	35,270 00
254 Publicity and Health Education.....	22,490 00
255 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	167,790 00
632 Treatment of Sick Mariners, Sup- plementary.....	15,000 00
Treatment of Sick Mariners, Sup- plementary.....	40,000 00
256 Industrial Hygiene.....	222,790 00
257 Medical Investigations Division.....	11,400 00
258 Venereal Diseases.....	36,655 00
259 Grants to Institutes Assisting Sailors.....	50,000 00
Grants to the—	
260 Canadian Welfare Council.....	2,600 00
261 Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	8,100 00
262 Health League of Canada.....	10,000 00
633 Health League of Canada, Supple- mentary.....	5,000 00
263 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	10,000 00
264 L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	18,000 00
265 L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....	4,050 00
266 Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
267 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
268 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
269 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
270 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
271 Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....	2,500 00
272 Canadian Council on Nutrition.....	14,000 00
273 International Hospital Association.....	5,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	2,203 33
	<hr/> 1,186,451 33

DISBURSEMENTS

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Salaries—Staff.....	25,233 50
General—	
Advertising and Publicity.....	8,459 80
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	130 84
Equipment and Maintenance.....	224 50
Miscellaneous Expense.....	551 33
Materials and Supplies.....	2,269 00
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	87 21
Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	5,827 05
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	980 00
	<hr/> 18,529 73
	43,763 23
Foods and Drugs	
Salaries—Staff.....	137,909 79
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,655 92
Equipment and Maintenance.....	2,451 40
Miscellaneous Expense.....	3,347 71
Professional and Special Services.....	911 25
Materials and Supplies.....	5,612 25
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	439 98
Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	12,787 19
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	3,275 00
	<hr/> 31,540 70
	169,450 49
Optum and Narcotics	
Salaries—Staff.....	30,719 37
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	99 95
Equipment and Maintenance.....	67 37
Miscellaneous Expense.....	112 01
Legal Services, etc.....	15,599 63
Materials and Supplies.....	1,038 38
Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	2,602 62
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	500 00
	<hr/> 20,019 96
	50,739 33

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940—*Con.*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued*

REFUNDS

Note 244 Branch Administration.....	1,120 11
245 Food and Drugs.....	4,518 55
246 Opium and Narcotics.....	500 00
247 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	8 71
248 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	7,409 33
249 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	7,286 73
250 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	20,756 10
251 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	583 20
252 Epidemiology.....	904 80
253 Public Health Engineering.....	1,550 00
254 Publicity and Health Education.....	625 97
255 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	179 95
256 Industrial Hygiene.....	1,935 15
257 Medical Investigation Division.....	1,645 00
272 Grant to Canadian Council on Nutrition.....	300 00
	<hr/>
	49,323 60

REVENUE

<i>Foods and Drugs—</i>	
Licences.....	519 71
Analysis.....	6,577 00
Penalties.....	3,500 00
Costs.....	1,076 03
	<hr/>
<i>Opium and Narcotics—</i>	
Business Licences.....	3,075 00
Import Licences.....	385 00
Export Licences.....	45 00
Penalties.....	1,761 00
Seizures.....	1,198 70
	<hr/>
<i>Patent Medicines—</i>	
Registration Fees.....	1,009 00
Licence Fees.....	5,189 00
	<hr/>
<i>Sick Mariners' Dues.....</i>	6,464 70
	<hr/>
<i>Quarantine—</i>	
Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....	9,955 02
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800 00
Penalties.....	500 00
	<hr/>
<i>Services and Board—Detained Immigrants</i>	
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	12,255 02
	<hr/>
	1,045 75
	27 89

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*

PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES

Salaries—Staff.....	11,854 16
<i>General—</i>	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	109 57
Retaining Fees.....	2,000 00
Materials and Supplies.....	226 37
	<hr/>
	2,335 94
	<hr/>
	14,190 10
	<hr/>
<i>QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY</i>	
Salaries—Staff.....	106,433 81
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,804 52
Equipment and Maintenance.....	11,666 97
International Bureau of Public Health.....	1,462 82
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,958 16
Medical Fees and Nurses' Fees.....	1,833 60
Fumigation Supplies.....	4,733 57
Food or Board.....	5,208 02
Fuel for Boats.....	3,836 30
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	3,579 17
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	384 68
Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	4,050 03
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	2,645 00
	<hr/>
	45,168 84
	<hr/>
	151,602 65
	<hr/>
<i>LABORATORY OF HYGIENE</i>	
Salaries—Staff.....	61,692 48
<i>General—</i>	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	11,370 84
Maintenance, Buildings and Fixtures.....	1,200 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,283 53
Animals and Animal Food.....	8,646 11
Materials and Supplies.....	9,000 94
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,272 73
Transportation and Travelling Expenses.....	5,706 71
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	5,820 00
	<hr/>
	45,305 86
	<hr/>
	106,998 34

Refunds of Previous Years Expenditures.....	38 98	317,210 35	IMMIGRATION MEDICAL INSPECTION	
		<u>1,552 985 28</u>	Salaries—Staff.....	71,851 82
			<i>General—</i>	
			Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	793 80
			Equipment and Maintenance.....	4,906 49
			Miscellaneous Expense.....	4,207 45
			Professional and Special Services.....	671 10
			Rents.....	4,891 67
			Materials and Supplies.....	9,478 10
			Freight, Cartage and Express.....	93 23
			Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	5,111 61
			Cash Advances (recoverable).....	<u>3,511 33</u>
				33,664 78
				<u>105,516 60</u>
			CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE	
			Salaries—Staff.....	9,960 00
			<i>General—</i>	
			Advertising and Publicity.....	4,959 72
			Miscellaneous Expense.....	88 33
			Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	3,120 43
			Cash Advances (recoverable).....	<u>500 00</u>
				8,668 48
				<u>18,628 48</u>
			EPIDEMIOLOGY	
			Salaries—Staff.....	8,849 52
			<i>General—</i>	
			Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1 05
			Equipment and Maintenance.....	2,542 61
			Miscellaneous Expense.....	931 16
			Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	1,713 24
			Cash Advances (recoverable).....	<u>901 99</u>
				6,000 05
				<u>14,939 57</u>
			PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING	
			Salaries—Staff.....	22,020 00
			<i>General—</i>	
			Advertising and Publicity.....	719 60
			Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	731 49
			Equipment and Maintenance.....	<u>864 26</u>

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940.—*Con.*
 APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued*

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING—*Concluded*

<i>General</i> —Concluded	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	909 08
Purchase of Samples.....	860 00
Materials and Supplies.....	741 95
Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	7,228 52
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1,550 00
	<hr/>
	13,604 90
	<hr/>
	35,624 00

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Salaries—Staff.....	5,312 98
<i>General</i> —	
Advertising and Publicity.....	8,874 52
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	15 93
Miscellaneous Expense.....	897 84
Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	557 64
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	600 00
	<hr/>
	10,945 93
	<hr/>
	16,258 91

TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

Salaries—Staff.....	16,220 84
<i>General</i> —	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	226 24
Equipment and Maintenance.....	819 21
Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures...	5,100 40
Miscellaneous Expense.....	592 15
Medical Fees.....	55,546 67
Nurses Fees.....	2,022 30
Maintenance of Patients—Hospitals.....	114,916 80
Maintenance of Patients—Private Houses.	3,460 75
Other Professional Services.....	213 00
Materials and Supplies.....	9,134 55
Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	1,383 85
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	50 00
	<hr/>
	193,466 12
	<hr/>
	209,686 96

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Salaries—Staff.....	6,890 97
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<i>General</i> —		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	53 97	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1, 558 37	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	494 31	
Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	1, 704 56	
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1, 640 00	
	<hr/>	
	5, 451 21	12, 342 18
	<hr/>	
MEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS		
Salaries—Staff.....	31, 391 98	
<i>General</i> —		
Advertising and Publicity.....	67 50	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	8 47	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	187 82	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	19 89	
Professional and Special Services.....	358 79	
Materials and Supplies.....	316 73	
Transportation and Travelling Expenses..	456 29	
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	275 00	
	<hr/>	
	1, 690 49	
	<hr/>	
Veneral Diseases—Distribution of Arsenicals to Provinces.....		33, 082 47
Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors.....		49, 956 27
Canadian Welfare Council.....		2, 600 00
Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....		8, 100 00
Health League of Canada.....		10, 000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....		10, 000 00
L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....		18, 000 00
L'Institut Nazareth de Montreal.....		4, 050 00
Montreal Association for the Blind.....		4, 050 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....		20, 250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....		13, 100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....		4, 050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....		10, 000 00
Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.....		2, 500 00
Canadian Council on Nutrition.....		14, 300 00
Grant towards the expense of the meeting of the International Hospital Association held in Toronto, September, 1939.....		5, 000 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....		2, 203 33
	<hr/>	
REFUNDS OF REVENUE		
Food and Drugs.....	10 00	
Opium and Narcotics.....	230 00	
Proprietary and Patent Medicines.....	528 00	
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	1, 132 94	
Quarantine.....	505 00	
	<hr/>	
		2, 405 94

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1940 *Contc.*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

REVENUE (AS PER CONTRA)

Less Refunds of Revenue..... 314,804 41

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 244 Branch Administration.....	3,676 88
245 Food and Drugs.....	1,948 06
246 Opium and Narcotics.....	540 67
247 Proprietary and Patent Medicines.....	883 61
248 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	5,931 68
249 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	1,833 39
250 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	12,267 50
251 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	9,294 72
252 Epidemiology.....	5,775 23
253 Public Health Engineering.....	2,195 10
254 Publicity and Health Education.....	6,857 06
255 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	13,282 99
256 Industrial Hygiene.....	992 97
257 Medical Investigations.....	5,217 53
258 Venereal Diseases.....	43 73
	<hr/>
	70,741 12

Grand Total—Appropriations, Refunds, and Revenue.....1,552,985 28

Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....1,552,985 28

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The Honourable IAN MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act, as amended in April, 1938, enables the Board to pay a living allowance to any veteran who,

- (a) Has attained the age of 60 years,
- (b) Not having attained the age of 60, is permanently unemployable because of disabilities,
- (c) Cannot qualify under (a) and (b), yet is in the opinion of the Board, INCAPABLE AND UNLIKELY TO BECOME CAPABLE of maintaining himself because of disabilities COMBINED WITH ECONOMIC HANDICAPS.

With respect to classes (a) and (b), the Act provides that the veteran must have served in a theatre of actual war or, if he did not so serve, be in receipt of a pension or have commuted a pension. Class (c), however, which was introduced by the amendments of April, 1938, only applies to those who served in a theatre of actual war. During the fiscal year 1939-40, allowances were granted under this latter section to 2,580 veterans, making a total of 7,469 since the amendment.

The maximum allowances payable are \$20 and \$40 per month to single and married veterans, respectively. A widower with dependent children is treated as a married veteran.

The maximum incomes permitted, including the allowance, are \$30 and \$60 per month for single and married veterans, respectively.

The benefits of the Act are available to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and those members of the forces of His Majesty and His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada upon enlistment. The amendment of 1938 also extended the benefits of the Act to those who left Canada to serve in the South African War and so served during hostilities. Allowances have so far been granted to 397 veterans in this category.

During the fiscal year 1939-40, 9,551 new applications for War Veterans' Allowance were dealt with. In addition to this, the cases of 16,608 veterans who are already receiving the allowance were reviewed, making a total of 26,159 cases handled by the Board. These reviews were necessary because of changes in circumstances, in most cases involving an increase or decrease in the allowance, as the case may be.

The Board in its work has been impressed with the vital importance of rigid observance of the age limit and a strict medical examination with respect to those men who are accepted for active service, and with the costly results of any departure or lowering of standards in this regard.

The following table represents the number of applications approved and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation in 1930:—

Year	Cases approved in each year (including re-instatements)	Expenditure	
		\$	cts.
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029	22
1931-32.....	2,034	1,039,551	25
1932-33.....	1,582	1,388,708	15
1933-34.....	1,582	1,646,313	63
1934-35.....	2,034	2,017,074	80
1935-36.....	2,265	2,531,488	77
1936-37.....	3,197	3,178,616	18
1937-38.....	2,794	3,898,768	91
1938-39.....	7,717	5,308,097	89
1939-40.....	4,336	7,028,029	79
	29,801	\$28,354,678	59

Although the number granted Veterans' Allowance during the fiscal year is less than that granted in the previous year, this does not indicate that the peak has been reached or that hereafter the yearly awards will diminish. The large number of awards during the fiscal year 1938-39 was due to an accumulation of problem cases which were provided for under the amendments of April, 1938. Now that those have been disposed of, the flow of new applications has flattened out to approximately 500 per month, and the tendency will be to gradually increase as veterans reach the age of 60 year by year in increasing numbers.

Returns of the Department of Labour show that in September, 1936, there were 23,019 veterans throughout the Dominion in receipt of relief. These are not all veterans of the C.E.F., and of those who did serve in the C.E.F. a good percentage served in Canada or Canada and England only. Those who did not serve in the C.E.F. are for the main part members of His Majesty's Imperial Forces who came to Canada since the war. Returns for September, 1939, show that this number of veterans on relief had diminished to 10,369, or a reduction of 12,650 in three years. When it is considered that during the past three fiscal years 14,847 veterans have been granted War Veterans' Allowance, the contribution that this legislation is making to the problem of the unemployed soldier assumes great significance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER S. WOODS,

Chairman, War Veterans' Allowance Board.

OTTAWA, May 31, 1940.

TABLE 1.—AWARDS AND REINSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1940

	Over Sixty	Under Sixty	Total
Allowances approved and reinstated from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1939.....	11,133	14,332	25,465
Awards April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	972	3,207	*4,179
Reinstatements April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	82	75	*157
Total awards and reinstatements to March 31, 1940.....	12,187	17,614	29,801
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1940.....			6,590
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances to March 31, 1940.....			23,211

* Including 2,580 awards and 35 reinstatements made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 2.—DISPOSITION ON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940.....	9,551
Approved.....	4,336
Declined.....	4,766
Ineligible.....	340
Withdrawn.....	109
Total.....	9,551

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered incapable of maintenance.....		4,123	4,123
Not in necessitous circumstances or income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	259	252	511
Veteran deceased before case dealt with.....	5	31	36
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government Institutions.....	2	3	5
Miscellaneous.....	15	76	91
Totals.....	281	4,485	4,766

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual Liability
Payments in force March 31, 1939.....	20,010	\$ 6,418,536
Awards during fiscal year.....	*4,179	1,307,486
Reinstatements.....	*157	43,017
Increase due to change in rate.....		44,930
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	24,346 1,135	7,813,969 330,603
Payments in force, March 31, 1940.....	23,211	7,483,366

*NOTE.—Including 2,580 awards and 35 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$797,579, and \$11,100 respectively made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 5.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	1,320	429,324	21	8,730	1,341	438,054
New Brunswick.....	714	225,772	12	4,167	726	229,939
Quebec.....	2,291	748,041	29	13,171	2,320	761,212
Ontario.....	7,966	2,687,695	141	61,026	8,107	2,748,721
Manitoba.....	2,116	663,846	29	11,790	2,145	675,636
Saskatchewan.....	1,349	403,971	15	6,420	1,364	410,391
Alberta.....	1,815	535,881	17	6,060	1,832	541,941
British Columbia.....	5,640	1,788,836	73	33,108	5,713	1,821,944
Totals.....	23,211	7,483,366	337	144,472	23,548	7,627,838

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1940

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
95.....	1	68.....	774	45.....	374
90.....	1	67.....	836	44.....	386
89.....	1	66.....	931	43.....	370
88.....	6	65.....	1,103	42.....	216
87.....	1	64.....	1,134	41.....	106
86.....	3	63.....	1,185	40.....	35
85.....	4	62.....	1,157	39.....	11
84.....	5	61.....	1,212	38.....	4
83.....	7	60.....	1,148	37.....	1
82.....	17	59.....	1,069		
81.....	26	58.....	1,016		
80.....	46	57.....	905		23,211
79.....	56	56.....	890		
78.....	61	55.....	741		
77.....	105	54.....	694		
76.....	122	53.....	580		
75.....	189	52.....	552	60 years and over.....	12,726
74.....	241	51.....	480		
73.....	276	50.....	422	Under 60 years.....	10,485
72.....	404	49.....	405		
71.....	453	48.....	421	Total.....	23,211
70.....	600	47.....	384		
69.....	621	46.....	423		

TABLE 7.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
England.....	8,457	Czecho-Slovakia.....	7
Canada.....	9,254	Germany.....	8
Scotland.....	2,437	Roumania.....	6
Ireland.....	924	Finland.....	13
United States.....	642	Montenegro.....	3
Wales.....	250	Malta.....	4
France.....	174	New Zealand.....	15
Russia.....	178	Greece.....	3
Newfoundland.....	104	Ukraine.....	3
India.....	67	Syria.....	4
Denmark.....	59	Bohemia.....	4
Norway.....	66	Gibraltar.....	3
Sweden.....	82	Austria.....	2
Belgium.....	71	Brazil.....	3
Channel Islands.....	50	Bulgaria.....	1
Italy.....	66	Egypt.....	1
Iceland.....	41	Lithuania.....	1
Poland.....	30	Argentina.....	5
Australia.....	32	Madagascar.....	1
Isle of Wight.....	21	Jugo-Slavia.....	4
Isle of Man.....	16	Turkey.....	3
South Africa.....	16	China.....	3
British West Indies.....	20	Arabia.....	1
Switzerland.....	12	Mexico.....	2
Holland.....	22	Canary Islands.....	1
Japan.....	13	Unknown.....	1
Serbia.....	5		
		Total.....	23,211

TABLE 8.—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	22,228
British forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	803
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	180
Total.....	*23,211

* Including 397 recipients who served in the South African War.

TABLE 9.—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	20,395	87.87
Siberia.....	79	0.34
Gallipoli.....	9	0.04
Palestine.....	7	0.03
Mesopotamia.....	42	0.18
High Seas.....	306	1.32
Others.....	114	0.49
South Africa.....	397	1.71
Total.....	21,349	91.98
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country—		
England.....	1,516	6.53
Canada.....	346	1.49
Total.....	23,211	100.00

TABLE 10.—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Per cent
Married.....	12,879	55.49
Single.....	6,062	26.12
Widower.....	1,989	8.57
Separated.....	1,991	8.58
Widower with dependents.....	217	0.93
Separated with dependents.....	73	0.31
Total.....	23,211	100.00

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

With the outbreak of war special consideration was given to the part the Health Branch of the Department might play both in conserving the health of the people and in assisting the Dominion in its war efforts. The matter was discussed with the Heads of the various divisions with the object of ascertaining what each division might contribute in order that the whole might be welded into one co-operative effort without in any way limiting the routine activities of the Department. Having outlined the services which the Department might offer, it was considered that the entire subject of health activities relating to war services might be discussed with advantage at a special meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, which comprises the Chief Medical Officer of each of the Provinces and representatives of labour, industry, and women's rural and urban organizations, and the contributions of Provincial health departments ascertained. An agenda was prepared dealing with wartime measures for the preservation of the health of soldiers and civilians. Among the more important subjects submitted for discussion were nutrition of soldiers and civilians, control and supervision of food supplies, wartime measures for venereal disease control, prevention and control of tuberculosis among soldiers, co-operation of provincial tuberculosis services in X-raying recruits, provincial health services available to the militia, health hazards associated with production of munitions, hospitalization of soldiers, laboratory assistance in wartime, and sanitation of camps. Memoranda were prepared by the Chiefs of divisions in relation to the foregoing topics.

At the Council meeting special interest developed in regard to the provision of X-ray examination for all recruits with the object of detecting tuberculosis, and it was recommended that such an examination of all recruits should be conducted prior to enlistment. It was considered also that the prevention and control of the venereal diseases during wartime was of primary importance and that special measures should be undertaken to control the spread of these diseases both by army officials and civilians. An article published in the Canadian Public Health Journal indicated adequate measures to be adopted for the prevention and control of venereal diseases during wartime. A book entitled, "Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis, Treatment and Laboratory Methods," was supplied to the Canadian Army Medical Corps for its medical officers. In view of the importance of maintaining the highest possible standard of nutrition of soldiers and civilians during wartime, measures were suggested to this end, and it was recommended that the Canadian Council on Nutrition which was created by the Department should give particular attention to this problem; a special effort has been devoted to this object and publication of a booklet on the subject of Nutrition, including Diets, undertaken. A complete report of the meeting, together with the services of each division available for war, was forwarded to the Department of National Defence.

At the termination of the meeting, it was resolved:—

"That the highest possible level of good health must be maintained amongst our people and to this end it is imperative that all Health Departments—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—shall maintain the present standard of health services and, where deemed advisable, expand such services to take care of our present problems and any new ones which may arise from time to time."

Certain of the divisions of the Health Branch have been actively engaged in affording assistance in carrying out war activities. The Food and Drugs Division has co-operated with the Department of National Defence in the analysis of foodstuffs and beverages; the Laboratory of Hygiene has undertaken to supervise the production of vaccines and sera used by that Department for inoculation of soldiers and civilians; the Division of Industrial Hygiene has devoted a great deal of time to the investigation of munition plants from the standpoint of the protection of the health of employees in respect of poisonous substances used in the manufacture of explosives; the Public Health Engineering Division has acted as sanitary adviser to the Department of National Defence in respect of camps. Hospital space was made available in the quarantine hospitals of the Health Branch to the Treatment Division of the Department and the Canadian Army Medical Services to meet army treatment emergencies. The war increased the activities of a number of Divisions of the Department and these are given in more detail in the section of the Annual Report dealing with these Divisions.

During the year, the peace-time activities of the Department were maintained. Notable was the amendment to the Food and Drugs Act, the object of which was to bring cosmetics under the Act, to broaden the scope of the Act and to clarify certain features with a view to increased usefulness. After many years of experience it was decided that the definition of "food" and "drug" should be more clearly stated for the purpose of classification of these products and it was also considered that certain materials not included in the Act should be brought under control from the standpoints of adulteration and misbranding. This applied more particularly to materials employed in surgery, such as catgut, bandages, sponges, gauze and drainage tubes. Certain materials used in medical diagnosis were also brought within the jurisdiction of the Act, such as those used in the Schick Test and allergic reactions of various kinds. Cognizance was taken of packages deceptive in design which are used chiefly for the purpose of marketing foods.

There was increased activity in the supervision of advertisements of foods and drugs and proposed broadcasts.

Following the outbreak of war, the Department was approached for authority to permit the use of substitutes in the case of food ingredients of which there might be a shortage, but as there was no indication of a shortage of these ingredients, authority was not granted for their use. Steps were taken to maintain active supervision over foodstuffs subject to adulteration as a result of the war, and in some instances warnings were given and penalties imposed.

In the patent medicine field, the sale of remedies for rheumatism was restricted to the relief of rheumatic pain.

In addition, instructions were issued regarding the method to be used in prescribing tablets and powders for children so as to avoid possibility of accident.

Dr. Norman MacL. Harris, chief of the Laboratory of Hygiene since its inception, was retired on account of age. The services of Dr. Harris were notable. He was instrumental in drawing up Part II of the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act covering the manufacture and sale of biological preparations, which have been found most efficacious in ensuring the high standards of quality and purity of these products. The Department was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, of the Connaught Laboratories of Toronto, to fill the position vacated by Dr. Harris.

The activities of the Laboratory of Hygiene, conducted in conjunction with the Epidemiological Division respecting the investigation of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, rodent plague, tularaemia and tick paralysis in the Provinces

of British Columbia and Alberta, were continued. Ticks infected with Rocky Mountain spotted fever and a virulent type of tularaemia were found. Rodent plague was found in one Richardson squirrel. The investigation to ascertain if rats in the Harbour of Vancouver are infected with plague was continued; so far none has been found. The supervision of shellfish producing areas was extended to the Province of British Columbia, and a mobile laboratory was provided for the purpose of making laboratory studies at the site of shellfish areas. In order to cope with the work of the Laboratory of Hygiene at Ottawa and the Branch Laboratory at Kamloops, B.C., it was necessary to increase the personnel. This applied also to the Pharmacological Division of the Laboratory due to the extension of activities in the field of vitamins and hormones. Much of the time of the Chief of this division was devoted to co-operation and collaboration with national bodies engaged in the field of nutrition. The nutritional activities are referred to in detail in the report of the Canadian Council on Nutrition found in subsequent pages. Promulgation of regulations governing the manufacture and sale of vitamins occupied a considerable amount of time of the staff.

The examination of shaving brushes for the presence of anthrax was brought to completion during the early months of the fiscal year.

While the Division of Epidemiology co-operated with the Laboratory of Hygiene in epidemiological studies, and particularly those carried out in the Western Provinces in regard to Rocky Mountain spotted fever and plague, the transfer of the Chief of the division to that of Quarantine as Chief Medical Officer of the Quarantine Station at William Head temporarily interrupted the activities of the Division.

The Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene continued to co-operate with the Province of Manitoba in the study of maternal deaths, and the preparation of the publication, "The Canadian Mother and Child," was completed with the co-operation of members of the Committees on Child and Maternal Hygiene.

The appointment of a chemical engineer to the Division of Industrial Hygiene has proved most advantageous and, in this respect, the Department was fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Kingsley Kay. The activities of this Division have been intensified owing to the necessity of co-operating with the Dominion Government in the supervision of the health of employees engaged in the manufacture of munitions. The co-operation of the Committee on Industrial Hygiene was of value in discussing policies of the division in respect of war activities.

The work relating to quarantine and sick mariners was materially increased during the year. This required an addition to personnel and equipment.

In the field of Public Health Engineering, the supervision of water and food supplies of common carriers (railways and boats) engaged in international and interprovincial trade was maintained. Co-operation in the field of sanitation was afforded the railways in conducting the tour of Their Majesties throughout the country. The Chief Sanitary Engineer, as an active member of the Committee on Housing, contributed materially to that project. Supervision was maintained in respect of government buildings and sanitary surveys conducted.

The examination of civil servants was continued by the Medical Investigation Division and special health studies conducted by that division. The annual reports of sickness among civil servants indicate the value of such examinations.

Codeine regulations were promulgated by the Narcotic Division following the outbreak of war to limit the sale to the general public of medicinal

preparations containing codeine with the object of conserving available sources of codeine for the use of physicians in the practice of their profession. The Chief of the division, who is a member of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, attended the meetings of this Committee.

The Publicity Division of the Department was most active in the field of health education. Many new publications were produced and distributed and the broadcasting campaign intensified. In addition to the daily spot announcements, a series of broadcasts was given by the Director of Public Health Services on public health topics.

Interest was maintained in the field of health insurance, both compulsory and voluntary, and the distribution of medical care and public health services in Canada. A comprehensive report on health insurance, group hospitalization and municipal doctor schemes was distributed.

International responsibilities in regard to the Health Section of the League of Nations and the Office International d'hygiène publique were discharged. Membership in the International Society for the Control of Cancer and the International Society for the Control of Venereal Diseases was continued.

The Department has collaborated with Provincial and Municipal Departments of Health and co-operated with voluntary agencies engaged in the field of public health and with other Departments of the Dominion Government whose activities have a public health aspect.

The grant of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Provinces for the provision of arsenicals used in the treatment of syphilis was continued.

Members of the staff of the Health Branch were appointed members of the Committee on Air Raid Precautions. Prior to the outbreak of war, the Committee had been receiving information for approximately two years from the United Kingdom and France in regard to this subject, and this information was put into effect in those provinces which it was thought might become the object of air raids.

The scientific lectures which are given each month by the staff and by professional and technical members of other Government Departments were continued during the year; in the main of a highly scientific character, they proved of great interest to members of the staff of the Department. A number of the papers read at these lectures have been published in the "National Health Review" issued by this Department.

A number of scientific papers also were published by the scientific members of the staff, which evoked favourable comment. These were published in scientific journals and summarized in the "National Health Review."

The intensification of the activities of the National Health Branch by the outbreak of war has very materially increased the work of individual members of the staff, all of whom have expressed themselves as being most happy to give their fullest co-operation in carrying out both peace and war-time activities.

WORLD HEALTH

While there is no indication that there has been any marked change in world health, the existence of war in so many countries during the year has made it impossible to draw definite conclusions. It is impossible to compute the amount of illness that has developed in China as a result of the war and this applies as well to Poland and invaded areas of Finland. During this period records of countries actively engaged in war are not available and, in some instances, the maintenance of records is either wholly or partly disrupted. At this particular time we are concerned more with the possibility of epidemics following upon war than the actual incidence of disease.

While there had been an improvement in regard to the prevalence of typhus in Europe, and particularly in Roumania and Poland during the early part of the year, it must not be forgotten that these countries are still the chief foci of typhus. Moreover, while there was a gradual reduction in the incidence of typhus in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Palestine, which may possibly be involved in war, there has been an increase in both morbidity and mortality in Northern Africa, especially in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. In Egypt the incidence has been high for the last couple of years. Should war involve these countries, there is a possibility of an increase both in morbidity and mortality and the dissemination of the disease to contiguous countries. It is for this reason that steps have been taken by the National Health Branch of this Department to provide typhus vaccine for the treatment of troops and civilian populations. The situation in regard to world health cannot be said to be encouraging.

The possibility of the dissemination of cerebro-spinal meningitis is worthy of consideration. This disease, which fluctuates in cycles, is apparently again reaching its peak in Eastern Europe. This increase was apparent from 1936 onwards in Italy and Greece, in 1937 in Poland, Turkey, Roumania and Yugoslavia, and in 1938 in Bulgaria and Germany. In England and Wales the number of sporadic cases reported in the whole country for 1939 was higher than in previous years. There was a very sharp rise in Germany in 1939 and a very marked increase in the number of deaths. The morbidity rate for Germany as a whole was 7.5 in 1939 as compared with 2.7 in 1938. In Austria the increase in 1939 appeared to be without precedent in recent years, the morbidity rate being 15 per 100,000 of population. There has been no noticeable increase in the incidence of the disease during the year 1939 in Belgium, the Netherlands or the Scandinavian and Baltic countries. In the United States there was a decline in the number of cases.

Among the diseases which appeared in epidemic or endemospadic form during the world war and whose incidence declined during the following decade, encephalitis lethargica is of particular interest owing to the fact that it appeared almost simultaneously in several combatant countries. According to the Matheson Commission, 52,000 cases were officially recorded in the world from 1919 to 1927, but it is considered that this figure is not a true indication of the number of cases as 20,000 cases of post-encephalitic Parkinsonism were identified in Germany alone and it was considered that the incidence in Poland was approximately the same as in Germany. It has made itself felt particularly in Northern Europe and notably in the Scandinavian countries. The viruses of encephalitis in various countries differ immunologically.

During the autumn of 1939 fairly important outbreaks of acute poliomyelitis were reported in various regions of Germany, Hungary, Switzerland and in the Netherlands, as well as in the United States, but on the whole in most European countries it did not reach the 1938 level except in Hungary and Italy. It has, however, been decidedly more prevalent than in previous years in certain areas of the United States. In Germany the incidence of the disease during the summer and autumn was well above the median of the previous eleven years, but the number of cases recorded was lower than in 1938.

To gain an idea of the ravages that may be caused by louse-borne relapsing fever, it is necessary to recall the post-war epidemics in Eastern Europe and the epidemic wave originating in 1921 in French Guinea, which swept the continent from west to east in the territories of Equatorial Africa. In Eastern Europe, the epidemic of louse-borne relapsing fever followed that of exanthematic typhus. In Russia, where the first wave of typhus was notified at the beginning of 1919, the epidemic of relapsing fever did not appear until the end of that year but the number of cases in 1920 reached 400,000 in European Russia. During recent years the disease has been prevalent in North Africa and in epidemic form in the

Niger Territory and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The disease also appeared in Palestine, TransJordan, Iraq, Iran, India, Turkestan, Indo-China and East China, in Asia, Peru, and the United States of America.

Apart from the endemic foci in India, China and Indo-China, no important smallpox epidemics were reported during the year. Smallpox mortality in India is always high. Although the number of primary vaccinations has increased very materially during recent years, the number of deaths among children continues to be very high. It may be anticipated that there will be an increase in smallpox as the war spreads. The epidemic that occurred at Hong Kong in 1938, mainly among refugees from South China, was the worst in the history of that colony, the case fatality rate reaching 78 per cent.

The usual seasonal variations in influenza occurred in world countries. The disease was not more virulent than in preceding years.

Although the reporting of dysentery is compulsory in most European countries, the statistics differ in accuracy from one country to another, or even from one area to another within the same country, according to existing facilities for diagnosis and treatment. The countries most affected are those which suffer from typhoid infections to a great extent, such as the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans. There was no indication of any definite increase during the year. The bacillary type of dysentery occurs in epidemic form and, consequently, with considerable variations in incidence from one year to another in most European countries.

Yellow fever continued to prevail during the year in endemic areas with the exception of Senegal, French Sudan and Dahomey, which have been reported free of the disease during the year under review. The endemic area of sylvatic yellow fever in Brazil progressed eastwards at the beginning of 1939 in the States of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, making its first appearance in the State of Espirito Santo where no fewer than 96 deaths had been recorded at the beginning of May.

Although a rapid decline in the incidence of cholera is usually reported from North China during the month of October, the disease persisted during 1939 in the towns of Shanghai, Tsingtao and Tientsin. Cases were notified in September and October at Hong Kong. Indo-China supplied a million cubic centimetres of anti-cholera vaccine for the treatment of the population of threatened areas in South-West China. An epidemic which began during the last week of June in Zabol Province, Iran, did not become extensive, the total number of deaths recorded during the first four weeks of the epidemic reaching 250. The usual seasonal increase occurred in British India except in Assam and Bengal. In the latter the number of cases was higher than the normal for a good year but did not reach that of a highly epidemic year. In Madras Presidency, the number of cases reported was low.

The situation with regard to plague remained unchanged. In the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, the only places where human cases of plague were notified in 1939 were Algiers and Tunis. In Egypt the disease was reported from January to June in three districts of Asyut Province. In Africa, the principal foci during recent years have been those in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria and in the central region of Madagascar. Cases were reported in the Belgian Congo, in Uganda and Kenya. In the Union of South Africa cases were reported in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Cape Province. In Madagascar the number of deaths declined following vaccination campaigns. The chief foci in India at the present time are the Central and United Provinces. During the fiscal year ended in June, 1939, the provisional plague morbidity rate rose from 35.3 per 100,000 of population to 53.2 in the Central Provinces, and from 10.9 to 14.7 in the United Provinces. In Burma the morbidity rate rose to 36.9 during the same period as compared with 20.7 during the previous year. Pneumonic plague appeared in the Pegu district of Burma. In July, cases

were reported in China in the villages of Yunnan Province. In Indo-China a number of cases was reported. Cases of plague were reported in Thailand (Siam) where no cases of plague were reported from March, 1935, to December, 1938. Cases were reported in six provinces of north-west Thailand. During the year 1939 plague was found among ground rodents in Canada for the first time.

The seasonal rise in diphtheria usually begins in September in the Northern Hemisphere and usually continues until the end of November with a decline in December in most countries. On account of the war, it is difficult to estimate the incidence during the last three months of 1939 and to form an opinion of the trend of the disease, but in England and Wales there was a drop in the number of cases reported during the last three months of the year. In Germany, Austria and the Sudeten area, the morbidity during the summer of 1939 exceeded that of the three previous years. In France, the decline which was noted during the first eight months of the year continued. The decline of diphtheria continues to be observed in most civilized countries.

The general trend of scarlet fever has been downwards since 1934 in France and Hungary and since 1935 in the United States, and in Ireland, Finland, Germany and Roumania since 1936. This decline continued to be observed in England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Poland and Yugoslavia in 1939. The mass evacuation of civil populations in several countries of Europe made it probable that there would be a change in the geographic distribution of the disease during the autumn and winter months, but data so far received did not support this theory. On the whole the situation was better in regard to scarlet fever than during the previous year.

The maximum incidence of typhoid fever is usually reached in the countries of the northern hemisphere during the months of August and September. The data received so far show that there has been no abnormal rise in morbidity in Europe or the United States of America during the first eight months of 1939. On the whole, the situation is comparable with that in 1938 and is better than in 1937.

It is impossible to even remotely estimate the number of civilian deaths due to the war, either directly or indirectly, in combatant countries. It is known that in China such deaths have been extremely great and it is doubtful if accurate information will ever be made available. The disruption of the collection of statistics caused by the European and Asiatic wars will undoubtedly persist and we may not look to those countries for accurate information for a considerable length of time. However, health officers are more concerned with the dissemination of epidemic diseases, and particularly through non-combatant countries, than with peace-time statistics. Meanwhile, there is no indication of widespread dissemination of disease but this may come with the intensive bombardment of cities and consequent destruction of sanitary conveniences. The diseases most likely to spread are meningitis, encephalitis, influenza, typhoid, dysentery and typhus. The advances in our knowledge of the prevention and treatment of these diseases since the last war, together with the improvement in public health facilities in European countries, will help materially to prevent the rapid dissemination of these diseases and bring them under effective control provided that public health and medical services are not totally disorganized.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Until the outbreak of war, there was no reduction in the activities of the Health Section of the League. The first wartime session, which occurred from November 20th to 24th, was of particular importance as the Health Committee was called upon to decide on the future activities of the Health Organization and to readjust the work to the new conditions created by the war in such a manner as to enable it to play its proper part both in respect of the control of the spread

of infectious diseases and in assisting populations affected by the war. Judging by past experience, it was considered that the present conflict was bound to affect the general standard of health as movements of troops and population, lower standards of living and hygiene, destruction of cities and their consequences, such as the possible contamination of drinking water, produce conditions highly favourable to the spread of infectious diseases. Moreover, as the nature and course of epidemics may change due to the importation of diseases into regions hitherto immune, it was thought that the Health Section of the League should be alert to all eventualities.

As a number of belligerent and neutral countries had already evacuated threatened populations from war zones and as these migrations usually give rise to medicosocial problems, since the sick must be cared for and collective protection afforded the healthy, it was felt that Health authorities should be concerned with questions of environmental hygiene in reception areas and with individual standards of hygiene among evacuees. The provision of refugee camps with hygienic equipment, such as baths, showers and toilets, the protection of water and food supplies, and provision for disinfection call for intensified activity on the part of health officers. The question of food supplies and the mobilization of economic resources is considered an important problem from the health standpoint.

The Health Organization has an important part to play not only in the provision of information and guidance but in affording technical and material assistance and in securing international co-operation as well. For this purpose, it was the opinion of the Health Committee that it would be necessary to organize its work in such a manner as to cope with any problems that might arise. The Committee is endeavouring to introduce a greater measure of elasticity into the machinery of the Health Organization to cope with the situation. An Emergency Sub-Committee was set up and given the necessary powers to act on behalf of the Health Committee and to co-opt experts if necessary. The Committee will mobilize all available information acquired through past experience in the various fields in which the Health Organization has been engaged in peace-time activities. These will consist, in the main, of epidemiology, serotherapy, chemotherapy, sanitation and nutrition. While the major activities will be devoted to wartime activities, such peace-time activities as are essential will not be neglected. Assurance has been received from Health Administrations that they are anxious this work shall continue.

The permanent health services which have been built up by persistent efforts will not be interrupted since their re-establishment would be exceedingly difficult. This applies, for example, to the Epidemiological Intelligence Service, Biological Standardization and the Singapore Bureau whence information is disseminated throughout the world regarding the prevalence of infectious diseases. It was considered advisable also to continue special studies which have been undertaken, such as the inquiry into the radiological treatment of cancer of the cervix of the womb; the proposed unification of national pharmacopoeiae; the studies undertaken by the Malaria Commission on malaria immunity and the biology of certain strains of plasmodium; investigation into nutrition in the East which was entrusted to the Coonoor Laboratories, India, and the analysis of the annual statistics of rabies.

The Committee urged that national committees on nutrition should continue their work, and that those activities regarding physical fitness and housing should not be neglected. The necessary liaison and co-ordination will continue to be provided by the Health Section in these fields. Newer studies will be relegated to the background for the time being.

It is believed that the plan of work outlined can be carried out with limited budgetary resources while still leaving a margin for practical intervention in an emergency.

In view of the stimulus given to the organization of blood-transfusions by the war, the Health Committee urged that the attention of blood-transfusion services should be drawn to the nomenclature proposed by Von Dungern and Hirszfeld and approved by the Committee for international use in 1928.

Canada continued to be represented on the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva in its campaign against the illicit drug traffic and its control over the legitimate world trade in narcotics. Particular attention was devoted to the serious narcotic situation existing in that part of China under Japanese control. Further steps were taken to formulate a draft Convention for the limitation and control of the growth of the Opium Poppy to legitimate world requirements, although the outbreak of war is likely to preclude further multilateral action along that line for the present. The International Convention relating to the Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, which had been previously ratified by Canada, became internationally effective in October, 1939.

The conclusion has been reached that the time has come when the Assembly of the League should undertake a revision of the existing organization of its economic and social work in order to cope more effectively with the great developments which have taken place since 1920, for, although many improvements and advances have been made since then, the essential character of the organization is of the same nature to-day as when created. It has been suggested, therefore, that the Assembly set up a new Committee to be known as the Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions and that the Central Committee should appoint the members of various standing technical committees. In this respect, a draft constitution for the Central Committee for Economic and Social Questions was drawn up. The proposed change does not involve any fundamental constitutional question. The proposal is that the Central Committee shall be entrusted with the direction and supervision of the work of the committees dealing with economics and social questions but the proposal will not affect the powers and duties appertaining to the Council as a result of international treaties and conventions.

STATE OF HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA IN 1939*

The estimated population of Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and the North-west Territories, as of June 1st, 1939, was 11,301,000. The number of births was 228,621, with a birth rate of 20.2 which was slightly lower than for the preceding year when the rate was 20.5. Although Quebec usually has the highest birth rate, New Brunswick had the highest rate in 1939 with a rate of 24.9. British Columbia had the lowest with a rate of 15.9.

There was a very considerable increase in the number of marriages over the year 1938, the increase largely taking place during the months of September, October, November and December. The number of marriages was 103,567 compared with 88,438 for 1938. The marriage rate in 1939 was 9.2 compared with a rate of 7.9 in the year 1938.

The number of deaths in 1939 for all ages and from all causes was 108,739 compared with 106,817 in 1938. The gradual fall in the death rate continues. In 1937 it was 10.2, in 1938, 9.5, and in 1939, 9.6. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 11.7, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 6.3. In comparing the Provincial death rates, however, it is necessary to keep in mind that the age composition is much older in Prince Edward Island than in Saskatchewan and, therefore, a higher death rate is expected in the former than in the latter.

Ten Leading Causes of Death.—The following table gives the number of deaths in Canada from the 10 leading causes of death in 1939. It also shows

* Based on preliminary figures.

what per cent each cause is of deaths from all causes and the percentage which each cause is of deaths from the ten leading causes, and gives the crude death rate per 100,000 population.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CANADA (a), 1939 (b)

Int. List No.	Ten Leading Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	Percentage of deaths from		Crude death rate per 100,000
			All Causes	Ten Leading Causes	
90-95	Diseases of the heart.....	18,537	17.0	24.6	164.0
45-53	Cancer.....	12,388	11.4	16.5	109.6
96, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	10,864	10.0	14.4	96.1
107-109	Pneumonia.....	6,578	6.0	8.7	58.2
130-132	Nephritis.....	6,536	6.0	8.7	57.8
176-194	Accidental deaths.....	6,020	5.5	8.0	53.3
23-32	Tuberculosis.....	5,960	5.5	7.9	52.7
11	Influenza.....	3,944	3.6	5.2	34.9
119-120	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	2,360	2.2	3.1	20.9
82	Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	2,054	1.9	2.7	18.2
	Ten leading causes.....	75,241	69.2	100.0	665.8

(a) Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(b) Preliminary figures.

Infant Mortality.—13,891 children under 1 year of age died in 1939 in comparison with 14,517 in 1938. The death rate for infants in 1939 was 61, while in 1938 it was 63, and in 1937 it was 76, which shows a most encouraging decrease. New Brunswick had the highest rate of 79, Quebec had the highest rate in 1938 with 83. British Columbia had the lowest rate in 1939 with 39. In interpreting these rates it should be borne in mind that they are very much influenced by the age composition of the population and, therefore, Quebec is expected to have a higher rate than British Columbia.

Maternal Mortality.—It would seem that there is a definite, continuous improvement taking place in respect of maternal deaths. The number this year was 965, for 1938 it was 968, while in 1937 it was 1,071. The death rate, however, in 1939, was the same as in 1938—4.2. In 1937 it was 4.9. The average of the rates from 1926 to 1930 was 5.7 and from 1931 to 1935 it was 5.1. Prince Edward Island had the highest rate this year, 8.1, and British Columbia the lowest, 3.1. The continuous improvement in maternal deaths is encouraging.

Heart, Arteries and Kidneys.—Again we must note that this triad of diseases continues to take an increasing and excessive toll of life. Diseases of the heart numbered 18,537 in 1939, in 1938 the number was 17,372 and in 1937, 16,840. The death rate for 1939 was 164.0, for 1938, 155.2, and for 1937, 151.6. The average death rate from heart disease for the five years previous to 1939 was 150.7, while for the five years previous to 1938 it was 148.9. Ontario had the highest death rate from heart disease with 205.1, which is to be expected in the largest industrial province, and Saskatchewan had the lowest, 104.2.

Arterial disease caused 10,864 deaths as compared with 9,970 in 1938. The death rate for 1939 was 96.1, whereas in 1938 it was 89.1 and in 1937, 86.5. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1939 was 80.4, while the average for the five years previous to 1938 was 75.7. These figures all indicate that deaths from arterial disease are continuously and definitely increasing. Ontario had the highest death rate 138.2 and Saskatchewan the lowest, 55.5.

There was a very slight increase in the number of deaths from nephritis in 1939, when the number was 6,536 as compared with 6,492 in 1938. The death

rate was 57·8, which was lower than 1938, when it was 58·0. In 1937 the death rate was 58·8. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1939 was 56·7 whereas the average death rate for the five years previous to 1938 was 55·5.

Cerebral Hemorrhages, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis.—These diseases which are closely associated with the above accounted for practically the same number of deaths in 1939—2,054—as they did in 1938 when the number was 2,016. The death rate rose slightly from 18·0 in 1938 to 18·2 in 1939. In 1937 it was 18·1. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1939 was 21·7 as compared to 24·1 for the five years previous to 1938. New Brunswick had the highest death rate, 39·5, followed by Nova Scotia with 33·4 and Prince Edward Island with 31·6. Manitoba had the lowest rate, 10·7. These diseases are more prevalent in the provinces which have an older age composition.

Cancer.—Again there was an increase in the number of deaths from cancer, 12,388 being reported for 1939. In 1938 there were 12,038 deaths and in 1937, 11,963. The death rate from this disease, 109·6 is also higher than in 1938 when it was 107·5. In 1937 the rate was 107·7. During the five-year period prior to 1939 the rate was 104·2, whereas in the five-year period prior to 1938 it was 102·8. British Columbia had the highest death rate, 134·9, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 78·5. The high rate of British Columbia is due to the preponderance of old people.

Communicable Diseases.—Communicable diseases reported to the Division of Epidemiology, exclusive of syphilis, gonorrhoea, septic and purulent infections, amounted to 146,002 cases and 18,258 deaths. The number of cases shows an increase over 1938 when the number was 118,095, and the number of deaths is greater than the 1938 figure of 17,919. In 1937 there were 222,987 cases and 22,921 deaths. The death rate per 1,000 population was 1·5 compared with 1·6 in 1938, and the deaths per 100 cases was 12·5 compared with 15·2 in 1938. In 1937 the death rate was 2·1 and the deaths per 100 cases was 20·3. Therefore, although there was an increase in the actual number of cases of communicable diseases, the deaths per 100 cases was less and the death rate per 1,000 population was also less.

Measles.—This disease, as usual, was the most prevalent of the communicable diseases, the number of cases being 44,522. In 1938 there were 26,443 cases. While the year 1939 shows an increase over 1938, it is yet below the median prevalence for the last five years which was 55,526 cases. The range for the last five years is: high, 82,928 in 1935; low, 26,443 in 1938. The number of deaths in 1939 was 197, which gives a death rate of 1·7. This compares favourably with 1938 when there were 250 deaths and a death rate of 2·2 and also with the average death rate for the previous five years which was 3·9. The deaths per 100 cases in 1939 was 0·4 as compared with 0·9 in 1938. Quebec had the highest death rate, 3·7, while Prince Edward Island reported no cases and no deaths.

German Measles.—There were 608 cases of this disease and no deaths. In 1938 there were 1,578 cases and 3 deaths.

Chickenpox.—Chickenpox showed an incidence of 25,265 cases which is practically the same as the median prevalence for the previous five years, 25,435. In 1938 there were 27,041 cases. The number of deaths from chickenpox in 1939 was 20, which gives a rate of 0·2. In 1938 there were 46 deaths with a rate of 0·4; in 1937, 17 deaths with a rate of 0·2.

Smallpox.—The median prevalence of this disease for the previous five years was 59 cases and 3 deaths. This year there were 189 cases and 1 death. It would seem, therefore, that the prevalence of this disease is very high in comparison with the median, but mortality is well below the median. There were no cases east of Ontario. There was 1 in Ontario, 76 in Manitoba, 31 in Saskatchewan, 63 in Alberta and 18 in British Columbia. The death occurred in British Columbia.

Mumps.—There were 6,852 cases of this disease in 1939. This is very much below the median for the previous five years, 20,391. There were 9 deaths. In 1938, there were 10,314 cases with 16 deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever reported was 15,179 with deaths 165. The median prevalence of cases during the previous five years was 16,766 and of deaths 242, so that this disease is below its median prevalence in both cases and deaths. The death rate in 1939 was 1.5. The average death rate for the previous five years was 2.1. Alberta had the highest death rate 2.2. and British Columbia the lowest, 0.3.

Diphtheria.—This disease showed a decrease in both cases and deaths from the previous year. In 1939 there were 2,879 cases and 335 deaths whereas in 1938 the cases and deaths were respectively 3,601 and 434. The median for this disease is, however, only 1,995 for cases and 264 for deaths so that it is above the median in both cases and deaths. The death rate in 1939 was 3.0 as compared with a death rate in 1938 of 3.9 and in 1937 of 3.3. New Brunswick had the highest death rate, 7.3. Prince Edward Island had no cases and no deaths. Quebec also had a high death rate, 6.8.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of this disease, 17,893, was practically the same as its median prevalence for the last five years, 17,217, but the number of deaths occurring was only 537 as compared with the median prevalence of 763. The death rate in 1939 was 4.8, while in 1938 it was 4.4. The average death rate for the previous five years was 6.6. Nova Scotia had the highest death rate, 10.5, and Ontario the lowest, 2.0.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases was 364 and deaths 56. This is well below the median prevalence for the last five years which was 580 cases and 84 deaths. There was also a definite decrease from the 580 cases and 83 deaths reported in 1938. The death rate for 1939 was 0.5 and in 1938 was 0.7. The average death rate for the previous five years was 0.9. The death rate per 100 cases in 1939 was 15.4.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—There were 159 cases and 84 deaths reported in 1939 in comparison with 180 cases and 86 deaths in 1938. The death rate was 0.7 whereas in 1938 it was 0.8 and the same in 1937.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—This disease was responsible for 47 deaths with a death rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population. The median number of deaths for the previous five years was 50.

Influenza.—This disease is very badly reported, nevertheless it is possible from the number reported each year to recognize the trend. This year there were 18,261 cases as compared with 2,233 in 1938 and 63,147 in 1937. The deaths reported in 1939 were 3,944, in 1938, 2,362, and in 1937, 5,260. The deaths, together with the cases reported, indicate that the incidence was much higher than 1938 and very much lower than 1937. The death rate for 1939 was 34.9 as compared with 21.1 in 1938 and 47.4 in 1937. The average death rate for the previous five years was 29.3. Nova Scotia had the highest death rate, 63.5, and British Columbia the lowest, 12.3.

Pneumonia.—It is encouraging to note a reduction in the number of deaths from pneumonia, 6,578 deaths being reported in 1939 as compared with 7,432 deaths in 1938. The death rate for this year was 58.2 and in 1938, 66.4. The average death rate for the previous five years was 66.1. The great decrease in the death rate for 1939 indicates the beneficial results from the new treatment for this disease. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 107.4, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 39.7.

Tuberculosis.—The disease shows a further improvement this year, the death rate being 52.7 compared with a death rate in 1938 of 54.7. The death rate for the five years previous to 1939 was 59.2. The average rate for the five years previous to 1938 was 61.3. Quebec had the highest death rate, 83.5, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 24.4.

Syphilis.—There were 474 deaths with a death rate of 4.2 in 1939 in comparison with 465 deaths and a death rate of 4.2 in 1938. The average death rate for the five years prior to 1939 was 4.9 and for the five years prior to 1938 it was 4.8. As there are so many deaths from syphilis which are not reported as such, these figures should not be accepted as the actual mortality.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—A decrease is shown in the mortality of these diseases from 1938 when there were 2,590 deaths with a death rate of 23.1. This year there were 2,336 deaths with a death rate of 20.7. The death rate for the previous five years was 28.5. Quebec had the highest death rate 42.3 and British Columbia the lowest 15.7.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid.—These diseases were responsible for 1,314 cases and 180 deaths with a death rate of 1.6 and a case death rate of 13.7. The average rate for the previous five years was 2.6. Quebec had the highest death rate, 3.4, and Ontario and British Columbia were the lowest with a death rate of 0.5. The median prevalence for this disease for the previous five years was 1,809 cases and 258 deaths so that this year this disease is well below the median both in deaths and cases. As a matter of fact, the numbers of both cases and deaths are the smallest on record. The following table shows the number of cases and deaths by provinces for the year 1939:

	Typhoid			Paratyphoid		
	Cases	Deaths	Death Rates	Cases	Deaths	Death Rates
Canada.....	1,306	167	1.5	8	13	0.1
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	1.1			0.0
Nova Scotia.....	18	2	0.4	6	1	0.2
New Brunswick.....	75	11	2.4			0.0
Quebec.....	746	102	3.2		7	0.2
Ontario.....	178	16	0.4		3	0.1
Manitoba.....	133	15	1.1		1	0.1
Saskatchewan.....	73	10	0.8	2		0.0
Alberta.....	44	6	0.8		1	0.1
British Columbia.....	37	4	0.5			0.0

Undulant Fever.—There were 72 cases and 8 deaths from this disease in 1939 as compared with 175 cases and 4 deaths in 1938. The deaths per 100 cases were 11.1 compared with 2.3 in 1938. Nova Scotia had 1 case, New Brunswick 2, Quebec 45, Ontario no cases, Manitoba 4, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 1, and British Columbia 13.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.—There were no cases and no deaths.

Tick Paralysis.—There were 4 cases and 1 death. These occurred in British Columbia. In 1938 there were 3 cases and 1 death from this disease. In that year the cases and death also occurred in British Columbia.

Anthrax.—There was 1 case and no deaths. The case occurred in Quebec.

Accidental Deaths.—There were 6,020 accidental deaths with a death rate of 53.3 as compared with 6,076 accidental deaths with a death rate of 54.3 in 1938. The average death rate for the previous five years was 54.1. British Columbia had the highest death rate 75.5 and Saskatchewan the lowest 32.7. Included in the accidental deaths there were 1,580 due to automobile accidents which gives a death rate of 14.0. The number of deaths from automobile accidents in 1938 was 1,545 with a death rate of 13.8. The death rate for the five years previous to 1938 was 11.4. New Brunswick had the highest rate 20.4 and Saskatchewan the lowest, 6.6.

Suicides.—The number of suicides in 1939 was slightly higher than the previous year, the numbers being respectively: 1939—973 suicides with a rate of

8.6 per 100,000 population; 1938—948 suicides with a rate of 8.5 per 100,000 population. During the previous five years there was a rate of 8.5. British Columbia had the highest rate, 16.7, and New Brunswick the lowest, 4.4.

While the progressive decrease in the general death rate and in that of particular diseases is encouraging, it is considered that those deaths due to heart disease, arteriosclerosis, kidney disease, cancer and tuberculosis are capable of further reduction through the adoption of health principles which are disseminated by Health Departments and organized public health bodies. It is noted that deaths due to heart, arteriosclerosis and kidneys are greater in highly industrialized provinces than in those which are chiefly agricultural. These deaths are in part due to living at an excessive rate coupled with mental stress, strain, worry, overindulgence and lack of exercise. Deaths from these diseases are highest in the professional and executive classes in striking contrast to those engaged in the less strenuous agricultural field.

An intensification of the educational cancer campaign is desirable and particularly in respect of early diagnosis and treatment as at the present time this is our most hopeful outlook for reduction in mortality from this disease.

The improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis has been most encouraging and this reduction is due largely to the multiplication of tuberculosis agencies during the year. More clinics have been established and attendance at the clinics shows a marked increase. A feature of 1939 was the number of school tuberculosis surveys, and particularly in high school groups. Practically all normal school and university students in Canada are now surveyed annually. The number of industrial surveys was increased. Tuberculosis reports to the Provincial Health Departments depend to a great extent on the clinics but reporting is still far from complete even in the case of those admitted for treatment. The number of treatment beds available in sanatoria, general hospitals and hospitals of the Indian Affairs Branch was 10,025 which is greater than for the previous years. A noteworthy feature was the definite progress made in the Indian tuberculosis control programme which was developed along three lines, namely, the annual survey of all residential schools and removal of infectors, surveys of all Indians on reserves, and the provision of added sanatorium facilities for treatment. During the year there were, roughly, 400 tuberculous Indians who received treatment in institutions throughout Canada.

Maternal and infant mortality are still cause for concern. Although the death rate of both are not higher in Canada than in most other countries, they are considered to be too high and capable of being reduced.

It would almost appear that further advances in the control of the communicable diseases will depend largely on the extension of public health, medical and nursing services to the rural areas and the provision of medical and nursing services for people of low incomes. Nevertheless, the general improvement shown in mortality rates is most gratifying.

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

This Division is concerned primarily with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act. Its duties are to protect the consuming public from the consequences of the adulteration of food and drugs as well as from being exploited by misrepresentation regarding these. In one form or another, this legislation has been in force since 1875, thirty years before such a law was enacted in the United States, and the record of these 65 years has been one of continuous and uninterrupted development and expansion. Last year the Act was amended so as to make it of wider application, incidentally to include cosmetics, and to give the authorities a stronger hand in dealing with this phase of public service. The complete amendment has not yet been proclaimed law, but such portions as have been have proved of definite advantage to those charged with this responsibility.

Table 1 gives in brief summary the statistics of work done in the various laboratories from coast to coast throughout the year under review. In addition to the 28,050 samples examined in these laboratories, 50,573 shipments of foods and drugs were inspected at customs ports of entry and passed without laboratory examination. These figures make a grand total of 78,623, the highest on record. In order to cope with this huge volume of work, it has been found necessary to engage the services of four extra analysts and several additional laboratory assistants. Even so, the laboratory staffs are all working at high pressure and could well utilize further professional help to the advantage of the public at large. It may be pointed out that in time of war, even more than in peace time, with the looming possibility of shortages and substitute materials, adulteration is quite likely to raise its head in this land.

As the table shows, the work is not limited merely to samples and shipments of food and drugs, but it does fail to reveal the manifold problems faced and the widespread character of the work carried out for other departments of government. Since the passing of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the examination of suspected narcotics has been assigned here, and during the past year, with much investigational work done on marihuana, this service has been carried out in all laboratories. Considerable assistance has been afforded the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by way of spectrophotometric analysis of materials in connection with criminal investigation. These included such items as safe-breaking materials, deposits on clothing, counterfeit bills and coins, ink and documents, and parts of a suspected bomb. The British Columbia Mines Department received assistance on the examination of firecrackers; the Department of Agriculture requested analyses of many samples of agricultural products, and the Department of National Revenue sent in many hundreds of shipments from the Orient for examination for narcotics.

TABLE 1.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From (a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Imports.....	1,539	2,232	277	1,850	1,861	4,657	12,416
(2) Domestic.....	1,464	1,616	2,786	827	1,900	1,223	9,816
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	82	320	146	2,154	303	720	3,725
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police....	195	65	52	180	48	363	903
(d) Other Departments of Government.	2	446	110	.....	1	135	694
(e) Miscellaneous Sources.....	5	5	437	2	41	6	496
Totals.....	3,287	4,684	3,808	5,013	4,154	7,104	28,050

FOODS

Table 2 lists the more important foods examined and subsequent paragraphs contain comments of particularly interesting features that have arisen during the year. In order to allay any possible apprehension, the reader is asked to bear in mind when studying this table, that inspectors are instructed in the Regulations made under Section 3 (c) of the Food and Drugs Act "to endeavour to secure samples representing the lowest classes of goods on the market, as these are the products most likely to require action". The inspectors accordingly have their eye on suspect materials as well as upon those of which they have received complaints and so the statistics submitted do not represent a mean cross section of available supplies but of the lower qualities.

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes (macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, etc.).....	1	6	11	7	11	18	54	20
Bakery products.....	178	50	.....	6	2	57	293	220
Baking materials (baking powder, etc.).....	21	49	33	23	30	13	169	26
Beverages, beverage materials, etc.	272	613	473	326	547	483	2,699	1,212
Bread, biscuits and muffins.....	6	13	96	67	64	64	310	13
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.....	1	6	61	13	33	44	163	73
Butter.....	13	70	59	147	31	6	325	177
Cheese and cheese products.....	32	217	20	174	80	88	611	170
Canned foods.....	17	4	21	.....	.....	134	176	12
Cocoa, cocoa beans and cocoa products.....	14	3	.....	54	34	40	145	9
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes.....	11	5	21	56	88	71	252	29
Confectionery.....	106	117	54	293	89	245	904	346
Figs.....	30	29	.....	44	31	23	157	1
Fish, shellfish, etc.....	209	.....	11	55	3	429	707	34
Flavours, flavouring extracts and essences, etc.....	73	23	93	15	178	66	448	194
Flour.....	3	1	12	6	14	36	72	3
Food colours, dyes and preservatives.....	42	4	4	75	25	9	159	36
Fruit juices, syrups, concentrates, etc.....	45	107	91	137	60	147	587	68
Fruits, dried (other than figs).....	433	122	119	102	457	1,093	2,326	50
Fruits, fresh.....	7	.....	4	2	6	572	591	8
Honey and honey products.....	16	2	49	1	6	2	76	27
Ice cream, sherbet, etc.....	.....	2	496	20	12	5	535	7
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products).....	9	.....	32	417	15	80	553	49
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, etc.....	17	30	26	20	107	71	271	106
Liquors, wines, ales.....	195	1	1	4	45	68	314	309
Meat and meat products (including sausage).....	160	158	376	162	255	520	1,631	614
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.....	17	9	9	14	24	10	83	35
Nuts.....	358	420	9	119	50	51	1,007	155
Oils, edible.....	9	107	1	22	11	28	178	47
Oysters.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	23	27	2
Rice.....	7	.....	.....	3	32	44	86	3
Sandwich spreads.....	17	4	16	59	13	17	126	21
Sauces, relishes, etc.....	8	12	50	53	14	36	173	37
Sausage cereals, meal, fillers and binders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	58	61	1
Special foods (infants', invalids', etc.).....	3	5	48	14	3	1	74	27
Spices and seasonings.....	132	81	87	84	223	163	770	171
Sugar.....	15	43	15	1	4	6	84	2
Syrups and molasses.....	47	.....	77	7	3	18	152	14
Tea.....	.....	.....	6	3	130	103	248	15
Vegetables and vegetable products.....	29	65	25	1,118	7	99	1,343	33
Vinegar.....	4	18	112	18	10	30	192	45
Miscellaneous food products or specialties.....	18	21	47	140	66	112	404	101

Bakery Products.—Two hundred and twenty samples of cakes and pastry examined during the year were found to be misbranded by reason of omission to state net contents of packages, or manufacturer's name and address. These cases of misbranding were adjusted without resorting to prosecution.

Beverages.—A general survey of the entire market in soft drinks was made as the industry was somewhat dislocated, owing to the shortage of sugar during the months of September and October. Two thousand six hundred and ninety-nine samples were collected, and of these twelve hundred and twelve were found to be misbranded or adulterated. Misbranding consisted mainly in failure to place upon the label information to which the purchaser was entitled, and adjustments were made willingly in most cases. From the standpoint of adulteration, saccharin was substituted in part for sugar in twenty samples. Most cases were settled out of court since the offenders took advantage of section 26 of the Act, which permits the Minister to accept voluntary settlement for a first offence. Prosecutions were instituted in certain cases, all of which were brought to a successful issue.

Bread, Biscuits and Muffins.—Three hundred and ten samples were submitted, of which one hundred and thirty-two were found to be misbranded on the grounds that false, exaggerated or misleading claims were made upon label, wrapper, or in other advertising material. Deceptive containers and slack-fill were also noticed, and steps were taken to have the matters corrected in every case.

Breakfast Foods and Other Cereals.—Grain is prepared for human consumption in a wide variety of cooked and uncooked forms. The entire kernel may be simply cracked and sold as breakfast food; or again, either alone or with other parts of the grain, it may be cooked and passed between rollers, inflated, flaked, or shredded, and again it may be flavoured and sweetened and packed for consumption in convenient cartons. These foods are extensively advertised in the daily press and in magazines, as well as over the air. Claims for such foods are too often exaggerated, misleading and false. Much time has been devoted during the year to pointing out such irregularities to those committing them and the willing cooperation of many manufacturers is acknowledged.

Of a total of 163 samples, 73 were found to fail to comply with the provisions of the statute for various reasons such as slack-fill, omission to state weight of contents, and exaggeration and misrepresentation generally.

Butter.—During the period under review, 326 samples of butter were submitted by the Department of Agriculture to the various laboratories throughout Canada. Of these, 177 were reported to be adulterated, either because they contained more than the allowable 16 per cent of water, or because they were short of the 80 per cent minimum requirement of butterfat.

Cheese.—One hundred and seventy samples of cheese out of 611 examined were found to be adulterated, either on account of excess of water or deficiency in butterfat. No instance of adulteration with foreign fat came to light during the year.

Confectionery.—One-third of the samples examined were found to be misbranded, for various reasons such as deceptive containers, no declarations of net contents, or no name and address of manufacturers. Two importations of candies were refused entry by virtue of section ten of the Act, because they contained non-permitted dyes (Rhodamine).

Figs.—It is to be noted with satisfaction that in examining one hundred and fifty-seven samples of figs, only one sample was rejected. A few years ago it was necessary to allow for thirty-five per cent of defective fruit in any shipment, but now, as the result of critical inspection by consuming countries, conditions at the source of production and packing have so improved that at the present time the tolerance for defective fruits is very low indeed.

Fruits, Dried.—All import shipments are examined for the presence of sulphur dioxide used as a preservative. During the past year only 50 out of a total of 2,326 samples examined were found to contain excessive amounts of this substance.

Ice Cream.—It is only natural that a product as perishable as ice cream should call for much inspectorial supervision. It is pleasing to be able to report that surveys of this commodity reveal that ice cream sold in Canada is now of good quality and is manufactured under sanitary conditions. Bacteriological examination of 496 samples showed only seven which failed to comply with the standards set up under the Food and Drugs Act.

Preservatives.—During the year under review, the Winnipeg Laboratory was successful in uncovering the extensive sale of Chili saltpetre or sodium nitrate in substitution for ordinary saltpetre which is the potassium salt. It may be pointed out that while the substitute is considerably cheaper, its action is essentially the same as the genuine article, but as a rule, it is likely to be less pure. In any case, if the Chili article is supplied, it should be so labelled.

Sausages and Comminuted Meats.—In previous reports, attention has been drawn repeatedly to the unsatisfactory condition of these commodities. Happily, as a result of repeated admonition and extensive prosecution, it is being brought home to butchers and others that the use of sulphites as a preservative for meat products is prohibited. During the year there has been a noted falling off in the use of this adulterant. Close inspection is naturally being maintained over meat markets, and still approximately one-third of the samples purchased by inspectors are found adulterated. The chief extraneous substance found today is an excess of cereal which is used as a binder. The necessity for some such medium is admitted but the amount must not exceed 5 per cent.

DRUGS

Since the compilation of the last annual report, certain portions of the 1939 Amendment of the Food and Drugs Act have been put into operation by Royal Proclamation. The principal portions of which use has already been made include Section 3 empowering the Governor in Council to make regulations respecting the packaging and labelling of any article of food or drug and the new Section 32(a), making it an offence to advertise any article of food or drug in any misleading manner whatsoever. These provisions are already proving valuable. A new federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law of the United States, superseding that of 1906, has also had a beneficial effect upon the labelling of drugs seeking entry to Canada as well as upon the claims made for them. Such legislation is not revolutionary in conception or in principle, although at times it may seem to be so in effect; on the contrary, it constitutes merely another stage reached in the orderly evolution of a system of control designed and sympathetically applied for the protection of the consuming public.

The war is yet too young to have had any perceptible effect upon medical supplies in this country, with the single exception of price changes which is outside the scope of this report. True there was some disorganization following the outbreak of hostilities, but, as a result of efficient shipping control, such difficulties have been overcome. One or two lines, notably Russian mineral oil, have practically disappeared from the Canadian market and its place is being taken by the American product. Commodities from out-of-the-way places may be a little hard to get, but the trade, with its eyes open to what was coming, has governed itself accordingly by laying down adequate stocks.

During the year under review, the work of this section has pursued the even tenor of its unobtrusive and efficient way. Like the Navy, it is a silent service. Its beneficial influence would very soon be realized were its activities to cease. In proof of this, there has been a distinct continuance in the falling off of the grosser varieties of deception both by physical manipulation and by the written word. Concurrently with the growing appreciation by the public of the work being done, there is being carried out a gradual closing down upon practices that have been overlooked in the past, in the striving towards an ideal condition of affairs in this sphere of public service. Each instance of irregularity coming to light is promptly explored with thoroughness to its source and pains taken to see wrong put right.

The field covered is a very large one. Numbers alone, impressive though they may be, do not tell the whole story. Some samples may be handled almost in the twinkling of an eye, whilst others may involve a lengthy search of the literature and documents and much tedious work at the laboratory bench; others again may involve considerable correspondence to elucidate certain vital facts in the case. In the majority of instances, each is a problem by itself. So that the total number of samples handled during the year, viz., 34,942,

represents a large volume of work. Of these 261 were found to be adulterated and 3,737 misbranded. They included remedies for almost every conceivable disease to which flesh in the temperate zone is heir, even for the more serious ailments the sale of treatments for which to the general public is prohibited by law, such as arteriosclerosis, diabetes, epilepsy, obesity, sexual impotence and venereal disease, to mention but a few: pharmaceutical specialties and proprietary medicines, new and old; crude drugs from the four corners of the earth, aconite, balsam of tolu, benzoin, belladonna, cornsilk, digitalis, deer horn, ginseng, lobelia, linseed, pellitory, senna, stramonium and yohimbe; chemotherapeutic agents, such as amidopyrin, barbitone, pentobarbital, sulphapyridine, sulphanilamide, chloramine, benzocaine and neoarsphenamine; prophylactic and diagnostic agents, such as antigens, sera and vaccines; new medicinal products from the animal kingdom, such as hormones, snake venom and bee venom; as well as the many familiar remedies that pass over the drug store counter. Space does not permit of recording all the interesting items in a year's work, such, for example, as the silk handkerchief stamped with the patient's name and his complaint and sold for a dollar, with the information that it had been anointed and prayed upon and was to be placed on the cancer from which the dupe was suffering,—“faith healing” by mail. But an endeavour has been made below to touch on some of the highlights of the year's work and although many of the items have been mentioned in earlier reports, it should be realised that these represent what the public buy most.

Analgesic Balm

The name “Analgesic Balm” did not make its appearance in any standard work of materia medica or drugs until 1936 when it was used as a synonym for Compound Menthol Ointment in the National Formulary of the United States. Preceding that, Analgesic Balm had been introduced to the drug trade as the specialty of one pharmaceutical manufacturing house and imitated by others. Moreover, the name had been registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act in one case for many years.

An examination of unregistered preparations from prominent Canadian manufacturers revealed that only one complied with the N.F. requirements, although all contain the requisite active ingredients and one, camphor in addition. This is being brought to the notice of manufacturers, since the Act lays down that a drug is adulterated if it differs in strength, quality or purity from the specification found in a generally recognized standard work on materia medica or drugs.

Anaesthetics

All anaesthetics coming from abroad are examined carefully for impurities at the port of entry. Ether is by far the largest item; 557 shipments were examined, 345 of them in Toronto, and only one minor fault was found in a parcel analyzed in Vancouver. Supplies of ethyl chloride and chloroform were uniformly satisfactory.

Camphor Preparations

Camphorated Oil.—All laboratories have given adequate attention to this commodity during the past year. In the great majority of cases, the proper proportion of camphor was present and the goods were correctly labelled. Some stocks in Quebec and Ontario, found definitely low in camphor, were seized and either brought up to strength or destroyed. In other cases where the law was being violated, appropriate warnings were given. Manufacturers apparently still need to be reminded that the oil should contain 20 per cent of camphor and, if made with cottonseed oil, should be labelled “U.S.P.”

Spirits of Camphor.—This article has also received a good deal of attention and while the average content of camphor of 9.84 per cent is not far from the required strength of 10 per cent, far too much variation is evident. A spread of from 8.0 to 13.0 per cent is too wide for a preparation which is made merely by dissolving camphor in alcohol. One merchant supplied camphor water instead of spirit and was warned accordingly.

Elixir of Phenobarbital

A complaint from a large manufacturer stated that, while his firm was manufacturing a straw-coloured elixir of phenobarbital, all his competitors were selling a red one and he was losing business as a result of an honest endeavour to live up to the letter of the statute.

This problem needs a word of explanation. Elixir of phenobarbital, official in the National Formulary of the United States, is a solution of phenylmalonylurea in a composite solvent, coloured red with cudbear. A similar preparation, elixir of phenobarbitone, included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, is coloured yellow with tartrazine and is 25 per cent stronger. The complainant was making the latter preparation and was calling it "Elixir Phenobarbital (Elixir Phenobarbitone, B.P. Codex)."

A survey of seventeen samples representative of available supplies revealed the majority of firms were using the American product. Potencies generally were within reasonable limits of accuracy but the shades of colour varied unduly in depth and in some cases there was evidence of the substitution of a red coal-tar dye. Moreover, some labels were found recommending the elixir for the treatment of epilepsy and arteriosclerosis.

The remedy lies in strict adherence to the prescribed formula followed by accurate designation of the product. Those who had been found contravening the provision of the Act were warned individually and the trade generally was made acquainted with the situation by means of a note published in the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

Glycerine Suppositories

A survey of market supplies of glycerine suppositories made during the year showed that all brands were prepared according to the United States Pharmacopoeia and not the British Pharmacopoeia. The British authorities prescribe a gelatin base whilst our neighbours have adopted one of sodium stearate devised by the late Professor Remington of Philadelphia half a century ago. This base can carry a considerably higher percentage of glycerin and has much to recommend it with the possible exception that it may conceivably be slightly more irritating to an inflamed rectum. Aside from such considerations, manufacturers should bear in mind that if the official formula has not been followed in preparation, the official name "Glycerin Suppository", without the qualification of "U.S.P." should not be used.

Labels, Cartons, Circulars and Booklets

Literally thousands of labels, cartons, circulars and booklets in connection with the marketing of medical and pharmaceutical products have been critically reviewed during the past year. This work has consumed a great deal of time. It is now quite a common thing for a manufacturer before putting a new line on the market to submit proofs of his advertising and packaging material for an expression of opinion by the Department. Many have found this a wise precaution and a safeguard against the possible necessity of discarding material that has cost money. Owing to less stringent requirements in Great Britain and to lack of information regarding Canadian legislation, many labels, wrapping and advertising brochures from the United Kingdom call for a good deal of amendment. It is no unusual thing to suggest that the material be entirely rewritten

and copies of the Act and Regulations are sent as a guide to assist the writer in conforming to requirements. The value of the new American Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act has been clearly demonstrated in the great change for the better that has taken place in such material coming from the United States.

Herbal booklets have proved particularly troublesome. Publishers again and again will make exaggerated and misleading claims that have to be moderated; they will take quotations from the classics and medical lore out of their context and present them in the midst of medical advertising, giving certainly a distorted if not indeed an erroneous meaning; the pitfall of offering a remedy as a treatment for serious ailments listed in Schedule A to the Food and Drugs Act is still relatively common in spite of the fact that this particular legislation has been on the Statute Book for six years.

Excessive claims are still being made for vitamins, mineral supplements and hormone preparations. The body is a capable and faithful servant of the will and if fed and clothed sensibly, treated reasonably, and protected from abuse, should, in the majority of cases, function in the way expected of it. Therefore it is only in exceptional cases where deficiencies actually exist that such medication is really indicated and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the mass of the people should not require such treatment; they should rather look to an adequate diet for remedy.

There are five essentials to a pharmaceutical label: (1) the name of the preparation; (2) the list of medicinal ingredients; (3) net contents in terms of weight, volume or number; (4) the dosage; (5) the name and address of the manufacturer or his agent. Publicity should be couched in conservative terms, stating just exactly what can be reasonably expected and no more, and should not suggest the continuous use of the preparation for prolonged periods. After all, medicines of this class should be used only for the occasional relief of a temporary condition; if that condition persists, the patient should seek professional advice and not continue to indulge in self-medication in the problematical hope of eventually being restored to health.

Lime Water

Two years ago, the Halifax Laboratory conducted a survey of Lime Water in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and found a number of samples deficient in strength. It is well known that calcium hydroxide is not very soluble in water (about one-sixth of one per cent); it is cheap and on exposure to air, particularly when damp, is converted gradually into carbonate which is practically insoluble in water. Pharmacists when making lime water use a large excess of slaked lime; they draw off the clear supernatant lime water and are faced with the temptation of just filling up the bottle with fresh water. This may be all right the first two or three times but later the product will not contain the required amount of calcium hydroxide. So the Halifax Laboratory very properly repeated the survey last year and found nearly 50 per cent of the samples low. This is a serious state of affairs which pharmacists should note and be sure that the lime they use for lime water is really active.

Patent Medicines

At the request of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division, some 66 samples of registered remedies were analysed with respect to scheduled drugs. This lot was representative of all types of such commodities. Speaking generally, there was good compliance with the registered formula, but certain irregularities in labelling were noted and reported to the proper quarter for rectification.

Seidlitz Powders

This item has the distinction of being the first article to be regulated as to packaging under the amended Section 3 (b) of the Food and Drugs Act. Com-

plaints of slack fill reiterated in several recent annual reports came to a head last autumn when the trade and the Department reached an understanding regarding size of packages which was ratified by Order in Council (P.C. 778) on 28th February, 1940. It provides that the space allotted to each component powder in a package shall not exceed two cubic inches and that the number of such component powders in the package shall be displayed conspicuously on the main panel of the main label in figures not less than one-half inch in height in solid type in conjunction with the word "powders" in letters not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in height in solid block type. A reasonable period of grace is allowed for the clearance of existing stocks.

Speaking generally, the discrepancy in weights of individual powders, referred to previously, has been appreciably less during the year under review. There is, however, still room for improvement here. A feature brought to light in the Montreal Laboratory has been the variation in relative proportions of the two components of the blue powders. This should be accepted as a hint to manufacturers to check the 'blue mixture' before packaging it.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide

This widely used commodity is very liable to deterioration and therefore has to be kept under close surveillance by inspectors.

Happily, the irregularities in labelling are disappearing. The one-time recommendation of Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide for diphtheria is practically extinct in this country and with only the odd exception, the preparation is now described by its proper name. One feature that has called for notice during the year has been the sale of "17 volume" solution as "Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide—17 vols." Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide is defined in the British Pharmacopoeia as containing from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent of hydrogen peroxide and so one containing 5 per cent cannot legally be sold by that name. It is necessary to find another name for it, a new fancy name, and to state that the liquid contains so much hydrogen peroxide.

Most of the samples have proved satisfactory. In a few cases, however, the substance had entirely decomposed and in these the vendor was instructed to destroy the goods. Where the proportion was low he was warned to return it for adjustment. It is pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the cooperation of merchants and manufacturers in this connection in saving much unpleasantness that might otherwise occur.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether

Spirit of Nitrous Ether, or Sweet Spirits of Nitre, as it is frequently called, is very prone to deterioration. Its active principle, ethyl nitrite, boils below normal room temperature. Losses may occur during manufacture especially if the alcohol with which it is diluted, has not been previously cooled. Then again it requires special care in storage: it should never be displayed in a shop window lest the sun shine on it and spoil it; only the smallest convenient amount should be found on the shelves behind the counter and ought not to be there for long: the ideal storage place is a cool cellar.

Realizing these points, inspectors always keep a close watch on this commodity and the samples examined each year are numerous. The results during the past year are much the same as those that have gone before. The British Pharmacopoeia allows a wide range of tolerance, but apparently not wide enough to embrace all supplies on the Canadian market. In each case where the preparation has been found low in ethyl nitrite, the vendor has been cautioned and recommended to destroy the stock or to return it to the wholesaler. Prosecution can be resorted to, but the means used are more fair and have proven just as effective. Cases have occurred in which the analyst's sample has been very low and the duplicate up to strength. This can be attributed only

to the fact that the bottle was improperly closed. If manufacturers are careful in preparing the spirit and see that efficient closures only are used when packing it and if storekeepers will exercise diligence in preserving their supplies in a cool place, there is every reason to expect that the rights of the public will be safeguarded.

Tincture of Ginger

The Toronto Laboratory made a special examination of Strong Tincture of Ginger during the year and found a good many samples deficient in extractive. According to the British Pharmacopoeia, ginger should yield not less than 4.5 per cent to 90 per cent alcohol, hence a 1 in 2 preparation should contain 2.25 per cent of solids. Of 10 samples examined, only one exceeded the minimum, showing 2.9 per cent; two contained 2.2 per cent and the remainder were not satisfactory. This may be due either to low grade raw material or to incomplete exhaustion of the drug.

White Liniment

The name "White Liniment" has been erroneously applied to a number of preparations for external use. The only recognized formula appears in the British Pharmaceutical Codex: the ingredients are acetic acid, turpentine, eggs and water. Such a preparation is not a very permanent one and so manufacturers have been substituting a combination consisting essentially of ammonia, camphor, soap and turpentine. It is perfectly legitimate to sell such a preparation so long as it is not called "White Liniment" and so long as the ingredients are listed on the labels. It is suggested that manufacturers might adopt the name "White Embrocation" for this commodity.

ADVERTISING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act in 1936 and the subsequent regulations for broadcasting stations which regulations were designed to maintain and improve the standard of broadcasting in Canada, imposed on the Food and Drug Division, by virtue of Section 13, the task of reviewing radio advertisements prior to broadcasting to assure that they met the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act at that time, however, did not deal directly with the publication of misleading material in advertising other than that comprehended by the term "label". In 1939 the Food and Drugs Act was amended and a new section, 32A, was added which dealt specifically with advertising. The proclamation of this amendment further imposed on this Division the task of reviewing, as far as possible, all the advertisements for food or drugs that appear from time to time in the press.

The review of such advertisements, together with the review of radio scripts, is dealt with by a special section established at Ottawa, consisting of a Dominion Analyst and one stenographer. This centralization was found to be necessary in order that uniformity could be maintained, as far as possible, not only between the different advertising media, but also between different manufacturers and different types of products. A surprisingly large number of broadcast scripts and press advertisements has been reviewed. There are, at present, some three hundred and fifty (350) separate files, representing as many firms, dealing with broadcasts alone. A number of firms manufacturing foods and drugs, or their advertising agencies, have found it a valuable procedure to submit advance copies of all labelling and advertisements so that an expression of opinion could be secured as to its conformity with the Food and Drugs Act before the expense of printing is incurred.

IMPORTATIONS

The policy of the Department has been to deal with trouble at its source and, in the case of foods and drugs not produced in Canada, that source is the customs port of entry. It is obviously very much simpler to take action upon a large shipment at a central point, rather than to endeavour to cope with it after it has filtered through the various channels of trade.

For this reason Section 10 of the Foods and Drugs Act was enacted. It provides that entry may be refused to any shipment of food or drugs found to be adulterated or misbranded. It is not necessary to submit every shipment to analytical examination but if the inspector has any doubt whatever, he does send a sample to a Dominion Analyst who alone may refuse entry. The system is working very efficiently, in full co-operation with officers of the Department of National Revenue, and with practically no inconvenience to the importer. Table 3 gives details of importations inspected, while Table 4 catalogues those seized and records their disposal.

TABLE 3.—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or Misbranded
Halifax.....	3,767	1,539	353
Montreal.....	27,361	2,232	875
Ottawa.....	7	277	125
Toronto.....	3,560	1,850	339
Winnipeg.....	9,995	1,861	782
Vancouver.....	5,883	4,656	1,077
Total.....	50,573	12,415	3,551

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Baking Powder.....	1 tin.....	Deteriorated.....	Destroyed.
Bread.....	90 loaves.....	Misbranded.....	Released.
Butter.....	392 lbs.....	Unfit for human food...	Released for hog feed.
Camphorated Oil.....	125, 2½ oz. bottles.	Below standard.....	Detained pending adjustment of strength.
Camphorated Oil.....	9 bottles containing about 17 oz.	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	½ gallon.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	40 oz.....	Adulterated.....	Released for adjustment.
Camphorated Oil.....	21 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Released for adjustment.
Cephalalgine.....	65 tubes.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Clove Stems.....	8 bags.....	Adulterated.....	Reconditioned and released.
Cream of Tartar Substitute..	243 pkgs.....	Improperly labelled....	Relabelled and released.
Cream of Tartar Substitute..	640 pkgs.....	Improperly labelled....	Relabelled and released.
Food Colours.....	13 Food Colours.....	Misbranded.....	12 released; 1 destroyed.
Food Colours.....	1 lb. tin.....	Misbranded.....	Released.
Gelatin, Edible.....	26 bags.....	Unfit for food.....	Pending.
Ginger.....	10 packets.....	Contained foreign starch	Disposed of to Disabled Veterans Association.
Ginger.....	10 packets.....	Misbranded.....	Detained pending relabelling.
Ginger Ground, packaged....	26 tins.....	Suspected adulteration..	Pending.
Hydrogen Peroxide.....	9 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Detained pending return to manufacturers.
Hydrogen Peroxide.....	7 doz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Detained pending relabelling.

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL—*Concluded*

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Inca Ointment.....	27 jars.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Jam—Strawberry.....	.....	Misbranded.....	Released after relabelling.
Jam—Raspberrry.....	.....	Adulterated.....	Confiscated.
Lime Juice.....	1 tierce.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Liniment.....	66 bottles and $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. can.	Misbranded.....	Released.
Lobster Paste.....	480 tins.....	Unfit for food.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	437 tins.....	Unfit for food.....	Destroyed.
Nut Kola.....	150 doz. bottles.....	Adulterated and misbranded.	Destroyed.
Oysters.....	150 barrels.....	Suspected contamination	Released.
Oysters.....	13 barrels.....	Suspected contamination	Released.
Oysters.....	14 barrels.....	Suspected contamination	Released.
Peanuts.....	2,247 bags.....	Unfit for food.....	Pending.
Pepper.....	1 barrel.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Pilules Prima.....	46 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Saccharin.....	13 lb.....	Illegal possession.....	Destroyed.
Saccharin.....	2 lbs. "500" Soluble, 4 lbs. Liquid Sucrin.	Illegal possession.....	Destroyed.
Salad Dressing.....	288 bottles.....	Unfit for food.....	Destroyed.
Salad Oil.....	14, 4-oz. bottles, 2, 8-oz. bottles, 2, 128-oz. bot- tles.	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Salad Oil.....	7 large and 4 small bottles	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Salad Oil.....	3, 26-oz and 7, 12-oz. bottles.	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Seidlitz Powders.....	42 boxes.....	Adulterated.....	Returned to manufac- turers.
Soft Drinks.....	648 bottles.....	Adulterated and mis- branded.	Voluntarily destroyed.
Soft Drinks.....	348 bottles.....	Adulterated and mis- branded.	Voluntarily destroyed.
Soft Drink Flavouring Con- centrate.....	4 gal.....	Contained Isopropyl... Alcohol	Destroyed.
Sucrin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	Illegal possession.....	Destroyed.
Sulphite Preservative.....	4 lb. tin.....	Suspected adulterant.....	Destroyed.
Sweetol.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.....	Illegal possession.....	Destroyed.
The Amaigrissant U-No.....	23 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Tincture of Digitalis.....	16 oz.....	Adulterated.....	Detained for readjust- ment.
Tincture of Iodine.....	150, 1-oz bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Detained for adjust- ment.
Tincture of Iodine.....	33, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles and 37 lbs.	Adulterated.....	Detained for adjust- ment.
Tincture of Iodine.....	7 bottles.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Tincture of Iodine.....	4 doz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Detained pending re- labelling.
Tincture of Iodine "Fortis 5%".	.....	Adulterated.....	Detained for adjust- ment.
Tomato Pulp.....	69, 90-gal. barrels and 17 45-gal. barrels.	Suspected adulteration..	Released.

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecution, although sometimes necessary, is always regarded as the most unpleasant phase of the work. It is resorted to only when other means of securing compliance with the law have failed. And, even then, the greater number of these cases is settled by voluntary payment out of court, a privilege extended to first offenders under the Act. During the year 105 prosecutions were instituted; only 17 of these were pursued to conviction in the courts, the remainder being settled by voluntary payment of the minimum fine and costs: of this 105, 82 were cases of adulteration of sausages and comminuted meats and 20 of soft drinks. It will be observed that the number of prosecutions represented less than 0·4 per cent of the total samples examined and those coming before the courts, about 0·06 per cent of that total.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

GENERAL

The situation in Canada as a whole in relation to the illicit use of narcotic drugs continued to improve. Prices were the highest ever encountered, while the percentage of adulteration was frequently found to be 80 and even 90 per cent. Last year comment was made upon the fact that a five-tael ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces) tin of Prepared Opium sold on the Pacific Coast for \$300, as compared with \$52 twelve years ago. During 1939 prices did not at any time drop below the 1938 figures, while in the latter part of the year the prices increased to \$450 and finally to \$500 per tin. This is from ten to twenty times as high as the price in the Orient, from which it emanates, so that some measure of credit must accrue to the precautions taken in Canada to prevent the entry of, and punish severely those who handle, illicit Opium. As long as this drug, when available (which is by no means always the case), sells in this country at a price one and one-half times that of gold, it may safely be considered that the situation is not unsatisfactory. The barometer of price is the best indication of conditions in illicit narcotic circles, and when such high figures are attained, they naturally preclude a number of users from continuing their vice, while the additional factor of heavy adulteration in the case of white drugs, such as Heroin or Morphine, is not unimportant in relation to the gradual elimination of the habit. Conversely, of course, high prices offer increased temptation to newcomers to embark in narcotic trafficking, with the possibility of making a fortune if one large deal is successful; but it can be said with reasonable safety that, at the present time at least, no large organized gang is operating in this country—a statement which could hardly have been made five or ten years ago.

The number of addicts in Canada is estimated at 4,000, a reduction of 50 per cent in the past decade. During that period there also appeared several new forms of addiction, such as those in relation to Marihuana, Codeine and the hypodermic injection of Smoking Opium, the latter still being all too prevalent on the Pacific Coast, so that addiction to the primary drugs, such as Heroin or Morphine, is correspondingly lower.

Thanks to the unceasing co-operation of the R.C.M. Police, the trafficker has continued to be the main objective of the Federal Forces, while some Municipal Police Forces, particularly in Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal, have joined in the campaign against the petty peddler and the illegal possessor. A notable characteristic in relation to the smaller cases is the long police record of those arrested, which is frequently encountered.

The number of convictions obtained during the judicial year was 183, as compared with 162 in 1938. This increase was entirely attributable to a marked increase in trafficking in Toronto, where Federal and City Police co-operated to a gratifying degree. Towards the end of the fiscal year some 15 traffickers were arrested by Federal Officers, and received adequate penitentiary sentences in most instances, which, it is hoped, will prove to be an effective deterrent, and at least assist in bringing back the Toronto situation to normal.

Upon the outbreak of war regulations were issued by the Governor in Council, under the authority of the War Measures Act, providing that,

- (1) Codeine could only be utilized in the manufacture of preparations when specially licensed for that purpose. Such licences were issued quarterly for quantities, based upon the proportion of pre-war manufacture, which supplies in the country or in sight warranted. As a

result, and also due to the other restrictions later referred to, there was a marked decrease in manufacture, as follows:—

Quarter ending: June 30, 1939, 7,436 ounces; September 30, 1939, 5,797 ounces; December 31, 1939, 2,578 ounces; March 31, 1940, 2,951 ounces.

- (2) Codeine, whether in powder, liquid or tablet form, or preparations containing any quantity of that or any other narcotic drug, could only be sold on prescription, while illegal possession thereof was punishable by the same penalties as those laid down in the Narcotic Act for other narcotics. This limitation of public access to Codeine, except in medical discretion, brought to light a number of cases of addiction to that drug which it had hitherto not been possible to check.

It was pointed out by the Wholesale and Retail Druggists' Associations that these regulations would, in some instances, impose hardship, by reason of the fact that there were cough preparations, particularly those containing up to one-half grain of Codeine per fluid ounce, already manufactured and on the shelves, which were not likely to be prescribed by the medical profession. After the situation had been thoroughly canvassed, a measure of relief was afforded by withholding the prescription requirement, only in relation to these one-half grain Codeine cough mixtures, during the period November 1, 1939, to February 29, 1940, on condition that no more was manufactured during that period and that the stocks of Codeine in the country were augmented by some 10,000 ounces. This the wholesalers undertook to do, and the necessary import licences were shortly afterwards issued.

It is perhaps appropriate at this point to refer to the very great difficulties which were encountered upon the outbreak of war in arranging for future supplies of narcotics, many of which were urgently needed. Various forms of export control initiated by countries which normally supply our needs, problems of transport, etc., all contributed to make the situation an anxious one, and for the first three war months Canada's normal consumption, plus military requirements, were much in excess of the quantities entering the country. However, after much negotiation, the situation gradually adjusted itself, particularly as the War Measures Act Regulations began to bear fruit, until at the end of the fiscal year comparative normality was again achieved.

Co-operation with the narcotic services of other countries, particularly the United States, Great Britain and Holland, continued to be very satisfactory. An important factor in the international field was the coming into effect on October 26th, 1939, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, which Canada had previously ratified. As a result there is now a long list of crimes relating to narcotics, including conspiracy, which are accepted by all countries, and extradition in such cases is greatly facilitated. There is also provision for the direct exchange of information on illicit traffic between the narcotic services of the various countries, thus recognizing the value of such work which had previously been carried on to some extent by mutual agreement. For the past fifteen years there has been a special Treaty between Canada and the United States in relation to such matters.

Canada continued to be represented at the meetings of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, which affords an exceedingly valuable contact with the narcotic officials of other countries, and an opportunity to survey the world's illicit traffic as a whole. Much preliminary work was also done there in connection with a future Convention aimed at control of world production of Opium, an exceedingly complicated subject which, with the advent of the war, is likely to be postponed until world conditions are more favourable.

ILLCIT TRAFFIC

There were no cases of international traffic affecting Canada which call for special comment. Attempts were made to smuggle Marihuana in from the West Indies, and on two occasions Chinese products containing Morphine and Marihuana, respectively, were intercepted.

Numerous cases were encountered in British Columbia involving the illicit growth of the Opium Poppy, the sale of the dried Poppy Heads, as also the sale of the "Poppy Tea" infused therefrom. In many cases the Opium Poppy crops were concealed by having a crop of corn grown around the outside of the plot, while in one instance such plot was concealed from the road by young trees which had been cut elsewhere and stuck in the ground. This traffic is almost exclusively conducted by East Indians, the Poppy Heads selling as high as \$5.00 per pound, while 40 ounces of the "Poppy Tea", which has a considerable Morphine content, were purchased in one instance for \$9.00. Sentences of imprisonment were imposed in eleven cases of this nature.

The first case of the attempted growth of the Opium Poppy in Eastern Canada was also encountered. Three Occidentals, one of them a chemist, arranged for a considerable area to be cultivated in a country district near Montreal. During the summer Federal Officers paid several visits to this plot in order to make certain that the Opium Poppy was actually involved. During that period about three-quarters of the crop was destroyed by a cloud-burst, and eventually frost ruined most of the remainder, although several good samples of the true Opium Poppy were eventually seized. All three men were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

The survey of all parts of Canada with a view to locating the growth of Cannabis (Marihuana) was continued. Some growth was discovered in seven Provinces, in Eastern Canada such growth being wild, while in the Western Provinces it was more often utilized as a windbreak. In every instance the persons concerned had no knowledge of the narcotic properties of the plant and gladly co-operated in its destruction. No commercial cultivation was either permitted or encountered. Twelve convictions were obtained, however, in cases of illegal importation, possession or selling of Marihuana.

There were decreases in the amounts of Morphine, Heroin and Opium Poppy Heads seized, while increased quantities were involved in relation to Prepared Opium, Crude Opium, Cocaine and Marihuana.

Of the 183 convictions under the Narcotic Act, 178 involved prison sentences as follows:

Up to 1 year.....	133
1 to 2 years.....	28
2 to 3 years.....	9
3 to 4 years.....	3
4 to 5 years.....	3
5 to 6 years.....	2

The fact that in only five instances was a financial penalty alone imposed is a reasonable indication that the more serious angles of the work are being tackled.

Sixty-six per cent of these convictions were obtained in Federally initiated cases, and 34 per cent as a result of the welcome assistance of the Provincial and Municipal Police Forces. The work of the Toronto City Police during 1939 was particularly effective, and resulted in 48 convictions, thus aiding very materially and permitting the Federal Forces to devote their energies to the sources of supply and the arrest of traffickers, not all of whom, supplying narcotics for use in Toronto, were necessarily resident in Toronto.

Of the 183 convictions obtained, 79 were in Ontario, which Province for the first time in many years heads the list, 53 were in British Columbia, 24 in Quebec, 15 in Manitoba, 11 in Alberta and 1 in New Brunswick.

Convictions for illegally possessing, selling, distributing, transporting or importing narcotics numbered 177, as compared with 151 in the preceding year. There was one conviction for smoking Opium, one for frequenting an Opium den, one for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician and two cases under Sections 5 and 6 of the Act, involving a retail druggist and physician, respectively.

The drugs involved in the 177 cases were,

Heroin.. . . .	76
Opium.. . . .	43
Morphine.. . . .	25
Marihuana.. . . .	12
Opium Poppy Heads.. . . .	11
Codeine.. . . .	3
Cocaine.. . . .	2
Unclassified.. . . .	5

Twenty-five aliens were deported after serving sentences for breaches of the Narcotic Act, as compared with twenty in the previous year. Twenty-two of these were Chinese. This brings the total of aliens deported after serving sentences for narcotic offences up to 1,263.

As in the previous year, no convictions were obtained in direct connection with race track activities. All horse cars conveying horses and attendants from the United States to Canadian race tracks were thoroughly inspected for narcotics. Many saliva tests were taken on Canadian race tracks, in which work the R. C. M. Police cooperated with the racing authorities. In a number of instances the results were positive, and, although it proved impossible to secure the conviction of any individual, disciplinary action was taken by Racing Associations by the suspension of horses, owners or trainers.

In addition to the figures covering convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act itself, there were two convictions under the Criminal Code for conspiracy in relation to narcotic offences, a most useful method of tying up therewith persons who may not actually handle the drugs although directly connected with their disposal.

LEGAL TRADE IN NARCOTICS

With regard to the legitimate importation of narcotics into Canada, the outbreak of war impelled strenuous efforts to ensure adequate stocks, which were only obtainable with great difficulty and delay. However, by the end of the fiscal year the situation had temporarily at least been adjusted, and less immediate anxiety is now felt as to the availability of supplies for use in Canada. At the same time we have continued to authorize at all times the exportation to Newfoundland and the West Indies of those narcotics which are normally obtained from this country.

There was an increase of 1,862 ounces in our Morphine imports, as compared with the previous year, during which period, however, Canadian consumption had exceeded imports. During 1939 consumption increased by 353 ounces, so that over the two-year period there was an increase in stock of roughly 1,000 ounces. Consumption of Morphine in 1939, however, was less than in 1937.

Heroin imports increased by 140 ounces, while consumption increased by 105 ounces; consequently, there was a small increase in stocks.

"Consumption" is in fact and by international agreement regarded as quantities leaving the wholesale houses and sold either to physicians, hospitals, retail druggists, veterinary surgeons or dentists. Retail stocks were unquestionably augmented to some extent due to the war, while military requirements had also to be met. Thus the actual increase in the consumption of Heroin, or other narcotic drugs, is more apparent than real. As a matter of fact, the 1939 consumption of Heroin in Canada was one ounce less than that of 1937.

The same trend was apparent in relation to Cocaine, imports of which increased by 994 ounces, with an increase in consumption of 35 ounces. However, imports in 1938 had been nearly 400 ounces less than that year's consumption, so that at the end of 1939 there was a net increase in stocks of 569 ounces.

The amount of Raw Opium imported, 7,200 ounces, was considerably larger than consumption, but imports for 1938 and 1939 taken together almost exactly equalled the consumption of both years. There has been a marked trend away from Raw Opium in favour of the extracts, the consumption of which has increased five times as compared with the preceding year, it being again remembered that "consumption" is not only actual consumption by individuals, but sales by wholesalers to retail druggists, hospitals, physicians, etc.

Canada's narcotic exports, as usual, consisted mainly of shipments to physicians and druggists in Newfoundland and the West Indies. There was one shipment of 320 ounces of Morphine returned for commercial reasons to the European country of origin at the request of the importing wholesaler.

All narcotics imported or exported moved under the strict provisions of the International Import and Export Licence System. Medicinal preparations containing Codeine do not come within the orbit of such system, although only importable by licensed narcotic wholesalers.

During 1939 the amount of Codeine involved in the importation of preparations was 26 ounces and in relation to exports 294 ounces.

One hundred and ninety-one import licences and eighty-eight export licences for the movement of narcotics were issued.

During the year it was necessary to take proceedings against one physician for the improper sale of narcotics. The case was an aggravated one and a sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed. One retail druggist was charged with illegal sale and was sentenced to \$200.00 and costs.

With regard to Codeine, reference has already been made to the measures taken to control its manufacture into preparations, as also its sale to the public throughout Canada as a whole, although legislation covering retail sale had previously existed in five Provinces. The following figures indicate the gross imports, exports and net imports of Codeine during the past five years:

Year	Gross Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
1935.....	35,669	506	35,163
1936.....	23,475	289	23,186
1937.....	32,567	862	31,705
1938.....	23,627	250	23,377
1939.....	37,218	68	37,150

Imports in 1938 had been less than Canadian consumption by some 2,500 ounces, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the quantities available in Canada at the end of that year. Consumption in 1939 was 500 ounces more than in 1938, but 1,700 ounces less than in 1937.

Imports during 1939, particularly subsequent to the outbreak of war, were encouraged for the reasons outlined in last year's report in relation to anticipated increased imports in 1939, i.e. "to offset the shortage in previous imports, to replace the quantities involved in the abnormal demand in the early part of 1938, and in conformance with the very generally indicated trend towards securing adequate stocks for future Canadian needs, having regard to the unsettled situation in the European countries of supply." As a result stocks at the end of 1939 had improved, although still less, in terms of months' supply, than those of Morphine, Heroin or Cocaine.

The cross check of sales of straight Codeine to retail druggists in the first six months of each calendar year was continued, and indicated a progressive reduction as follows:

SALES—JANUARY-JUNE

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	9	15	15	18
Nova Scotia.....	98	77	109	123	153
New Brunswick.....	206	110	153	159	170
Quebec.....	3,674	1,331	1,466	1,473	1,310
Ontario.....	2,982	2,413	2,241	1,783	1,650
Manitoba.....	195	194	179	178	198
Saskatchewan.....	148	143	124	125	135
Alberta.....	476	234	205	214	192
British Columbia.....	2,222	275	307	296	282
Total.....	10,011	4,786	4,799	4,366	4,108

There was a reduction in such sales of about 25 per cent in the second half of the year, which included the three months during which the results of the War Measures Act Regulations would be reflected. On the other hand, sales to physicians and hospitals increased during the second half of the year by 25 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively.

From the following table, compiled from League of Nations' statistics, will be noted the relative improvement in four years of Canada's international position in connection with the consumption of Codeine, as also the reduction in the quantities consumed per million inhabitants:

CONSUMPTION OF CODEINE PER MILLION INHABITANTS ON THE BASIS OF ACTUAL
CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEARS 1935 to 1938, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING
CANADA'S POSITION

	Actual Codeine Consumption per million inhabitants kilograms
1935	
1. France.....	79.04
2. Canada.....	78.00
3. Belgium.....	58.84
4. Iceland.....	52.17
5. Latvia.....	48.69
1936	
1. France.....	94.56
2. Belgium.....	73.97
3. Iceland.....	68.96
4. Canada.....	64.64
5. Latvia.....	59.78
1937	
1. Iceland.....	196.58
2. Denmark.....	89.58
3. Belgium.....	84.74
4. France.....	73.23
5. Canada.....	72.56
1938	
1. Iceland.....	127.12
2. Denmark.....	120.84
3. Belgium.....	85.52
4. France.....	68.64
5. Latvia.....	69.00
6. Canada.....	66.28

The partial control of Paregoric, addiction to which preparation is still encountered, continued with the co-operation of the Excise Branch by the limitation of a retail druggist to 80 ounces monthly. In 1932, the last complete year before such control was initiated, 8,727 gallons were sold in Canada, while

in 1938 the figure was 5,876 gallons. The coming into effect of the War Measures Act Regulations, which only permit the sale of such preparations as Paregoric on prescription, had a remarkable effect, as is instanced by the following table of sales during comparative months in 1938 and 1939:

SALES OF PAREGORIC IN GALLONS

Month	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
October 1938.....	534	144	118	7	31
November 1938.....	541	146	120	9	31
December 1938.....	523	147	130	6	29
October 1939.....	188	28	24	3	9
November 1939.....	134	18	19	1	5
December 1939.....	128	15	24	1	4

The transactions, books and stocks of the 119 licensed narcotic wholesalers continued to be audited by our chemist auditor, while the narcotic registers and prescriptions of retail druggists were checked by the R.C.M. Police on behalf of this Department. Periodical reports of sales were received from both wholesale and retail druggists.

During the year ended March 31st, 1940, the Narcotic Branch received \$6,239.70 in revenue, made up as follows:

Business licences	\$3,075.00
Import licences	365.00
Export licences	45.00
Fines	1,556.00
Sales of Seized Cars	1,198.70
Total	\$6,239.70

In the same period the sum of \$15,431.68 was expended in lawyers' bills alone in handling Federal narcotic prosecutions.

PROVINCIAL SURVEY

As usual, very little trouble was encountered in the *Maritime Provinces*, there being only one conviction, obtained in New Brunswick, for the comparatively minor offence of obtaining narcotics from more than one physician.

In *Quebec* there were 24 convictions as compared with 21 in the previous year. Two of these were in relation to members of the crew of the S.S. *Lady Rodney*, who smuggled in Marihuana from the West Indies, while there were four other convictions in connection with that drug. There were also two convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations for the illegal possession of Codeine. The general narcotic situation in Montreal, however, has shown a very great improvement in the past few years as compared with a decade ago.

In *Ontario* there were 79 convictions as compared with 57 in 1938. Fifty-nine of these, or more than the total figure for the Province of Ontario in the previous year, were in Toronto, where the addiction to and peddling of Heroin, usually in heavily adulterated form, has been vigorously handled. Hamilton also had its share of convictions. Fifty-one of these cases involved Heroin, 12 Morphine and 6 Marihuana.

In *Manitoba* there were 15 cases as compared with 14 in the previous year, 13 of which involved Heroin. The situation in this Province, which had not been too good for several years past, has now greatly improved, and illicit drugs, even heavily adulterated, are exceedingly difficult of access at the present time.

In *Saskatchewan* there were no convictions at all, as compared with 3 in the preceding year. There was some transient addiction, but nothing of a serious nature.

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin								Total
	Male	Female	Option of a fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Bulgarian	Italian	Hungarian	Hindu	Russian	Ukrainian	
Prince Edward Island.....													1
Nova Scotia.....													1
New Brunswick.....	1		1		1								24
Quebec.....	22	2	1	23	23		1				1	1	79
Ontario.....	75	4	1	78	64	11		2					15
Manitoba.....	14	1		15	15								
Saskatchewan.....													
Alberta.....	10	1		11	11								11
British Columbia.....	49	4	2	51	33	11			1	8			53
Total.....	171	12	5	178	147	22	1	2	1	8	1	1	183

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1939

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of drugs	Selling or distributing	Importing without a licence	Transporting drugs without a licence	Smoking opium	Frequenting opium den	Possession of pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Secs. 5, 6 and 9	Not defined	
1925.....	381	55			139	208				52	835
1926.....	302	33			149	180				79	743
1927.....	163	37			85	81				124	490
1928.....	183	52			69	69	28			29	430
1929.....	150	38	1		103	223	47	1	4		567
1930.....	166	32	2		47	155	46	5	5		458
1931.....	173	45	3		42	39	24	3	7		333
1932.....	138	45	4	2	71	51	25	3	1		340
1933.....	111	39	5		17	42	24	10	4		240
1934.....	101	29	4		8	44	26	13	2		226
1935.....	91	18	5	3	11	18	13	1	2		163
1936.....	113	16	2		9	14	11	1	1		165
1937.....	123	26				5	5	1	1		161
1938.....	127	21	1	2	1	3	4	1	2		162
1939.....	148	26		3	1	1	1	1	2		183

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1939

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925	546	280
1926	474	263
1927	327	159
1928	190	240
1929	375	192
1930	255	203
1931	110	223
1932	144	196
1933	82	158
1934	91	135
1935	44	119
1936	35	133
1937	11	150
1938	8	154
1939	5	178

TABLE 2A.—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
Great Britain	30 (f)
France	20 (d)
U. S. A.	95 (b)
Germany	1
Switzerland	5 (a)
Netherlands	33 (e)
Belgium	6
Newfoundland	1 (c)
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- (a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.
 (b) 3 licences cancelled at request of wholesalers.
 (c) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.
 (d) 3 licences cancelled at request of wholesalers.
 (e) 3 licences cancelled at request of wholesalers.
 (f) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

Country to which exported	Number of licences issued
Newfoundland	47
Trinidad, B.W.I.	19
Jamaica, B.W.I.	10
Bahamas Islands, B.W.I.	5
Bermuda	3
Australia	2
British Honduras	1
Egypt	1
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TABLE 2B.—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES
ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939, UNDER THE
OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Wholesale	119 (a)
Retail	35 (b)
(a) 3 licences cancelled at request of wholesalers.	
(b) 3 licences cancelled at request of retailers.	

TABLE 2C.—NUMBER OF SPECIAL QUARTERLY LICENCES ISSUED UNDER
THE WAR MEASURES ACT REGULATIONS TO WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS PERMITTING THE MANUFACTURE
OF CODEINE PREPARATIONS

To wholesale firms	56
To retail druggists	14

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING
THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928
TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1939
INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,364	5,295	720
1938 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,198	4,326	220
1939 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,192	6,807	450

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine	
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tr., ext., etc.)	Alka- loids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)
	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	450.00	305.09	690.21	5.56	3,181.52	13.27	830.80	.....	298.21	0.70
France.....	.....	.....	.....	7.55	.....	11.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.09	12.64	.....	.....	787.50	8.68
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.00	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	22.04	.....	2.26	189.59	0.45	63.49	.....	97.94	.....
Netherlands.....	.....	3.00	15.63	.....	428.00	.....	.....	.....	189.00	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140.00	.....	92.50	.....	585.00	.....
Totals.....	450.00	330.13	705.84	15.37	4,945.20	37.68	986.79	.....	2,182.65	9.38

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Country imported from	Eucaïne	Coca Leaves	Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galénical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa	Cannabis Sativa (herb)	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Thebaine Str.	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug)
					Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)			
Great Britain.....	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France.....			1,332.00		594.55		16,809.67	0.03	
U.S.A.....						0.56	9.64		14.45
Germany.....									
Switzerland.....							370.37		
Netherlands.....					162.00		16,964.80		
Belgium.....					81.00		3,064.00		
Totals.....			1,332.00		837.55	0.56	37,218.48	0.03	14.45

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Country exported to	Medicinal Opium (Pdr.)	Opium contained in tinc- ture, extract, pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galenical preps. of tr. and ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine Str. (pure drug)
			Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australia.....										28-00
Bahamas, B.W.I.....		11-19	0-18	0-36					0-07	3-46
Belgium.....			320-00*							
Bermuda.....		1-42	0-05							
British Honduras.....		32-00	0-30							
Jamaica, B.W.I.....		0-93	0-31	0-33			0-03		2-56	0-49
Newfoundland.....		38-74	29-06	1-29		9-85			0-31	33-42
Trinidad, B.W.I.....	1-50	21-63	0-80			0-30	0-90			3-55
Total.....	1-50	105-91	350-70	1-98		10-15	0-93		2-94	68-92

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

*Returned to country of origin at request of Wholesaler.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIMUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE EIGHTEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	Total
British South African.....																			2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	59	60	23	16	16	22	1,038
Czecho-Slovakian.....				1											1				1
Danish.....										1					1				2
East Indian.....						1													1
English.....		2	1	1							1	2							7
French.....		2		1				1	1	1		1							7
Greek.....		1								1									2
Irish.....		1																	1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1				2	5	3	2		1	1		21
Jamaican.....																	1		1
Japanese.....			1				1		1								1		4
Lithuanian.....											1								1
Luxembourg Citizens.....															1				1
Norwegian.....									1										1
Philippino.....		1																	1
Polish.....								1		1		1							3
Roumanian.....					1				1		1								3
Scotch.....				2						1									3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1							4
Swiss.....							1	1						1					3
United States Citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	156
Total.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	27	18	20	25	1,263

TABLE 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1939

Opium—

Opium, smoking	15 ozs., 227 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee)	3 ozs., 179 grs.
9 tins (7 ozs. each) smoking opium	3 lbs., 15 ozs. ...
Opium, raw	67 grs.
Opium, water	5 ozs., 109 grs.
Tincture of Opium	2 ozs., 219 grs.
Tincture Camphor Co. (Paregoric)	2 ozs. ...
*Decks of smoking Opium	670
*Decks of Opium, seconds (Yen Shee)	9
Pills of Opium	652
Tablets of Opium (Dover's Powder)	16
Tablets of Opium powder	36

Morphine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—

Morphine	119 grs.
Morphine solution	227 grs.
*Decks of Morphine	13
Capsules of Morphine	11
Tablets of Morphine	863

Cocaine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—

Cocaine	1 oz. 80 grs.
Cocaine solution	8 ozs. ...
*Decks of Cocaine	1
Capsules of Cocaine	47
Tablets of Cocaine	37

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (Salts and alkaloid combined)—

Heroin	135 grs.
*Decks of Heroin	17
Capsules of Heroin	694
Tablets of Heroin	286

Cannabis Sativa—

Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana)	88 ozs., 65 grs.
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana) seed	782 ozs., 110 grs.
Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana) crushed seed	10 ozs., 418 grs.
Cigarettes (Marihuana)	249
Chinese Tea Cakes containing Cannabis Sativa	236

Poppy Heads—

Poppy Heads	1,562 lbs., 13 ozs., 402 grs.
Poppy Head Liquid	16 lbs., 4 ozs. ...

Dilaudide (Salts and alkaloid combined)—

Tablets of Dilaudide	1,978
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Codeine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—

Tablets of Codeine	189
*Decks of Codeine	34
Capsules of Codeine	9
Codeine Syrup	1 oz. 218 grs.

*Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous) including Morphine, Heroin,**Cocaine and Codeine—*

Drugs, alleged	1 oz. 365 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs	23
Capsules of alleged drugs	34
Tablets of alleged drugs	1,067

Paraphernalia—

Opium lamps	9
Opium lamp globes	3
Opium smoking pipes	7
Opium pipe bowls	8
Opium pipe stems	12
Opium pipe scrapers	10
Opium scales, Chinese, etc.	1
Opium tins, empty	9
Yen Hocks (needles)	13
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty	30
Hypodermic Syringes	116
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.)	6
Scissors	1
Hypodermic needles	120
Bowls (glass and china)	3
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs)	53

* Deck is a small package containing from 2 to 5 grains of drug.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1940, 338 medicinal preparations were assigned registration numbers under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. The registration of 4,962 previously registered products was reviewed and a total of 5,300 licences issued.

The Advisory Board approved the medication of 63 products and rejected the medication of 2.

The medical advisers of the Department rejected 127 medicinal preparations for various valid reasons.

3,230 radio advertising announcements were censored.

Revisions were requested to 326 improper newspaper advertisements.

1,757 labels were criticized.

357 registrations were cancelled.

13 shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for adjustment of labelling.

1 seizure was made.

A large number of samples of proprietary medicines was examined for labelling and scheduled drug content and none was found to exceed the dosage quantities of scheduled drugs fixed by the Advisory Board.

Strict censorship was exercised over newspaper advertisements, radio announcements, circulars, labels and wrappers.

A special review of all registered medicines directed to be used in the treatment of rheumatism was made and as a result it was decided that henceforth no preparation for rheumatism would be granted registration, but that suitable formulae for the relief of rheumatic pains would be accepted.

A ruling was established prohibiting as inaccurate and careless the method of breaking, cutting, or otherwise dividing tablets, pills, individual powders or capsules, for the purpose of administering suitable dosage quantities to children.

Arrangements have been made to establish a minimum daily dosage for vitamins, in order to protect the public from deception through misrepresentation in the purchase of proprietary medicines recommended as possessing vitamin values.

In co-operation with provincial authorities the business activities of certain licensees under this Act, who were suspected of misusing their licences in diagnosing, prescribing and selling medicines, were investigated and appropriate action taken. In some instances licences were rescinded.

It is the intention of the Department to refuse a licence to manufacturers who disregard or ignore requests for compliance with the provisions of this Act. Proprietary medicines not licensed are subject to seizure and confiscation.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1938, being the latest available, will indicate the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act:

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities was valued at \$24,536,474 at factory prices in 1938 compared with \$24,814,647 in 1937 and \$22,251,550 in 1936.

Of the 171 factories in this group in 1938, 91 were located in Ontario, 66 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, 1 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Alberta and 1 in New Brunswick. The capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$23,508,341, of which \$7,958,085 was the value of land, buildings and equipment, \$6,692,302 was the value of inventories and \$8,857,954 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of employees in 1938 was 4,270 compared with 4,296 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages

totalled \$5,690,826 as against \$5,311,120 in 1937. Plants in Ontario produced 62 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 33 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines, such as toilet preparations, as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified to other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$17,447,328 in 1938 compared with \$17,547,432 in 1937 and \$16,223,419 in 1936.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1938 were valued at \$3,378,899 of which \$2,014,691 came from United States, and \$828,650 from the United Kingdom. In 1937 the value of imports was \$3,510,064. Exports were appraised at \$1,566,422 in 1938 and \$1,443,231 in 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

The fiscal year was such a busy one for all of the members of the staff of this Division that certain of the Engineers were unable to have their annual leave. This unusual activity was due to three principal reasons:

- (a) The concentration of work required to insure satisfactory conditions of sanitation to protect the health of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, and their immediate attendants during their visit to Canada in 1939.
- (b) The great increase in work due to the outbreak of War and incidents leading up to such outbreak.
- (c) The development of Air Raid Precautions involved a tremendous amount of work for the members of the staff of this Division.

Special studies and care were taken in co-operation with the Medical Services of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway and the United States Public Health Service in regard to the development of standards of sanitation, including safe supplies of water, milk and milk products, etc., for the Royal Train and Pilot Train, as well as in hotels, during the visit of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, to Canada and the United States in the Spring of 1939.

The activities of this Division are carried out by virtue of statutory authority and include practically every phase of public health engineering.

Swimming pool sanitation is included in the group of activities concerned with environmental cleanness. Public swimming pools and bathing places have been developed in most of the National Parks of Canada. Along with such other matters of environmental sanitation as water supplies, sewage and waste disposal, these public swimming pools and bathing places are subject to the supervision of the sanitary engineers of the Public Health Engineering Division.

The supervision of drinking water and ice supplies intended to be used aboard common carriers is a duty of this Division. In so far as passenger trains are concerned, this work is carried on in conjunction with the supervision of dining car sanitation which includes conditions in the kitchens and places where food is stored and prepared. A check is also maintained with regard to sanitation in passenger train terminals and railway coach yards.

The supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard common carriers is maintained by a co-operative arrangement with the various provincial departments of health and the United States Public Health Service. During the year 1939, the transportation companies that are engaged in common carriers service reported to this division the sources from which they desired to obtain water intended to be used on their equipment and in turn were supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

Just how important this service is can be estimated from the undernoted statement:

During the season of navigation of 1939 such steamships and ferries as are operated regularly into Canadian ports and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 9,703,181 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

Throughout the season of navigation, as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the above vessels, a total of 4,236 water samples were collected and forwarded to nearby public health laboratories for examination. Also in this connection the district engineers of this branch examined and checked over the equipment for pumping and distribution of drinking water aboard 221 of these vessels.

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service in regard to matters arising from the pollution of boundary waters and other matters of international public health engineering affecting mutual interests, as well as in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic was continued. So also examinations were made of dining cars of passenger trains and dining rooms of passenger vessels operated in international traffic between Canada and the United States.

Seven cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among the crews and passengers of vessels during the fiscal year, three having developed on vessels operating on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river and four aboard vessels operating into ports on the Atlantic Coast.

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1938 the number of passengers carried by the railways of Canada totalled 20,911,196 persons.

As the opportunity was afforded and time permitted, examinations were made of coach yards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under review such examinations totalled 178. In addition to this, 1,290 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also the kitchens and pantries of 104 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. Forty-eight trains were likewise completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation. So also 55 sources from which natural ice was obtained for chilling food and drinking water aboard common carriers were checked and reported upon.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT AND REGULATIONS

This legislation was applied in the fiscal year 1939-40 in regard to the construction of a munitions plant for the War Supply Board, as well as in the construction camps in connection with the development of airports across Canada. In this connection, technical information and assistance were given by the engineers of this division in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects.

SANITATION IN NATIONAL PARKS

Special attention is given by representatives of this division, who annually visit the National Parks, to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and garbage disposal, bathing places, etc.

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the number of persons who make use of them and the amount of money that is spent by tourists in Canada annually. In a recent year it was estimated that the tourist traffic made a contribution to the national income of Canada in excess of \$275,000,000.

During the fiscal year 1938-39 the tourist registrations in National Parks in Canada were 954,120, and of this number many were citizens of the nearby United States. A great proportion of these transients travelled in automobiles and while in the park areas made use of the conveniences available in the camp grounds that are a feature of various parks. Out of this total, 203,180 persons registered at Point Pelee National Park in southwestern Ontario.

SHELLFISH SANITATION

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 9 shellfish producing areas, one of these being located in the province of Prince Edward Island, two in Nova Scotia, five in New Brunswick and one in British Columbia. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work on the compilation of memoranda and the preparation of sketches to illustrate the location of such shellfish areas and the positions of the sources of pollution by sewage.

HOUSING

In line with the general public interest in housing conditions throughout Canada, this division co-operated with the Canadian Public Health Association, as well as with representatives of the Research Council and Federal Government Departments and other interested persons in the development of a National Building Code.

Also in co-operation with the Canadian Public Health Association and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, this office engaged in co-operative studies that resulted in the promulgation of the Code on Mechanical Refrigeration which was issued in October, 1939.

Co-operation was given to the authorized representative of the National Research Council in regard to a safe source of water supply for the new laboratories for that organization now under construction on the Montreal Road to the East of Ottawa.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Public health engineering service in co-operation with other Departments of the Federal Government has taken considerable time and this has been very much increased within the past fiscal year. This included examination of the various phases of sanitation in certain buildings in which members of the staff of the Federal Government are employed.

Mention should be given to such special work as was done over a period of almost two years in regard to Air Raid Precautions. This included visits to Halifax and Quebec in 1939 to assist the Provincial authorities in the set-up of their local organizations.

Since the outbreak of War this Public Health Engineering Service has co-operated to the fullest extent with the various branches of the Department of National Defence.

In addition to the above-mentioned functions, co-operative work is done in collaboration with various Provincial Departments of Health regarding sanitary engineering problems of mutual concern. In this connection, considerable assistance is given to those Provincial Departments of Health that are not provided with their own public health engineering staffs. Similarly, matters of international public health engineering affecting mutual interests in Canada and the United States are handled in conjunction with the United States Public Health Service.

At the joint request of a representative of the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario and the Mayor and Works Department of the City of Toronto,

the Chief of the Public Health Engineering Division of this Department was appointed a member of the Board of Review on Sewage Treatment for City of Toronto. This involved intensive work for a period of almost five months from May to September inclusive.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This service, the oldest health activity of the Dominion Government, is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations".

Smallpox, although widespread as usual, did not occur on any vessels arriving in Canadian ports throughout the year. The four cases remaining at William Head last year went on to recovery.

Cholera, typhus, yellow fever and bubonic plague were not present on vessels arriving at our ports.

The laboratory facilities at the various stations were reviewed and quarantine medical officers instructed to be especially alert with reference to typhus and other diseases that may be expected to increase during times of widespread distress among populations.

Of a total of 553 vessels inspected from the rat infestation standpoint, there were 272 from plague infected ports including 26 with grain cargoes. Twenty-two of these vessels were fumigated in cargo before unloading—all at their own request, to avoid trouble at subsequent ports of call. No vessels were fumigated a second time after unloading.

A total of 26 cases of minor infectious disease and 57 contacts were reported as arriving on vessels and hospitalization or other disposal arranged. Similarly, 16 deaths were reported as occurring on board from non-infectious diseases and accidents.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service continued throughout the year. Our officers granted 104 such certificates on the St. Lawrence and 59 at William Head. The United States Quarantine Service at Port Townsend, Wash., reported granting 30 such certificates to vessels ultimately destined to Canadian ports.

The "Radio Pratique" arrangement put into effect last year continued to give satisfactory results until September, 1939, when it was practically discontinued. Vessels granted pratique by radio numbered: Halifax, 135; Saint John, 135; Quebec, 789; and William Head, 108. This was 46 per cent of the total traffic at Eastern ports but only 10 per cent at western ports.

The local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland places of entry. They report the entry of 110 vessels. Especially on the west coast, where the danger is greatest, advice is given by the quarantine medical officer at William Head to the respective customs officers regarding each of these vessels.

During the year a total of 3,518 vessels, having on board 290,175 people, were inspected by the medical officers of this service. Details are shown in tabulated form.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

During the year, 798 vessels entered Canadian ports on the Pacific coast under quarantine supervision. Of those boarded at the quarantine station, 551 were inspected during the day and 247 at night; 357 or 45 per cent were of British registry, 113 or 14 per cent, Norwegian, and 87 or 11 per cent United States; 341 or 43 per cent were from Europe, 247 or 31 per cent from Asia and 150 or 19 per cent from North American ports. The destination of 426 or 54 per

cent was Vancouver, 123 or 15 per cent Victoria, and 107 or 13 per cent, New Westminster.

Vancouver, B.C.

Special visits and inspections were made on 252 vessels scattered as to location over Vancouver and New Westminster waterfronts.

There was a total of 118 rats recovered, 81 on five vessels fumigated on remand and 37 on ten vessels done on request. The largest number found on one vessel was 36.

Adult rats were identified by species and examined for evidence of plague infection, with negative results.

The rat-guarding of vessels from infected ports and with rat-attractive cargo was enforced through the kind co-operation of the harbour master.

Physical examinations were made of 28 pilots.

Quebec, P.Q.

A total of 1,063 vessels were granted pratique, of which 274 were boarded in the stream at Quebec. Ninety-three were boarded for the purpose of granting duplicate pratique; 48 as coming from ports infected with rodent plague or carrying cargoes favourable for rat breeding; five with wireless apparatus out of order, and 128 others because, since the outbreak of war, merchant ships from countries at war are not allowed to use their wireless.

Of the total vessels, 109 were passenger ships and 208 were passenger-carrying freighters. Destinations of all vessels were: Quebec, 486, or 46 per cent; Montreal, 443, or 42 per cent; Port Alfred, 64 or 6 per cent; Sorel, 35 or 3 per cent; Trois-Rivieres, 21 or 2 per cent; Rimouski, 11 and various ports, 3.

The medical staff assisted with immigration medical work as follows: Nine trips to Father Point to meet incoming passenger vessels; 68 freighters boarded for medical examination of passengers, and there were sixty-five consultations and examinations in the immigration detention quarters.

Thirteen civil servants were examined.

The dispensary rendered out-patient treatment to 199 sick mariners and referred others to hospital.

Other branches of the Civil Service have rendered generous and welcome co-operation, notably the officers of the Immigration Branch, Marconi Station and Signal and Pilotage Services, and the Naval Control.

Montreal, Que.

Special visits were made during the year to 602 vessels for the purpose of issuing pratique, inspecting for vermin infestation and arranging for the disposal of cases of infectious disease. Following fumigation, sixteen rats were recovered, the largest number of rats from one vessel being fourteen.

The usual sanitary supervision over the harbour and inspection at different dates showed that the port was kept very clean and no marked evidence of rat infestation was found.

Eight airships of the Imperial Airways Limited were met at Boucherville Airport and granted free pratique.

Special supervision was exercised over vessels from infected ports. The rat-guarding of vessels was carried out with the kind assistance of the harbour master.

Notwithstanding the large number of vessels needing attention and the length of the harbour front, there were no complaints of undue delay.

A total of 125 vessels were boarded during the season for Immigration medical inspection of 97 immigrants and 728 non-immigrants.

Supervision was exercised over the treatment of sick mariners in Montreal hospitals, including visits to Saint Luc's, Montreal General, Hopital de la Providence, Alexandra and Notre Dame.

Saint John, N.B.

Of the total of 292 vessels granted pratique, 207 were dealt with during the day and 85 during the night, and 135 were granted radio pratique. Special attention was given 15 vessels from infected ports, 12 being fumigated prior to discharge of cargo, by their own request.

There were no cases of major quarantinable disease.

Halifax, N.S.

A total of 1,365 ships were cleared through quarantine during the year, 1,145 during the day and 220 at night. One hundred and thirty-five were granted radio pratique. Sixty-eight vessels coming from known or suspected plague-infected ports were inspected in daylight.

Of the vessels inspected, 72 per cent were of British registry. Thirty-eight per cent arrived from North American ports, 24 per cent from North European ports and 21 per cent from ports in the West Indies. One vessel, arriving on November 6th, had landed a case of typhus at a previous port during the same voyage. The crew were bathed, after having received a soap-kerosene mixture rub. Their effects and bedding were disinfected and the whole ship was fumigated.

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1939-40, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel Inspected					
		Passengers				Crews	Port totals
		First class	Cabin and second class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage		
Quebec, P.Q.	1,063		13,915	7,583	15,615	66,402	140
Saint John, N.B.	292	387	535	413	1,129	16,791	61
Halifax, N.S.	1,365	6,150	3,488	3,915	9,252	82,732	322
William Head, B.C.	798	3,608	3,928	1,340	4,652	47,804	13
Totals	3,518	10,145	21,866	13,251	30,648	213,729	536
							290,175

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION, 1939-40

Port	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Vessels inspected and exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected and time extended or certificates endorsed	Total vessels inspected for vermin	Rodents recovered	
					Rats	Mice
Halifax, N.S.	36	47	2	85	7	14
North Sydney, N.S.	1	1		2		
Saint John, N.B.	12	17		29	15	1
Rimouski, P.Q.			1	1		
Port Alfred, P.Q.		9		9		
Quebec, P.Q.		6	2	8		
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.	1	12	2	15	3	
Sorel, P.Q.	2	1	2	5	3	
Montreal, P.Q.	13	88	41	142	16	
Victoria, B.C., including Esquimalt		14	10	24		
Vancouver, B.C.	15	48	83	146	118	
Port Alberni, B.C.		4		4		
Totals	80	247	143	470	162	15

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT
BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There have been no admissions during the year. Routine care and treatment of patients and maintenance of equipment has been carried on. Relative information follows:

Patients remaining from last year.....	4
Admitted during the year.....	0
Died during the year.....	0
Repatriated during the year.....	0
Remaining in hospital.....	4

Of the four patients, three are Chinese males and one is a white female. All of the patients have been bacteriologically negative during the year.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT
TRACADIE, N.B.

There was one re-admission during the year. Of the seven patients in hospital, five may be considered as under active treatment; three being bacteriologically positive and two negative. Four of the patients are males and three females. Three are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, two of Russian ancestry, (one Canadian born), and one Chinese.

Particulars are as follows:—

Remaining from last year.....	8
Admitted during the year.....	1
Died during the year.....	2
Discharged during the year.....	0
Remaining in hospital.....	7

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment to all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

A high standard of general medical practice is provided at all ports in the provinces named where there is a customs officer legally competent to administer the Act. Treatment is free for a period of one year if needed. No expense is spared in providing the best specialist medical, surgical and hospital care when required. Wherever possible a choice of hospital is provided.

Conditions under which treatment is obtained are kept as simple as possible. The sick seaman applies to the Captain of the vessel, who sends him to the local collector of Customs with a written statement setting forth his employment period on the vessel and giving details regarding payment of sick mariners' dues. Concise forms are provided for this purpose. The collector verifies these facts and if satisfied refers the patient to the doctor or hospital previously nominated for the purpose. Emergency cases are taken direct by ambulance from ship to hospital.

Out of a total crew membership of 104,160, treatment was given to 13,681 sick mariners.

A special hospital ship service under the War Measures Act has been given vessels lying at anchor waiting for convoy.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING 1939-40

General.....	5,199
Nervous System.....	264
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	1,267
Circulatory System.....	114
Respiratory System.....	677
Gastro-Intestinal.....	1,388
Lymphatic System.....	45
Generative System.....	349
Genito-Urinary System.....	1,042
Skin.....	821
Injuries.....	2,027
Fractures.....	302
Dislocations.....	26
All others.....	160
	<hr/> 13,681

DETAILS OF VESSELS, DUES AND EXPENDITURES ARE SHOWN BELOW

	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1939	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1939 to Jan. 31, 1940	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, foreign-going.....	2,473	232,735 57	95,558	131,694 46	1 38
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,587	8,197 18	8,602	58,274 26	6 77
Totals.....	4,060	240,932 75	104,160	189,968 72	1 82

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head Office.....		568 98
Quebec.....	57,670 12	42,581 62
Nova Scotia.....	131,887 59	88,051 13
Prince Edward Island.....	582 12	1,868 40
New Brunswick.....	19,785 72	15,668 08
Manitoba.....	314 06	39 00
British Columbia.....	68,134 72	60,729 80
Totals.....	278,374 33	209,507 01

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1939-40

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part-time.....		11	7	4		4	26
Total salaries.....	\$ 7,933 32	\$ 3,083 26	\$ 1,550 00		\$ 3,650 00		\$ 16,216 58
Total seamen treated.....	1,694	696	295		996		3,681
Total number of visits.....	11,107	2,354	636		3,024		17,121
Number sent to hospital.....	545	183	31		120		879
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists)	9	82	39	45		62	237
Total fees paid.....	\$ 1,048 10	\$21,249 06	\$ 3,321 50	\$ 5,323 05		\$ 9,305 58	\$ 40,247 29
Total seamen treated.....	270	2,037	418	542		1,986	5,253
Total number of visits.....	433	8,510	1,184	1,505		4,300	15,932
Number sent to hospital.....	17	182	49	73		329	650
Doctors rendering professional assistance.....	2	61	13	27		44	147
Total fees paid.....	\$ 25 00	\$ 3,434 00	\$ 423 00	\$ 761 50		\$ 3,710 35	\$ 8,353 85
Total seamen treated.....	2	319	37	53		192	603
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	4	25	13	32	1	28	103
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 717 00	\$43,494 20	\$ 9,318 15	\$34,537 60	\$ 39 00	\$39,856 00	\$ 127,961 95
Total ward patients.....	21	752	243	546	15	826	2,403
Total hospital days.....	227	15,415	3,108	10,212	15	11,702	40,679
Total out-patients.....		1,814	28	1,426		514	3,782
Total out-patient treatments.....		2,390	139	2,603		2,056	7,188
Private houses used as emergency hospitals.....		30	4	2			36
Total costs.....	\$ 2,630 25	\$ 322 00	\$ 18 50				\$ 2,970 75
Total seamen treated.....	85	4	2				91
Total hospital days.....	1,963	314	13				2,290

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

This service supplies medical advice to the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. The medical examination of prospective immigrants is carried out at the principal ports of entry in Canada and also in England and on the Continent. Fully qualified medical officers of the Department are stationed at London, England, at Paris, France, at Antwerp, Belgium, and as noted, at the larger Canadian ports. During the year, examining offices at Hamburg and Bremen in Germany, and at Gdynia in Poland were closed as from September 1st. In addition, there is a roster of local part-time medical officers at 576 centres throughout the British Isles.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Canada—

Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	9,278
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3, (a), (b) and (k).....	15
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	22
Refused permanent admission.....	15

Overseas—

Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	9,493
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3, (a), (b) and (k).....	72
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	784
Pending from 1938-39, Sec. 3 (c).....	29
Refused admission.....	369

A total of 384 individuals were refused permanent admission to Canada as a result of these examinations.

Four of those who had been examined and passed overseas were refused entry on this side: two were children, each aged three years, refused as being feeble-minded, the third developed mental symptoms on the boat en route to Canada and the fourth developed symptoms of mental trouble while in civil detention after arrival, but prior to admission.

During the fiscal year, the Immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined a total of 5 deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in three of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed their entry to Canada, and that in two cases the condition probably developed subsequent to their arrival.

DETAIL OF EXAMINATIONS, 1939-40

At Canadian Ports—

Halifax	1,738
North Sydney.....	432
Sydney	23
Louisburg	33
Saint John	710
Quebec	5,853
Montreal	164
Vancouver	259
Victoria	53
New Westminster	13
Total	9,278

All figures given include rejections.

*Overseas—**In British Isles—*

By Canadian Medical Officers.....	2,657
By British Roster Doctors.....	1,674
Total	4,331

*On Continent of Europe—**By Canadian Medical Officers at—*

Paris.....	1,096
Hamburg.....	486
Bremen.....	8
Gdynia.....	2,322
Antwerp.....	965
Rotterdam.....	285
Total.....	5,162

Medical re-examinations of 1,001 individuals were made before a final decision as to their condition was arrived at.

DETAILS OF CERTIFICATIONS AND DISPOSALS OF THOSE MENTALLY OR
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE
IMMIGRATION ACT

	Certified	Admitted	Deported	Pending
<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>				
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	7*	2	4	1
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	7	3	4	
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	22	18	2	2
Section 3 (k)—				
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1		1	
Totals.....	37	23	11	3

*Including one case pending from 1938-39.

Under 3 (a) One mentally deficient child admitted as accompanying returning Canadian parents
One granted temporary landing.
Under 3 (b) Three granted temporary landing.

OVERSEAS

	Certifications			Totals	Disposals		
	British		Contin- entals		Admitted	Refused	Pending
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers				
Section 3 (a)— Mental diseases and defects	17	9	.....	26	.....	26	.....
Section 3 (b)— Loathsome diseases, in- cluding tuberculosis.....	18	3	20	41	.....	41	.....
Section 3 (c)— Physical diseases and de- fects.....	332	125	327	784*	497	297	19
Section 3 (k)— Constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....
Totals.....	370	137	349	856	497	369	19

*Includes 29 cases pending from fiscal year 1938-39.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted.....	52	523
Sick Mariners.....	63	784
C.A.S.F. patients given quarters and full medical treatment.		3,300
C.A.S.F. patients given quarters and meals only.....		1,976
Totals	115	6,583
		Treatments
Dispensary	179	254
Laboratory specimens examined—		
Immigration	56	
Sick Mariners.....	124	
Civil servants and pilots.....	90	
Radiographic examinations.....	41	
Evidence before civil boards of enquiry.....	10	
Examinations of civil servants, pilots and stowaways.....	89	
Visits to city hospitals, civil detention quarters and city prisons for immigration purposes.....	22	

MONTREAL

Visits to ships for immigration purposes.....	125
Examinations for immigration purposes.....	100
Stowaways, crews and non-immigrants.....	749
Medical reports.....	5
Civil servants.....	45
Treatments of civil detentions for minor ailments.....	37

HALIFAX—IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted.....	59	252
Infectious disease, C.A.S.F. and Naval personnel, plus veterans' care		2,408
Totals	59	2,660
Sick Mariners.....	1,645	Treatments 1,955

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Since the outbreak of the war particular emphasis has been placed on activities related to war needs, at the same time maintaining the ordinary peace-time work. Special studies of tetanus toxoid and typhoid vaccine have been started.

The activities of the Laboratory have included the examination of drugs, hormone and vitamin preparations, vaccines, antitoxins and foods, which required chemical, bacteriological and biological tests. During the year under review, a total of 1,229 samples were examined.

Products found not to be in conformity with Canadian requirements as regards potency, sterility, toxicity or labelling, as set out in the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, were removed from the market, or their sale forbidden in Canada.

The first year of full activity of the Kamloops Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene has just been completed and a full report is included. A very gratifying record for the safe handling of dangerous material has been established.

During the year the Laboratory began an investigation of sex hormone products sold in Canada, with a view to the selection of suitable methods of assay and control.

A total of 58 licences were issued for the manufacture of biological products mentioned or described in the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. At the end of the fiscal year there were 9 licences issued to Canadian firms; 24 issued to manufacturers in the United States; and 25 issued abroad. Two licences issued to manufacturers in enemy countries have been cancelled.

The Laboratory has continued to act as the national distributing centre for the International Standards and Canadian Standards of drugs, hormones, vitamins, antitoxins, and antisera; and supplies, on request, samples to research laboratories and manufacturers who wish to assay their products for potency or toxicity in terms of the Standards.

Members of the staff have represented the Department on International and Canadian Committees concerned with shellfish, drug standardization, nutrition and immunity.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL DIVISION

This Division deals with all bacteriological and serological problems arising out of the administration of the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. In addition, certain aspects of specific preventive medicine are studied.

Shellfish

A complete mobile bacteriological laboratory was constructed and placed in operation to aid in the work of surveying the waters overlying Atlantic Coast oyster beds. A total of 600 samples of oysters and water were analyzed.

The following areas in the Maritimes and British Columbia were studied to determine their suitability, from the health standpoint, for producing shellfish: Shediac Harbour and surrounding area, Pietou Harbour and surrounding area, Tracadie Harbour, Pugwash River, Wallace River and Harbour, Buctouche River and Harbour; and in British Columbia, Ladysmith Harbour.

Seventy-one samples of market oysters were collected and, in general, were found to be of satisfactory quality.

An epidemic of gastro-intestinal disease, which was ascribed to contaminated oysters, occurred in Montreal. Owing to the lapse of time between the occurrence of the illness and the notification to the Department, the Department's officials, in spite of their best efforts, were unable to establish the facts.

Mussel Poisoning

During 1939 another survey of the occurrence of poisonous mussels in the maritime provinces was carried out. The findings of the previous year were confirmed and a quarantine of the Digby Neck area was again enforced by the

Nova Scotia Department of Health. A total of 180 samples of mussels were received through the co-operation of the Food and Drugs Laboratory, Halifax, and the Fisheries Research Board at St. Andrews.

Ice Cream

A further study of the quality of ice cream sold on the Canadian market was undertaken and 610 samples of ice cream were examined. With few exceptions, it was found to meet the minimum requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. Special attention has been given to the possible utility of the phosphatase test as a means of determining the efficacy of pasteurization in ice cream manufacture. The significance of members of the coliform group of organisms in ice cream has been studied.

Disinfectants and Antiseptics

A total of 37 samples of disinfectants were analyzed for their phenol coefficients. The present standard method has been compared with a newer method. The latter offers certain advantages and a request has gone forward that the regulations be changed to make the newer method standard procedure for Canada.

Bandages and Dressings

Attention is being given to the question of the sterility of bandages and dressings as offered for sale to the public. Methods of conducting the examination have been studied and a few commercial samples have been tested.

Mailing Container Regulations

The Laboratory has assisted the Post Office by conducting a survey of mailing containers for pathological specimens and advising in the compilation of a new set of regulations for such containers.

Miscellaneous

Sixty-three miscellaneous specimens have been examined. These include such items as gelatin, milk, fish, vegetables, meat, medical specimens, shaving brushes, etc.

New Investigations and Undertakings

The production of type sera for haemolytic streptococci is in progress. This was undertaken to assist diagnostic laboratories throughout Canada and also with a view to improving our knowledge of the epidemiology of streptococcal disease.

In co-operation with a Canadian laboratory where this material is being produced, a series of tests of tetanus toxoid has been started for the purpose of establishing a suitable antigenic test for this material. A year will be required to complete the work.

The use of tetanus toxoid alone and in combination with typhoid vaccine is being studied by animal test.

An extensive attempt was made to determine the suitability of certain chemicals as food preservatives, by animal feeding experiments.

Experiments were conducted to determine the survival of typhoid organisms in shucked oysters, with the objective of correlating this with the coliform index.

A new method of testing typhoid vaccine is being investigated.

Over two hundred members of the staff of the Department have permitted themselves to be used to test Schick toxin prepared according to a new formula. This work is still in progress.

KAMLOOPS DIVISION

The Kamloops Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene, located at Mission Flats, B.C., four miles from the city of Kamloops, was built in 1938-39, and began to operate in April, 1939. The laboratory service is housed in three units. An office and a bacteriological-serological laboratory are housed in the Livestock Insect Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. Adjacent to this are the two buildings constructed by the Department of Pensions and National Health, an isolation plague-tick unit and an animal house for normal stock. There is a staff of six at the laboratory: the Officer in Charge, a bacteriologist assistant, two laboratory assistants and two labourers.

The work at this laboratory is at present chiefly concerned with bacteriological and epidemiological investigations on Rocky Mountain spotted fever, urban and sylvatic plague, tularaemia and tick paralysis. This programme was undertaken in co-operation with and at the request of the Provincial Departments of Health. The laboratory was set up as a separate unit partly because of the proximity to the field work but mainly because of the highly infectious character of the agents being studied.

The staff of the laboratory, as well as the provincial field crews, have been vaccinated against Rocky Mountain spotted fever, the only disease of the group for which a "satisfactory" vaccine is available. In all phases of the work care is taken to minimize the risks of laboratory infections. The workers wear coverall garments, rubber gloves, goggles or glasses where indicated, and either a type "A" respirator or a surgical mask, as conditions require. A code of regulations designed for the protection of the staff is enforced.

Precautions are taken to preclude infectious materials or infected ticks getting out of the isolation unit. Animal cleanings, post-mortem carcasses and all waste materials are destroyed in an incinerator within the unit. The escape of infected ticks is guarded by tick traps on the doors, sealing or fine screening of windows and the provision of a de-ticking maze with a sterilizer for laboratory garments and shower facilities.

The bulk of specimens coming to the laboratory for test are received from the provincial field crews working in Alberta and British Columbia. In order to co-ordinate the programme, the field work is under the direction of the Officer in Charge of the laboratory in consultation with the Provincial Departments of Health. In Table No. 1, collections made during 1939 are listed.

TABLE 1.—SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1939

Specimen	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Ground Squirrels.....	1,233	1,830	3,063
Ground Squirrel Fleas.....	1,768	3,397	5,165
Other rodents.....	136		136
Other rodent fleas.....	97		97
Drag Ticks.....	11,531	10,073	21,604
Host Ticks.....	886	582	1,468
Rats (<i>Norv.</i>).....		1,240	1,240
Rats (<i>Ratus</i>).....		1	1
Rats (<i>Alex.</i>).....		2	2
Rat Fleas.....		2,088	2,088

Ticks are tested on guinea pigs in groups of approximately 30 ticks per animal. Fleas are tested in lots up to 100 per animal. In the case of fleas collected from rats the species were determined and recorded in order that the "cheopis index" might be calculated.

In Table No. 2, tests carried out in the laboratory are listed showing, where applicable, for which province the tests were done. In addition to these primary tests listed, numerous routine follow-up cultural and serological tests have necessarily been made.

Laboratory studies relating to certain phases of the diseases under investigation have been initiated and are being continued as time from routine duties permits.

TABLE 2.—PRIMARY TESTS CARRIED OUT 1939-40

	Alberta	British Columbia	Total Tests
Tick Tests.....	820	749	1,569
Flea Tests.....	123	198	321
Rodent Tissue Tests.....	68	1	69
Immunity Tests (R.M.S.F.).....			1,633
Virus Transfers (R.M.S.F.).....			222
Cultures for Tularaemia.....	10	50	60
Tests for Leptospira.....	25		25
Tests for Tick Paralysis.....	118		118
Br. abortus Tests.....	3		3
Miscellaneous Tests.....			30

Dermacentroxenus rickettsii (Rocky Mountain spotted fever) of high virulence was demonstrated in ticks collected in the Manyberries area in southeastern Alberta and in the Okanagan Valley near Kelowna, B.C. A strain of low virulence was found in ticks from southwestern Alberta near Lethbridge. While the occurrence of human cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever had established prima facie evidence of the presence of *D. rickettsii* in the western provinces, this is the first record of positive tick findings.

P. tularensis (tularemia) was isolated from ticks collected in the Manyberries and Milk River districts in Alberta. From the number of specimens found positive and in conjunction with the findings of the previous year, it is evident that tularemia is widely disseminated in ticks in both Alberta and British Columbia.

A focus of sylvatic plague in ground squirrels near Stanmore, Alberta, was proven by the isolation of *P. pestis* from a ground squirrel and from ground squirrel fleas. This is the first time that this organism has been found in Canada. Control measures have been discussed with the provincial authorities who are taking steps to delimit the area and eradicate this sylvatic plague focus.

In February, 1940, typhus cultures of both the New and Old World types were established in the laboratory. These are being carried in tissue culture chick embryo and in cavies against the possibility of a call for typhus vaccine for immunization of the Active Service Forces.

It is expected that the volume and scope of the work carried on at the laboratory can be increased in the coming year. In this, the first year of operation, a great deal of time has necessarily been expended in the training of the staff and the assembly and installation of equipment. At the commencement of operations none of the staff, with the exception of the Officer in Charge, had any experience in this type of work. It was, therefore, necessary to proceed slowly and cautiously in training these men to handle highly infectious materials. The time expended has been justified in that there have been no laboratory infection in a full year of operation, a record which has been attained in few laboratories even those in which only experienced bacteriologists have worked.

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

The activities of this Division have included the standardization of those drugs and other preparations, as required by the Regulations under the Food

and Drugs Act. Investigation of methods and standards with a view to their improvement is being continued. Studies in collaboration with the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee have been undertaken.

Arsphenamines

All batches of arsphenamine, neoarsphenamine and sulpharsphenamine, offered for sale in Canada, were first biologically tested in this laboratory. Tests were made for both toxicity and potency, and chemical estimations of arsenic content were carried out on these samples.

The toxicity of certain arsenical products which did not belong to the arsphenamine group of drugs was also investigated.

A paper on the relationship between the toxicity and trypanocidal activity of neoarsphenamine preparations is being completed for publication.

Digitalis

The assay of market samples of digitalis has been continued. Tinctures of digitalis still show wide variations in potency. Tabloid and capsule preparations have been consistently good.

An investigation of the efficiency of different recommended methods for the extraction of standard digitalis powders and solid commercial preparations of digitalis has been continued.

The dosage-response curve, on which the Canadian method of assay is based, has been carefully examined in comparison with similar curves already determined in this laboratory for ouabain. The final results of this study are now ready for publication.

This laboratory is taking part in the collaborative work sponsored by the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee. This undertaking is designed to determine the most satisfactory methods of biological assay for digitalis. Reports on the findings of the collaborative effort will be presented at the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention in Washington this year.

The rate of deterioration in market samples of tinctures of digitalis kept under refrigerator conditions is now under investigation.

Pituitary Extract (Posterior Lobe)

A survey of the potency of market samples was made as usual.

Further work was done on a method for the determination of the anti-diuretic activity of pituitary extract (posterior lobe) preparations. From the data obtained, there are indications that a relatively simple procedure will yield most satisfactory results.

An investigation is now being carried out in the laboratory of a new design for the method of determining the oxytocic activity of pituitary extract (posterior lobe). This method appears to offer a simplification of the usual procedure, with a considerable saving of labour and number of test animals required. Furthermore, there is a possibility that the accuracy of the determinations will be increased.

Epinephrine

Market samples have been assayed by use of the photo-electric colorimeter, and the results are being compared with those obtained by the biological method.

Aconite

Biological examination was made of a number of market samples of Tincture of Aconite. There was found to be considerable variation in the potency of the samples examined.

Thyroid

The survey of preparations of the thyroid gland offered for sale in Canada is being continued. Examination of the iodine content of market samples was made and statements on labels were checked.

Cannabis (Marihuana)

Biological tests on *Cannabis* have been carried out on samples obtained from both legitimate and illicit sources through the R.C.M.P., and Inspectors of the Food and Drugs Laboratory. A report on these studies has been submitted.

Sex Hormones

The biological methods for the standardization of the oestrus-producing hormone (Oestrone) and the male sex hormone (Androsterone) have been investigated with a view to selecting an official method for the assay of market samples. Commercial preparations of the male and female sex hormones have been assayed. A survey has been conducted of the claims of manufacturers, the labelling and methods of standardization, if any, of dried glandular products purporting to have sex hormone activity.

A study of the oestrus cycle of the colony of rats has been undertaken with a view to establishing the date of spontaneous oestrus and its variations. Reports have been prepared and lectures delivered on subjects dealing with the standardization and physiology of the sex hormones.

Assay methods for the gonadotropic hormone have also been investigated in the laboratory.

Vitamins

Vitamin A.—Comparison has been made between biological and colorimetric analysis in an effort to establish a conversion factor for the latter method.

Vitamin B₁.—The new International Standard has been assayed in terms of the old, and a modification of the present biological method has been devised. Market samples of crystalline Vitamin B₁ tablets have been assayed, and work was commenced on a study of the deterioration of such products on standing.

Vitamin C.—Assays on Vitamin C have been continued. A method using photo-electric colorimetry has been used in preference to the titration technique.

Vitamin D.—Considerable study has been made this year on diets suitable for assay procedure. The regular diet, as given in the British Pharmacopoeia and used in most laboratories for Vitamin D work, has been found to be unsatisfactory, and a study has been made of methods to improve it.

Assay of Canadian Standard Reference Cod Liver Oil has been completed in conjunction with the new United States Pharmacopoeia Reference Oil. Results of this assay are soon to be reported.

A survey of the potencies of cod liver oils in respect to Vitamins A and D on the Canadian market has been conducted.

Collaborative assays with the United States Department of Agriculture have been continued.

Regulations governing the sale of vitamin products to the general public have been drawn up in collaboration with the Food and Drugs Laboratory.

CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

One of the first important activities of the Division was the holding of a meeting in April, 1939, of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Welfare where it was decided to allot to the various members of the Committee the following specific fields of study: Sepsis; Haemorrhage; Toxaemia; Dystocia; Constitutional; Statistics and Organization.

A special study regarding Maternal Mortality in Canada was prepared and presented by the Chief of the Division. In outlining the special steps taken during the past few years to cope with the situation, the following points were brought to the attention of the Committee:

- (1) The lack of sustained and concerted effort.

- (2) The facilities today differ very little from those of 1926 except that there has been an improvement in educational lines.
- (3) Although hospital facilities have been improved, availability and distribution of these services have not increased to the same extent.
- (4) Post graduate studies in obstetrics have not been sufficiently encouraged. (The Manitoba Maternal Survey reveals that in some instances the medical profession has not had adequate equipment for its work.)
- (5) The striving for the maximum of efficiency but with a minimum of services.

In order to correct those conditions, a plan was drawn up for proposed provincial conferences, to include representatives from the federal Government and provincial Governments, municipal authorities, medical, nursing and hospital associations and voluntary groups.

Suggestions for the consideration of the conference were as follows:

1. To define what, in that province, constitutes:

- (a) An ideal Medical Service, taking into consideration,
 - (1) Special training
 - (2) Distribution
 - (3) The recording of cases
 - (4) Cost
- (b) An ideal Nursing Service, taking into consideration,
 - (1) Special training exclusively engaged in maternal welfare
 - (2) Distribution
 - (3) Cost
- (c) An ideal Hospital Service, taking into consideration,
 - (1) Standards applicable according to size
 - (2) Distribution
 - (3) Cost

2. The question of proper nutrition in pregnancy.

3. Consideration of needs and methods of food distribution for expectant mothers.

4. To what extent the services offered by voluntary organizations can be made available.

5. Nursing Care

6. Facilities

- (1) Layettes
- (2) Transfusions
- (3) Maternal Milk Services
- (4) Education

7. Education

- (1) To what extent present methods are responsible for lack of success.
- (2) The best means for disseminating knowledge.

8. To draw up definite plans, in the light of the findings, and to try to bring the plan into effect, by keeping all efforts co-ordinated.

This plan was postponed for further discussion until the reports on the Manitoba Maternal Survey are completed, so that the information obtained may be used as a basis on which to establish such conferences.

THE MANITOBA MATERNAL SURVEY

The Division has received monthly reports which show that returns are being received on 77 per cent of the questionnaires; 20 per cent of the total births recorded in the Province are without medical attendance, so it is impossible to secure reports covering these cases. Dr. Margaret Parks of the Department,

and Mrs. Eme Chasse, sociologist of the Division, have been connected with the Survey since its inception in May, 1938. They are constantly engaged in coding the data received on the questionnaires, and in travelling throughout the Province contacting medical men in order to make the reports on each maternity case as complete as possible.

When the Survey is completed, and if the results achieved appear to justify further work of this nature, it is hoped to extend the survey to some of the other provinces which are particularly interested. One province has requested the services of the Division in connection with a maternal survey similar to the one in Manitoba but under different auspices.

At the June, 1939, meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, Dr. Stephen Langevin, Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Hygiene, presented a memorandum covering all matters of note discussed at the Committee's Spring conference. At the same meeting, the chief of the Division presented points discussed on the occasion of the conference of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Child Hygiene. Among the items brought forward was the question of initiating a survey among children born in Manitoba during the Maternal Survey. The purpose of such a survey would be to follow the child until school age, thus having a complete picture of prenatal, intranatal, and postnatal factors, of nutrition, the influence on the child of the parents' social conditions, and the distribution of medical, hospital and nursing services.

Some 300 questionnaires, comprising a special investigation into the circumstances surrounding maternal deaths occurring in Manitoba for the 5-year period, 1932-37, were analysed.

A paper on "Some Aspects of the Child Health Programme in Canada" was read at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association in Toronto in June. Another paper, entitled "The Relationship of Puerperal Sepsis to the General Maternal Mortality in Canada" was given at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association assembled in Montreal.

During the course of the year the editing of a book—THE CANADIAN MOTHER AND CHILD—has been completed, and this material is now in the hands of the printer. This book is to take the place of the former publication—"The Canadian Mother's Book."

Much time and care has been devoted to the preparation of the text, and to the choice and photographing of subjects for the illustrations. The officials of the Still Picture Division of the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau have co-operated splendidly in this work, and the chief of the Division has obtained valuable assistance also from the staff of the Well Baby Clinic of Ottawa, and of some of the local stores.

One of the Division's suggestions which has received the endorsement of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Child Hygiene is the publication of a booklet of advice on the care of babies, for free distribution to visitors to the Quintuplets at Callander.

INFANT MORTALITY IN CANADA, 1937-1938 AND FOR 9 MONTHS OF 1938 AND 1939

Year	Live Births	Infant Mortality	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 1 month	Rate per 1,000	Still Births	Percent of Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Percent of Live Births	Mat. Mort.	Rate per 1,000
1937.....	220,235	16,693	76	7,527	34	6,275	2.8	8,543	3.9	1,071	4.9
1938.....	229,183	14,497	63	7,259	32	6,419	2.7	9,196	4.01	968	4.2
FIRST 9 MONTHS OF—											
1938.....	175,013	11,082	63	5,584	32	4,822	2.7	7,219	4.1	755	4.3
1939.....	173,637	10,720	62	5,435	31	4,784	2.7	7,042	4.1	733	4.2

The figures for 1938, and for the first 9 months of 1939 are preliminary.

The outstanding feature in the figures for 1938 is the reduction in the maternal mortality rate from 4.9 to 4.2 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest rate which has ever been reached in Canadian records. As yet it is not possible to attribute this reduction to any definite factor. No doubt, however, some credit should be given to the effect of intensive educational efforts which have been made in this country for some years, and also to the gradual increase in the number of facilities, such as pre-natal clinics in the larger centres, to health units in some provinces, and organized nursing services in various sections of the country.

It is worthy of note, and gratifying that the preliminary figures for the first nine months of 1939 sustain the low rate for maternal mortality which was achieved in 1938—a rate of 4.2 per 1,000 live births. This continued low rate influences us in the belief that we have by now made a definite and permanent improvement in this field.

A reduction in infant mortality has been achieved from 76 in 1937 to 63 per 1,000 live births in 1938. At first glance this reduction might appear to be outstanding, but when we consider that the infant mortality rate in 1936 was down to 66 per 1,000 live births, the rate of 63 for 1938 (although very creditable and a record low for Canada) is not quite so striking as might be concluded from the figures for 1937 and 1938.

There is a further reduction during the first nine months of 1939 to 62 per 1,000 live births. If this rate is maintained in the figures for the last quarter of the year, this will constitute an all-time low rate for infant mortality for Canada.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The ultimate objective of industrial hygiene is the lessening of physical and economic suffering due to preventable diseases—occupational or otherwise—among adult workers. The achievement of this objective involves the co-ordinated application of scientific knowledge gained through clinical studies, field investigations and laboratory research.

A laboratory has been established by the Division and equipped to deal with the latter's immediate problems in the field of industrial hygiene. In addition to carrying on the necessary laboratory work related to certain field investigations which have been made, apparatus has been constructed for use in the standardization of industrial hygiene equipment employed in determining the efficacy of heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, as well as equipment used in the analysis of air for toxic gases, vapours and dusts.

A rapid colorimetric method for the determination of trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.) in air has been developed and a report of this has been prepared for publication.

Technical service has been extended to the Federal Air Raid Precautions Officer in connection with the testing of civilian respirators for efficacy against war gases.

A survey was conducted in a shell filling plant to evaluate the potential T.N.T. poisoning hazard associated with the filling of shells with molten trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.). Ventilation of the workrooms was studied and numerous analyses conducted to determine the concentration of T.N.T. in the workroom air. Clinical examinations and urinalyses were carried out over a period of three months in respect to exposed workers. The findings indicated that adequate control measures were in operation in this plant. Recommendations were made regarding routine medical supervision of T.N.T. workers and methods of ventilation necessary in T.N.T. plants.

The potential hazard of mercury poisoning associated with the manufacture of percussion caps was also surveyed in a munitions plant. Existing control measures in respect to this operation were found to be adequate.

A satisfactory inspection was carried out in a plant manufacturing trinitrotoluene (T.N.T.).

In collaboration with the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Division has planned a survey of existing medical services in Canadian industry. A preliminary step in this survey has been completed with the analysis of answers returned to a simple questionnaire sent out to a group of more than 11,000 firms in a variety of industries employing one and one-quarter million workers. The information thus obtained will soon be available for limited distribution.

The literature in respect to benzene poisoning, including reports on recent important studies, has been reviewed and summarized in convenient form for ready reference and will be supplied to interested parties.

Services have been rendered to provincial departments of health in respect to specific matters.

The recipients of all contracts from the War Supply Board are required by terms of contract to maintain such sanitary working conditions in their plants and such medical services for employees as are satisfactory to the Minister of Pensions and National Health. The responsibility for supervisory arrangements relative to these factors has been deputed to this division.

The working environment in various Government buildings has been surveyed in collaboration with the Public Health Engineering Division of this Department and the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works and, where improvements were indicated, the necessary work has been carried out by the Department of Public Works.

Several papers dealing with various phases of industrial hygiene have been prepared and presented by officials of the Division at meetings of public health and industrial medical associations.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

ILLNESS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

1938-39

Due to an epidemic of influenza that swept across Canada in the winter of 1938-39 an abrupt rise resulted over the preceding year in the number of illnesses and days lost due to illness in the Civil Service of Canada. That the rise was entirely due to influenza was proven by extracting that disease from the two years in question and comparing the residue of all other illnesses. The comparison shows that with the elimination of influenza there was actually a drop in the time lost by all other diseases from 1.71 per cent of the total working days in 1937-38 to 1.65 per cent in the fiscal year 1938-39.

Doctors throughout Canada in describing the symptoms of influenza showed that it had many variations from the true type and indicated that their patients had suffered complications involving various organs other than the lungs, these being the intestinal tract, accessory sinuses and mastoid, together with neuromuscular involvement. It seems evident, therefore, that we had in Canada an epidemic of influenza-like conditions as well as true influenza.

Another observation seems to bear out the above contention in that many patients contracted the disease two or three times during the winter, and frequently with different symptoms described for each attack. The number of relapses also (approximately 7 per cent) seemed higher than usual, one attack apparently having no power to immunize the individual against further attacks.

The findings again stress the necessity for exerting more effort to control this disease, considering that it was responsible for 29.3 per cent of all the illnesses suffered, and consumed 15.6 per cent of the total days lost due to illness, in the fiscal year 1938-39.

The table below shows a comparison of the two fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1937-38
1. Total population coming under Civil Service Regulations.....	35,215	35,140
2. Number ill on medical certificate.....	9,826	8,335
3. Total number of illnesses suffered.....	13,397	11,336
4. Repeated illnesses.....	3,571	3,001
5. Average days lost through casual sick leave.....	1.7	1.4
	% days	% days
6. Average time lost on medical certificate.....	1.96 or 5.9	1.89 or 5.7
Average time lost casual sick leave.....	0.56 or 1.7	0.47 or 1.4
Total.....	2.52 or 7.6	2.36 or 7.1
7. Total days lost (all diseases).....	207,992	199,934
Total days lost through influenza.....	32,493	18,723
Days lost exclusive of influenza.....	175,499	181,211
Percentage of total working days lost exclusive of influenza.....	1.65	1.71

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES BY CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1937-38 AND 1938-39

Classes	Fiscal Year 1938-39		Fiscal Year 1937-38	
	Percent- age total illnesses	Percent- age total days lost	Percent- age total illnesses	Percent- age total days lost
I Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	30.6	21.2	19.5	15.3
II Cancer and other tumours.....	0.9	2.7	1.1	2.7
III Rheumatic diseases, diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands and other general diseases.....	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.5
VI Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.....	6.8	10.8	8.0	11.9
VII Diseases of the circulatory system.....	5.3	10.6	5.7	10.8
VIII Diseases of the respiratory system.....	15.7	10.9	16.7	10.6
IX Diseases of the digestive system.....	15.6	15.1	19.6	17.0
X Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	2.8	3.8	3.2	4.6
XII Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	3.6	3.2	4.2	3.1
XIII Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	0.7	0.9		
XVII Accidents and other external violence.....	9.6	11.2	11.1	12.9

The above table indicates a small but persistent betterment in the health of the Service for the fiscal year 1938-39 in all classes of illness except Class I which contains influenza, but due to the above-mentioned epidemic of that disease, there is a rise in both the percentage of total illnesses and the percentage of total days lost as compared with the preceding year.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1938-39 AND 1939-40

	1939-40	1938-39
Medical certificates scrutinized at head office.....	15,382	16,925
Examinations or interviews for sick leave in Ottawa.....	2,245	3,464
Examinations or interviews for sick leave outside Ottawa.....	187	710
Examinations for permanency in Ottawa (CSC Form 118).....	2,429	271
Examinations for permanency outside Ottawa (CSC Form 118).....	568	143
Correspondence re physical examinations and sick leave.....	3,499	5,016

Apart from the above, during the last 9 months of the fiscal year 1939-40, 3,202 Civil Service Forms 118 completed by physicians in other parts of Canada were examined by medical officers of this Division, and approved or otherwise commented upon. It was found necessary to conduct a second medical examination in certain instances in order to clear up doubtful cases.

STUDY ON SYPHILIS

A total of 19,246 files and documents have been reviewed and the information assembled. The cases are distributed as follows:—

Infected during service....	17,988	Number developing after results	512
Pre-enlistment infections found during service, including 22 congenitals..	1,219	Number developing after results	481
Infections found, no information	39		
Total infections.....	19,246	Total developing after results	993

Pre-enlistment cases, congenitals and others on whom we have no information, will be eliminated from the study except for the distribution of the sequelae connected therewith. Of the 17,988 cases infected during service, 512 or 2·85 per cent developed some type of sequelae or after result of the infection. These are distributed according to a classification drawn up for the purpose of this study by a special committee. In order that each condition might be carefully weighed and properly allocated, a resume was prepared and with the assistance of a member of the special committee the diagnosis was decided.

Hollerith cards were punched and sorted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The detail will not be shown here, but the number and percentage of conditions falling in each main group are presented in the two tables below.

Sequelae found among Service Infections				Number	Percentage of total Sequelae
Total all groups.....				512	
1. Cardio-vascular System.....				66	12·89
2. Gastro-intestinal System.....				11	2·15
3. Respiratory System.....				13	2·54
4. Skin.....				8	1·56
5. Organs of Locomotion.....				9	1·76
6. Genito-urinary System.....					
7. Syphilis—Eye (no other involvement).....				69	13·47
8. Nervous System:				336	65·63
		Number	Percentage of Total Sequelae		
Parenchymatous Syphilis	1. General Paresis...	138	26·95		
	2. Taboparesis.....	20	3·91		
	3. Tabes.....	101	19·73		
Meningo-vascular Syphilis and other.....		77	15·04		
		336	65·63		
9. Other Organs.....					100·00

Sequelae found among Pre-enlistment Infections				Number	Percentage of Total Sequelae
Total all groups.....				459	
1. Cardio-vascular System.....				43	9.37
2. Gastro-intestinal System.....				20	4.36
3. Respiratory System.....				38	8.28
4. Skin.....				38	8.28
5. Organs of Locomotion.....				23	5.01
6. Genito-urinary System.....				4	0.87
7. Syphilis—Eye (no other involvement).....				49	10.67
8. Nervous System:				243	52.94
Parenchymatous Syphilis	1. General Paresis...	79	17.21	32.51	
	2. Taboparesis.	27	5.83	11.11	
	3. Tabes.....	91	19.83	37.45	
Meningo-vascular Syphilis and other.....		46	10.02	18.93	
		243	52.94	100.00	
9. Other Organs.....				1	0.22
					100.00

It is realized that a certain number of cases developing after results may have been missed, or deaths unrecorded through lack of information, but considering the various types of legislation which are in existence beneficial to the returned man, and that the Public Trustee in every province notifies the Department of all ex-soldiers entering provincial hospitals, it is felt that in nearly all cases information is recorded on the soldier's file and as a result the above record is essentially correct.

Symptoms of the after results of syphilitic infection appear to have undergone great modification in the treated cases since the introduction of arsenic. This is demonstrated by the difference in the two groups treated, (A) those infected and treated during the war, (B) those infected before the war of whom many received little or no treatment while the infection was fresh.

In Group B paretics presented the classical signs of rapid deterioration and death (58.2 per cent), and the tabetics developed pronounced symptoms, many becoming helpless.

Group A, on the other hand, where an arsenic compound was administered in the chancre stage, showed a very different picture. The paretics did not die as frequently (32.6 per cent). Their symptoms are to some extent masked, and they may not present the typical textbook picture of a few years ago.

Paretics and tabetics with their symptoms under control by treatment may eventually develop cardiovascular syphilis (14 cases recorded) which may become the major disability. Paretics receiving malarial treatment may recover to become industrial cures, although serologically they may still show signs of the disease. Those infected pre-enlistment show more gummata of the tongue, palate, nasal septum and skin, than do those whose infection was contracted and treated on service.

The number of deaths in the two groups, recorded as due to the after results of syphilis, throw a great deal of light on the value of early treatment with the arsenicals. For example, 32 per cent of the paretics whose infection began on service have died, while 58 per cent of those whose infection was pre-enlistment have died. The same is true of cardiovascular syphilis, but to a lesser extent.

If we compare parenchymatous syphilis, which includes paresis, taboparesis and tabes, we find that 32.4 per cent of the pre-enlistment cases have died, as against 22.5 per cent for the "on service" cases. We computed the average age at death for the above mentioned groups in order to ascertain whether or not age was a factor, but our count shows that the average age at death for the pre-enlistment group was 42 years, and for the "on service" group 41 years. We conclude, therefore, that treatment was responsible for the improved death rate.

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION DIVISION

Through the media of the press, radio, exhibits, pamphlets and correspondence the public has been made aware of the health conservation facilities of the federal government, as well as of other agencies for improvement of the National Health.

Health education material and booklets have been supplied free on request to the general public, as well as to provincial and voluntary organizations.

On behalf of the Pensions Branch, several press releases were issued having to do with extension of pension entitlement to mariners and deep sea fishermen who may be incapacitated by enemy action during the war, and services for blind veterans and hospitalization of members of the Canadian Active Service Force.

Items were published concerning the various exhibits arranged by the Division and health hazards in the munition industry.

The Division co-operated with the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada in giving publicity to the visit early in the year of Sir John Boyd Orr, noted Scottish nutritionist.

Special articles were written for magazines and newspapers.

The provision of daily health bulletins, styled "National Health Notes" to 59 radio stations all over Canada was continued. Two new C.B.C. stations, one at Sackville, N.B., and the other at Watrous, Sask., were added to the chain issuing these free health messages, which have continued without interruption daily, except Sundays, since October, 1938.

The fact that not one of the C.B.C. nor privately-owned stations participating in this work has ever indicated a desire to discontinue the free service has been most gratifying. Several stations have asked, and been granted, permission to augment the daily bulletins with direct quotations from the National Health publications. References to these free books have been made in every broadcast provided by the Division, and direct contact has been established with Canadians in urban and rural communities in every province through mail requests for the books.

During the year a programme was launched to augment the National Health series of free publications. Pamphlets were issued on "Vitamins", "Middle Age—Your Arteries and Heart", "The Common Cold", "Hay Fever and Asthma", "Holiday Health—A Guide for Campers and Cottagers", "Typhoid Fever", "Sleep", "Smoking", "Posture", and the "Prevention of Diphtheria". The demand for health literature also necessitated the reprinting of previous publications.

Leaflets were issued describing the methods of distribution in Canada of the "Iron Lung", and a bacteriological trailer designed for the Laboratory of Hygiene. Work of editing, proof reading and distribution was undertaken in connection with "Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis, Treatment and Laboratory Methods", produced by a Committee convened by the Health League of Canada. A booklet under the title "Health Axioms" has been widely distributed.

Large numbers of National Health publications were provided, on request, to medical officers in various Military Districts, as well as to Provincial Health Officers, for distribution to the troops. The booklet on Venereal Diseases was widely distributed through headquarters of Districts to army medical officers, and social hygiene literature for the troops was requisitioned in quantity.

The Division continued editorial management of the Department publication *The National Health Review*, four issues of which were produced during the fiscal year.

This publication has become increasingly popular. Funds permit its distribution only to a special list, including all medical practitioners, and it was not found possible to distribute the periodical to many private citizens who asked to be added to the mailing list.

Reduction of the "Review" to digest format, improvement in makeup and expansion of the scope of its content improved the magazine, which has been commented upon favourably by the medical profession in Canada and abroad.

During the past year four exhibits were arranged by the Division, as follows: A Nutrition display at the Annual Convention, Toronto, of the Canadian Public Health Association, and similar displays at the Ottawa Exhibition and at the Toronto Convention of the American Hospital Association, as well as a display of the Laboratory of Hygiene's bacteriological trailer at the Canadian National Exhibition. In connection with these exhibits much valuable publicity was given to the work of the Department and many National Health booklets were distributed.

At the Canadian Public Health Association Convention, there was also exhibited material demonstrating the work of the orthopaedic and surgical appliances division of the Pensions Branch.

Exhibit material was loaned to several organizations, including the Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba, and several national and provincial societies.

An exchange of publications and correspondence was carried on with Health education officers in several countries, including Australia, Great Britain, India, Italy, Argentina, Newfoundland, Belgium, and the United States.

Pictorial publicity was discussed on various occasions with other government departments, motion picture producers, with artists and with lithographers, and plans were made to produce posters and screen material when practicable. Photographs concerning departmental events and personalities were published on several occasions.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

A.R.P.

There was assembled under the direction of Order in Council P.C. 531, dated March 14, 1938, responsible to the Minister of National Defence, a Committee on Defence Co-ordination, under the Chairmanship of Major-General L. R. LaFleche, Deputy Minister of National Defence, and composed of representatives of the various Federal Departments.

As a result of deliberations of this Committee, an Inter-Departmental Committee on Air Raid Precautions was set up under the same authority, on March 16, 1938, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, and was composed as follows:—

Chairman

Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Members

Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C., Under-Secretary of State of Canada
Colonel V. I. Smart, Deputy Minister of Transport
Mr. J. A. Sullivan, Deputy Postmaster General
Major J. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce
Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance
Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour
Mr. L. C. Christie, Department of External Affairs
Squadron Leader J. A. Easton, Department of National Defence.

Secretary

Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Department of Pensions and National Health.

This Committee, in a report dated June 30, 1938, authorized the Department of Pensions and National Health to be the responsible Department to carry on Air Raid Precautions for the civilian population in Canada. As a result of this responsibility, a Departmental Committee was formed, consisting of the following officers of this Department and representatives of the Department of National Defence:—

Dr. F. S. Parney, *Chairman*
Colonel M. A. Pope
Colonel A. E. Snell
Squadron Leader J. A. Easton
Dr. R. B. Jenkins
Dr. W. O. Gliddon
Mr. H. M. Lancaster
Mr. G. H. Ferguson
Mr. B. W. Allen
Mr. Fraser Ross, *Secretary*

The whole subject and material of a secret nature, having to do with Air Raid Precautions, arriving through the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defence, were referred to this Committee and after close study and careful consideration its first report to the Minister of Pensions and National Health was made on August 15, 1938, and a further report was submitted on December 4, 1938, outlining activities to that date.

On August 24, 1939, representatives of the Department were despatched to the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, in order to obtain from the provincial authorities of those provinces their co-operation in taking such precautionary measures as might be deemed necessary.

The departmental representatives were very cordially received by the Premier of each province, and the first step taken in each case was the appointing of a provincial Air Raid Advisory Committee and a provincial Air Raid Precautions Officer by the respective Premiers.

The officers of the Department explained in detail to the provincial committees what might be considered a necessary organization, and the centres reported by the Department of National Defence as considered most vulnerable. As a result of these deliberations, arrangements were made for the formation of local committees in certain vulnerable centres.

Local Committees are now functioning for Halifax, Dartmouth and District; Sydney and Cape Breton; Saint John and District; Quebec and District; the Metropolitan District of Vancouver; the Metropolitan District of Victoria and Nanaimo. Local Committees for the Metropolitan District of Montreal and for Prince Rupert are now in the preliminary stages of organization.

Local Committees, assisted by our officers, have co-ordinated all public and private services and utilities in each centre into a general scheme of precautionary and defence measures, to deal with any emergency that might arise. Adjoining Municipalities in these centres have pooled the equipment of the different services, including Fire, Engineering, Health, Water and Sewer Departments, Transportation, Police, and other utilities and services, each branch having its own sub-committee which makes the necessary plans for mutual protection. In addition, there is the Air Raid Wardens' Service, the Wardens' duties being to patrol certain areas, assist the Fire and Police Departments when their services are required, and to advise and guide the general public during an emergency.

Many persons in each centre, under the supervision of the St. John Ambulance Association, have been trained in First Aid and Decontamination. The local committees have organized this personnel into First Aid Parties, with

designated First Aid Posts established in different sections of a Municipality or District. As well as the first aid workers and stretcher parties for the posts, doctors and trained nurses are also named for duty when the occasion arises.

All the personnel mentioned in the above are public-spirited citizens, giving freely and generously of their time for the general welfare of their community.

On August 31, 1939, a Royal Warrant was passed authorizing the Department to purchase and supply certain essential equipment not easily available to the provincial governments. The Department has therefore supplied the necessary first aid equipment, including first aid kit boxes, haversacks and pouches; all-metal stretchers; tarpaulins; gas masks with haversack and metal container for training purposes and to protect workers who will be exposed if a catastrophe occurs; gas-proof protective clothing; rubber boots; and a reserve supply of arm and leg splints and crutches.

On September 1, 1939, an officer of the Department was appointed to assume control as Executive of Air Raid Precautions for Canada. This officer has visited the different centres organized and attended many meetings of the different committees in an advisory capacity.

A special warning or alarm system is being planned and in some centres actually installed, and in three of the centres "Black-outs" have been practised with a very fair measure of success.

On January 25, 1940, an advance was made to the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, to be expended in assisting Provincial Air Raid Precautions Committees in defraying the expenses of establishing and maintaining municipal committees in the centres designated by the Dominion Air Raid Precautions Committee.

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1940

	Staff			Salaries		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	91	34	125	214,920	42,240	257,160
"A" Province of Quebec....	21	17	38	50,880	17,690	68,570
"B" Province of Nova Scotia.....	12	29	41	22,800	34,000	56,800
"D" Province of Ontario....	14	1	15	27,120	2,220	29,340
"G" Province of Manitoba....	7	3	10	15,780	2,880	18,660
"H" Province of Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,740	.....	1,740
"I" Province of Alberta....	2	.....	2	3,480	.....	3,480
"J" Province of British Columbia.....	19	23	42	40,380	27,450	67,830
"K" Province of New Brunswick.....	8	10	18	13,755	16,580	30,335
"M" Overseas.....	9	.....	9	28,470	.....	28,470
Total.....	184	117	301	419,325	143,060	562,385

*Seasonal employees, \$6,825. (During the navigation season, 8 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.)

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION—1939-1940

A meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition was held in Toronto on June 14, 1939. Meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee were held on April 13, in Ottawa, and on December 1 and December 6, 1939, in Toronto. The Executive Committee met just previous to the meeting of the Council in Toronto, on June 12. The Committee on Food Analyses met in conjunction with the Scientific Advisory Committee in Ottawa on April 13, 1939. Further meetings of this Committee were held in Toronto on June 13, 1939, and in

Ottawa on February 3, 1940. The Committee on Dietary Surveys met in Ottawa on March 29, 1940.

The Canadian Council on Nutrition, at its meeting in Toronto on June 14, 1939, considered reports from its Executive and other Committees. The agenda included a discussion of the Canadian Dietary Standard. Certain changes in this Standard, recommended by the Executive Committee, were discussed; approval for these changes was given, and further alterations in the Standard made. The revised edition of the Standard has been issued in mimeographed form to survey workers, dietitians and others interested in nutritional work. The new Canadian Dietary Standard has now been published in the March, 1940, issue of the *National Health Review*. Reprints in pamphlet form are available for distribution on request.

The report of the Committee on Food Analyses and recommendations for further work by this Committee were considered. Plans for Dietary Surveys to be carried out under the auspices of the Council were discussed. The publication of a booklet containing low cost menus and shopping list was brought up, and a preliminary outline of the proposed booklet was considered.

A grant from the Federal Treasury of \$14,000 for the work of the Council was apportioned as follows:— for Dietary Surveys, \$10,000, and for Food Analyses, \$4,000.

The Scientific Advisory Committee met in Ottawa on April 13, 1939, in conjunction with the Committee on Food Analyses. They discussed the Dietary Surveys, the Canadian Dietary Standard, and the tables of food values which were to be prepared under the auspices of the Council. This Committee also met in Toronto on December 1 and December 6, and assisted the Department of National Defence in connection with a revision of rations for Canadian soldiers.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Toronto on June 12, 1939, the agenda for the Meeting of the Council on June 14 was discussed, and recommendations for changes in the Canadian Dietary Standard were put forward.

The Committee on Food Analyses met in Toronto on June 13, 1939, to discuss its report to the Canadian Council on Nutrition; on April 13 in Ottawa in conjunction with the Scientific Advisory Committee; and in Ottawa on February 3, 1940, to review its work and outline plans for next year.

Authorization for the expenditure of the \$4,000 allotted to Food Analyses was made as follows:

For analyses at Macdonald College, McGill, under direction of Dr. W. D. McFarlane	\$2,000
For analyses at Dept. of Paediatrics, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, under direction of Dr. F. F. Tisdall.....	1,000
For analyses at Dept. of Physiological Hygiene, University of Toronto, under direction of Dr. E. W. McHenry.....	1,000
	<hr/> \$4,000

Care was taken that there should be no overlapping or duplication in the work of the collaborating laboratories.

Tables of Food Values were compiled, mimeographed and distributed to those directing surveys and to technical workers who requested them. As additional information became available from results of analyses, this was sent out to the directors of the surveys. It is planned to revise the Tables of Food Values by adding the figures since obtained by the Committee on Food Analyses. The data in these Tables has been secured from a number of carefully checked sources, and it is hoped eventually to have figures which will apply to all foods as consumed in Canada.

It was recommended that studies to show the effect of soil, climatic and other conditions on the nutritive value of Canadian fruits and vegetables be commenced.

A study of the effects of cooking and processing on nutritive value was also recommended by this Committee.

A Committee on Dietary Surveys was appointed for the purpose of co-ordinating the surveys now under way, and met in Ottawa on March 29, 1940. The surveys were nearing completion, and their results to that date were discussed. Three of the surveys, those in Halifax, Quebec and Edmonton, include families with incomes up to \$1,500; while that in Toronto deals with families having incomes from \$1,400 to \$2,400. Preparations are being made for the compilation and publication of the results of these surveys in the form of a co-ordinated report, as well as individual reports.

The \$10,000 available for Dietary Surveys was allotted as follows:

For Halifax Survey, under direction Dr. E. G. Young	\$ 2,600
For Quebec Survey, under direction of Dr. J. F. Sylvestre	2,600
For Toronto Survey, under direction Dr. E. W. McHenry	2,200
For Edmonton Survey, under direction Prof. Stewart	2,600
	<hr/>
	\$10,000

The Committee recommended that a continuance of the surveys, with special reference to rural areas, was advisable.

During the year Professor Mary Hiltz, of the Department of Food and Nutrition, Home Economics Division, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, was appointed to membership in the Council.

Members of the Council recommended the appointment of a permanent full-time secretary for the Canadian Council on Nutrition.

Talks on nutritional subjects were given by various members of the Council before a number of organizations.

KING GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE CANCER FUND FOR CANADA

A complete report in regard to this Fund was published by the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, in the form of a supplement to the *National Health Review* of January, 1939, and covered the period from its inception to December 31, 1938.

The following is a financial statement of the Fund as at March 31, 1940:

General Subscriptions	\$300,870 72	
Interest	56,931 26	
	<hr/>	\$357,801 98
Dominion Government Grant		100,000 00
Life Insurance Companies		40,000 00
Promised by Life Insurance Companies	10,000 00	
G. L. Coade Estate	900 00	10,900 00
(Estimated amount not yet liquidated)	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$508,701 98
Paid to Canadian Medical Assn.		42,000 00
Cash at Bank	18,801 98	
Less cheque outstanding	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	15,801 98
On Deposit, Dept. of Finance		440,000 00
Promised by Life Insurance Coys.	10,000 00	
Coade Estate, estimate	900 00	
	<hr/>	10,900 00
		<hr/>
		\$508,701 98

Only one change has taken place since the report above mentioned was issued, and it was at the request of the Canadian Medical Association, viz., that half of the quarterly disbursements in the ensuing fiscal year to be paid direct to the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer, an organization which was established by the Canadian Medical Association primarily for the education of the public; the other half to go to the Canadian Medical Association for

its campaign toward improving practice in diagnosis and treatment in the hospitals across the country, as well as by the private practitioner.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund is composed of:

- The Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, The Chief Justice of Canada (Chairman).
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- Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.
- Mr. E. S. Macfarlane, Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Assn.
- Dr. J. S. McEachern, Chairman, Canadian Medical Association Committee on Cancer.
- Dr. T. Parizeau, Hon. Dean, Medical Faculty, University of Montreal.
- Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa (Honorary Secretary).
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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS
AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1941



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, AND THE
WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1941



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

*To His Excellency Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone,
K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission, and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

IAN A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

July 18, 1941.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

1940-1941

Head Office *Daly Building, Ottawa*

MINISTER

The Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

DEPUTY MINISTER

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ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER

Walter S. Woods

ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

J. W. McKee

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Chief Administrative Assistant:
A. M. Wright.

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Division and Vetcraft:*
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D. D. Wilson, V.D., D.D.S.

Chief Pensions Advocate:
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(On Active Service)

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Medical Investigation Division:
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Office.....*Transportation Building, Ottawa*

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A. C. March, K.C.

Medical Adviser and Acting Member—H. A. Bowie, M.D.

SECRETARY

W. C. N. Marriott, E.D.

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

M.-A. La Voie

PENSIONS BRANCH

District Offices—

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, 379 Common St., Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Belanger Block, Quebec, P.Q.

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, Trafalgar Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.

"F" District, Western Ontario—

Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.

"G" District, Manitoba—

Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.

"H" District, Saskatchewan—

Head Office, New Government Building, Regina, Sask.

Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

"I" District, Alberta—

Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Branch Office, Post Office Bldg., Edmonton S., Alta.

"J" District, British Columbia—

Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.

"K" District, New Brunswick—

Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Overseas Office—Sun Life of Canada Building, London, S.W.1, England.

PENSIONS BRANCH—*Concluded*

DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Immigration Hospital, Quebec West, P.Q.
Rockhead Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Offices in Canada

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Quebec West.
Montreal—Immigration Building, 1162 St. Antoine St.
Halifax—Immigration Building, Pier 21.
Saint John—Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John.
North Sydney—Immigration Building.
Vancouver—Immigration Building.
Victoria—Immigration Building.

Offices Overseas

British Isles—London—Sun Life of Canada Building.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.
Halifax—43 Market Street (P.O. Box 206).
Montreal—379 Common Street.
Toronto—59 Victoria Street.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Federal Building.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

District Offices—

Montreal—379 Common Street.
St. Catharines—15 Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Saint John—119 Custom Building.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Federal Building.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

The Hon. IAN A. MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1940-41.

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

PENSIONS BRANCH

During the fiscal year, the work of the Treatment Division of the Department has been continued along former lines and, largely due both to the needs of the soldiers and ex-soldiers of the New Army and also to the increasing numbers of inquiries by other Federal Departments where medical problems are encountered, it has been materially extended. Practically all of the Federal Departments now look to the Treatment Division for advice and help in covering their medical needs and in purchasing medical supplies and equipment for their various activities. The other Departments also use the salaried Medical Officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the treatment of their wards or their injured employees.

For the Department of Justice, a full revision of the Medical Services for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has now been completed, and the Pensions Medical Officers now look after the medical needs of the personnel as well as the large number of special constables which has been temporarily added to the Force. The salaried Police Surgeons also come under the general professional supervision of the Treatment Division. All the medical supplies and dressings required by the various Posts are now purchased and distributed from the Pensions Medical Stores, and during the past year some 700 First-Aid Boxes and outfits for patrol cars and motor cyclists have been made up and distributed. Supplies are also furnished to the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice, and a professional supervision with consultation services is furnished to the Penitentiary Surgeons.

The Department of Mines and Resources has required very considerable assistance during the past year for the outfitting of some sixty or more survey parties and for the furnishing of medical supplies and equipment, and advice in dealing with the Arctic Medical Service of that Department. The Mines Branch of that Department has also been fitted up with First-Aid supplies for its laboratories, machine shops and garages, and in this connection it may be noted that practically all of the Federal departments where accidents are likely to occur have been encouraging many of their employees to take the Saint John Ambulance First Aid Course, so that now there is at least one employee in every shop who is trained in that work.

All of these arrangements being centred in the Department, a standardization of available drugs and equipment and an elimination of unnecessary supplies or

duplications has resulted. Furthermore, the subsequent enlargement of the purchasing power of the Pensions Medical Stores has been the cause of very favourable prices and substantial savings to the various votes.

In some of the provinces a start has been made in furnishing treatment in Departmental hospitals, and by salaried Pensions Medical Officers, for Federal Government employees injured in the course of their duties; that is to say the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, by arrangement with the Government Employees' Compensation Branch which is now under the Department of Transport, have been sending such injured employees to the Department's hospitals or for consultation in long continued and disputative cases. This procedure will lend itself to a very much more extended service to all injured Federal employees and will result in greater efficiency and economy.

From the beginning of the present war until the end of the fiscal year, the Treatment Division has afforded hospitalization to about sixty thousand soldiers of the new army, who have been referred to the Department by the National Defence Medical Service, under the Inter-Departmental working agreement. In order to meet the increased hospitalization demands, and to provide for future contingencies, the Departmental bed capacity has again been increased by the following additions, and by the rehabilitating of Departmental buildings which had been closed or used for other purposes:—

- (a) Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax—new Annex, 150 beds; Rehabilitation of old Nurses' Quarters, 125 beds.
- (b) New Annex to Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, which will later be used for health and quarantine purposes.
- (c) New Annex with 300 beds to St. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.
- (d) Reconditioning various buildings on Christie Street Hospital grounds, Toronto, bringing bed capacity up to 1100.
- (e) New active treatment building on Westminster Hospital Grounds, London, and also new annex, bringing bed capacity up to 1300.
- (f) New Annex to Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, giving additional 150 beds.
- (g) Entire new Hospital at Vancouver which, with the renovation of existing buildings on Shaughnessy Hospital grounds, will give a total bed capacity of 1000.

In addition to the foregoing, several further projects have been approved, and construction will shortly be started.

The scientific and diagnostic apparatus of the Departmental Hospitals has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date with many new pieces of apparatus. Additional stores of beds and equipment have been purchased, and are now located at strategic points throughout the Dominion from which they can be quickly distributed to any district where an emergency may arise.

In collaboration with the Canadian Hospital Association, the Department has entered into many new Standard Contracts with civilian hospitals in localities where there is no Departmental Hospital, in order that the needs of the soldiers may be covered wherever they are located throughout the Dominion, and the Department is prepared to effect further contracts in additional localities wherever the need may arise.

At the close of the fiscal year, the Departmental Patient Strength amounted to a total of 4,350 patients. The details of distribution and classification may be found in the statistical tables which follow. It will be noted that the total number of C.E.F. patients is decreasing for various causes. Chief of these causes is an improved economic condition of the pensioners, due to the raising and stabilizing of many pensions and the increasing number of awards under the War Veterans' Allowance Act. The Department has very definite statistics

to show that a great deal of the hospitalization and requests for hospitalization in past years has been due not so much to the physical condition of the patient as to his economic condition. Many formerly frequent visitors to hospital are now serving on Active Service and, if they need medical treatment or hospitalization, such will be supplied by the National Defence Medical Service in the first instance and the patients do not appear in Pensions statistics as C.E.F. veterans. Also, a number of veterans have been taken on as special constables in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and necessary medical service is provided at the expense of the Department of Justice. A final reason for the decrease in C.E.F. patients is shown by the fact that 1,394 pensioners died during the past year. This number is gradually increasing from year to year, and consists largely of those patients who are seriously disabled and who have in the past required long periods of hospital treatment with compensation. The causes of death continue to be almost entirely due to diseases of the heart, lungs, kidneys and intestines, and the proportion of those pensioners dying from gunshot wounds or direct enemy action continues to be under one per centum of the total deaths. It should be again emphasized that the decrease in C.E.F. pensioner patients and the decrease in hospital compensation are not due to any action on the part of the Departmental Medical Officers but are due to the causes cited above.

During the past year some considerable difficulty has been experienced in making additions to the professional staff of doctors, nurses and orderlies, which have been necessary in consequence of the greatly increased work. The Department has given leave of absence to many of its physically fit employees in order that they might join the Defence Services, so that the average age of ex-service employees is now between 50 and 60. It has therefore been found necessary to take on temporarily some employees who had no military service in the Great War. The veterans are feeling heavily the burden of age and, while their will to work is better than it ever was, their physical infirmities interfere with many of them in carrying out a full tour of duty.

The Medical Services of the Department have been augmented in several localities by utilizing the help of the Medical Officers of the Department of National Defence, in order to avoid duplication of service and expenditure, and there exists a very close liaison between the Medical Services of the two Departments, which is of general benefit both to the country and to the soldiers.

The Pensions Medical Services are now actively engaged in assisting the Rehabilitation Committees set up for post discharge placement in industry and, as part of that service, the various Physiotherapy Branches in each of the Departmental Hospitals have been refurnished and re-equipped with apparatus which has been found to be efficacious in the restoration to normal of various disabled functions.

War conditions have continued to cause an increase of work in most of the Divisions of the Pensions Branch.

The issue of appliances by the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Division has remained constant, but plans have been laid in anticipation of an increase in the work.

The activities of the Honorary Committees appointed under the Veterans' Assistance Commission Act have continued to bring useful results. The secretarial service provided the Honorary Committees has been abolished from the end of the fiscal year, upon the formation of the new Veterans' Welfare Division of the Department.

The work of the Veterans' Bureau has increased, due to claims arising out of the present war.

By arrangement with the Department of National Defence, investigations have been conducted by the Department on behalf of the Dependents' Allowance Board in respect of applications for Dependents' Allowance when the dependent

of the member of the forces resides either in an urban community in Canada with a population over 3,000, or anywhere in the Province of Quebec, or at a point outside the Dominion. During the year, investigations and reinvestigations numbering 25,241 have been referred to the department, and 24,440 completed. The total number of reports returned by the department to March 31, 1941, is 30,791.

By Order in Council dated October 5, 1939 (P.C. 3005), persons who have served on active service during the present war were placed on a parity with former members of the forces who so served during the Great War with respect to treatment, hospital allowance and other benefits available under Order in Council P.C. 91.

By Order in Council effective November 18, 1940 (P.C. 1/7324), regulations were further amended to provide for the payment of Special Hospital Allowance to the dependents of a former member of the forces who is discharged from the forces while receiving hospital treatment from the department. The rate of the Special Hospital Allowance is equal to the monthly amount of Dependents' Allowance and/or Assigned Pay of which the dependents were in receipt at the time of discharge from the forces, or the regular monthly amount of hospital allowance payable under P.C. 91, whichever is the lesser. The purpose of the allowance is to provide for the maintenance of the dependents during the time required by the Canadian Pension Commission to adjudicate on the matter of pension entitlement. If pension is granted, the regular hospital allowance is payable from date of discharge from the forces. If pension is not granted, the Special Hospital Allowance is payable until a date seven days subsequent to the issue of the Commission's decision or to the date of discharge from hospital, whichever is the earlier date.

To meet the problem of rehabilitation of men discharged from the Forces engaged in the present conflict and to provide specific direction for such rehabilitation measures as from time to time emerge from the consideration of the Special Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation and its advisory body, the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, it was found necessary to appoint an Associate Deputy Minister. To this end Mr. Walter S. Woods, then Chairman of the War Veterans' Allowance Board, was appointed, effective March 15, 1941, to give his undivided attention to such matters. Steps are being taken to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Welfare Division, with Welfare Officers in all large centres throughout the Dominion. Its functions are set forth in Order in Council of November 27, 1940 (P.C. 6282).

Briefly the duties of this Division and its Welfare Officers are to advise and assist former members of the Forces in matters pertaining to their re-establishment in civil life and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Minister of Pensions and National Health relating to the welfare of such members of the Forces.

Details of the expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year 1940-41 appear in statements following the report of the Chief Treasury Officer.

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 1.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-40	Admissions	Transferred and reclass. In	Transferred and reclass. Out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	367	2,227	529	210	2,329	24	560
B	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, P.Q.	28	1,094	49	58	1,063	2	48
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	198	6,193	38	45	5,995	17	372
F	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	309	6,500	264	206	6,195	119	553
G	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	502	1,503	455	156	1,765	26	513
I	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	141	1,364	360	238	1,436	40	151
J	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	88	1,987	59	51	1,964	23	93
K	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	147	2,915	102	99	2,818	74	173
	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	50	1,904	686	255	2,244	3	138
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	1,830	25,687	2,542	1,321	25,809	328	2,601
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....	106	4,843	237	526	4,402	25	233
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	72	966	32	40	923	13	94
C	Eastern Ontario.....	114	4,215	104	147	4,079	37	170
D	Central Ontario.....	40	2,607	98	117	2,531	25	72
F	Western Ontario.....	33	1,777	159	480	1,425	12	52
G	Manitoba.....	109	2,241	202	319	2,037	28	168
H	Saskatchewan.....	129	2,500	48	47	2,454	23	153
I	Alberta.....	130	1,135	59	60	1,098	23	143
J	British Columbia.....	182	3,056	137	144	3,003	29	199
K	New Brunswick.....	55	1,624	264	692	1,165	11	75
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada...	970	24,964	1,340	2,572	23,117	226	1,359
M	United Kingdom.....	43	32	1	1	35	2	38
U	U.S.A.....	26	101	1	1	92	10	25
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	1,039	25,097	1,342	2,574	23,244	238	1,422
	Grand Total.....	2,869	50,784	3,884	3,895	49,053	566	4,023

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 1a.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941
(INCLUDED IN TABLE 1)

Dis- trict	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-40	Admis- sions	Trans- ferred and reclass. In	Trans- ferred and reclass. Out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	303	220	90	32	275	19	287
B	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec.....	51	1	25	24	1	9	27
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.		491			507		
F	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	226	1,463	61	45	1,399	103	203
G	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	455	241	88	38	274	25	447
I	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	115	640	154	101	669	38	101
J	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	32	333	3	6	319	19	24
K	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	87	902	19	20	855	68	65
	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	18	205	36	29	211	3	16
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	1,287	4,496	476	295	4,510	284	1,170
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....	19	198	31	85	139	10	14
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	40	41	6	7	35	3	42
C	Eastern Ontario.....	46	458	14	22	443	19	34
D	Central Ontario.....	29	173	15	32	147	17	21
F	Western Ontario.....	17	136	37	88	79	5	18
G	Manitoba.....	80	225	103	154	168	16	70
H	Saskatchewan.....	97	369	11	11	365	14	87
I	Alberta.....	110	372	8	5	377	18	90
J	British Columbia.....	140	335	14	21	325	21	122
K	New Brunswick.....	9	56	30	33	38	3	21
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada...	587	2,363	269	458	2,116	126	519
M	United Kingdom.....	43	32	1	1	35	2	38
U	U.S.A.....	26	101	1	1	92	10	25
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	656	2,496	271	460	2,243	138	582
	Grand Total.....	1,943	6,992	747	755	6,753	422	1,752

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 1b.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCES,
FISCAL YEAR 1940-41 (INCLUDED IN TABLE 1)

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-40	Admissions	Transferred and reclass. In	Transferred and reclass. Out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	41	1,966	355	159	1,975	2	226
B	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec.....	28	1,093	49	58	1,062	2	48
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S....	147	5,684	9	18	5,471	7	344
F	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	83	4,968	102	128	4,690	15	320
G	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	46	1,236	321	103	1,441	1	58
I	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	26	663	122	118	661	2	30
J	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	56	1,632	22	47	1,598	3	62
K	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	60	1,996	59	69	1,940	6	100
	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	32	1,689	645	225	2,019	.....	122
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	519	20,927	1,684	925	20,857	38	1,310
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....	87	4,626	191	436	4,241	13	214
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	32	900	6	24	866	10	38
C	Eastern Ontario.....	67	3,718	49	106	3,582	17	129
D	Central Ontario.....	11	2,399	50	79	2,340	8	33
F	Western Ontario.....	16	1,612	106	378	1,322	5	29
G	Manitoba.....	29	2,006	73	152	1,858	11	87
H	Saskatchewan.....	32	2,114	19	30	2,065	8	62
I	Alberta.....	20	708	25	43	667	3	40
J	British Columbia.....	42	2,692	91	110	2,634	8	73
K	New Brunswick.....	46	1,546	231	658	1,103	8	54
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	382	22,321	841	2,016	20,678	91	759
	Grand Total.....	901	43,248	2,525	2,941	41,535	129	2,069

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 1c.—TREATMENT ACTIVITY OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES,
FISCAL YEAR 1940-41 (INCLUDED IN TABLE 1)

Dis- trict	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-40	Admis- sions	Trans- ferred and reclass. In	Trans- ferred and reclass. Out	Dis- charges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	23	41	84	19	79	3	47
B	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec.....		18	4	3	17	1	1
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.....		69	101	33	106	1	30
F	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	1	26	46	15	50		8
G	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.....		61	84	19	106		20
I	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.....		22	34	1	47	1	7
J	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta.....		17	24	10	23		8
K	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....		10	5	1	14		
	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.....							
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	24	264	382	101	442	6	121
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....		19	14	5	21	2	5
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....		25	20	9	22		14
C	Eastern Ontario.....	1	39	41	19	54	1	7
D	Central Ontario.....		35	33	6	44		18
F	Western Ontario.....		29	17	14	25	2	5
G	Manitoba.....		10	26	13	11	1	11
H	Saskatchewan.....		17	18	6	24	1	4
I	Alberta.....		55	26	12	54	2	13
J	British Columbia.....		29	32	13	44		4
K	New Brunswick.....		22	3	1	24		
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	1	280	230	98	323	9	81
	Grand Total.....	25	544	612	199	765	15	202

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 2.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION
ON MARCH 31, 1941

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	306		229		25		560		560
B	Savard Park Hospital.....	45				3		48		48
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	372						372		372
F	Christie St. Hospital.....	546				7		553		553
G	Westminster Hospital.....	89		420		4		513		513
I	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	147		1		3		151		151
J	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	92				1		93		93
K	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	173						173		173
	Lancaster Hospital.....	137				1		138		138
	Total—Departmental Hospitals..	1,907		650		44		2,601		2,601
Other Hospitals by Districts										
A	Quebec.....	229		3		1		233		233
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	46		35		13		94		94
C	Eastern Ontario.....	160				10		170		170
D	Central Ontario.....	40		3		29		72		72
F	Western Ontario.....	35		1		16		52		52
G	Manitoba.....	112		50		6		168		168
H	Saskatchewan.....	82		65		6		153		153
I	Alberta.....	89		47		7		143		143
J	British Columbia.....	82		99		18		199		199
K	New Brunswick.....	58		4		13		75		75
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada.	933		307		119		1,359		1,359
M	United Kingdom.....	5		33				38		38
U	U.S.A.....	10		7		8		25		25
	Total Other Hospitals.....	948		347		127		1,422		1,422
	Grand Total.....	2,855		997		171		4,023		4,023

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 2a.—TREATMENT STRENGTH ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION
ON MARCH 31, 1941 (INCLUDED IN TABLE 2)

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	50	.....	225	.....	12	.....	287	.....	287
B	Savard Park Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27
F	Christie St. Hospital.....	197	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	203	.....	203
G	Westminster Hospital.....	27	.....	418	.....	1	.....	446	.....	446
I	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	98	.....	1	.....	2	.....	101	.....	101
J	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
K	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63
	Lancaster Hospital.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
	Total—Departmental Hospitals..	502	.....	644	.....	21	.....	1,167	.....	1,167
	Other Hospitals by Districts									
A	Quebec.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	2	.....	35	.....	5	.....	42	.....	42
C	Eastern Ontario.....	32	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	34	.....	34
D	Central Ontario.....	3	.....	3	.....	15	.....	21	.....	21
F	Western Ontario.....	9	.....	1	.....	9	.....	19	.....	19
G	Manitoba.....	17	.....	50	.....	4	.....	71	.....	71
H	Saskatchewan.....	19	.....	65	.....	3	.....	87	.....	87
I	Alberta.....	39	.....	47	.....	4	.....	90	.....	90
J	British Columbia.....	13	.....	99	.....	11	.....	123	.....	123
K	New Brunswick.....	5	.....	4	.....	12	.....	21	.....	21
	Total Other Hospitals in Canada..	150	.....	307	.....	65	.....	522	.....	522
M	United Kingdom.....	5	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	38
U	U.S.A.....	10	.....	7	.....	8	.....	25	.....	25
	Total Other Hospitals.....	165	.....	347	.....	73	.....	585	.....	585
	Grand Total.....	667	.....	991	.....	94	.....	1,752	.....	1,752

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 2b.—TREATMENT STRENGTH OF MEMBERS AND EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES, ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION, ON MARCH 31, 1941
(INCLUDED IN TABLE 2)

District	Departmental Hospitals	General		Mental		T.B.		Totals		Total
		In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	In Pat.	Out Pat.	
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	256	.....	4	.....	13	.....	273	.....	273
B	Savard Park Hospital.....	45	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	48	.....	48
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	345
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	349	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	350	.....	350
F	Westminster Hospital.....	62	.....	2	.....	3	.....	67	.....	67
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....	50
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	68	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	69	.....	69
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	110
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	121	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	122	.....	122
	Total—Departmental Hospitals..	1,405	.....	6	.....	23	.....	1,434	.....	1,434
	Other Hospitals by Districts									
A	Quebec.....	218	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	219	.....	219
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	44	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	52	.....	52
C	Eastern Ontario.....	128	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	136	.....	136
D	Central Ontario.....	37	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	51	.....	51
F	Western Ontario.....	26	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	33	.....	33
G	Manitoba.....	95	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	97	.....	97
H	Saskatchewan.....	63	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	66	.....	66
I	Alberta.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	53	.....	53
J	British Columbia.....	69	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	76	.....	76
K	New Brunswick.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	54	.....	54
	Total Other Hospitals.....	783	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	837	.....	837
	Grand Total.....	2,188	.....	6	.....	77	.....	2,271	.....	2,271

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT HOSPITAL ALLOWANCES, BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(INCLUDED IN OTHER TABLES)

	Class 2	Class 5D	Class 18	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	145	56	67	294	562
Other institutions in Canada.....	46	43	22	115	226
In England.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
In United States.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Totals.....	191	*99	89	413	792

* Special Dependent's Allowance may be payable if there are dependents.

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 3a.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT HOSPITAL ALLOWANCES BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(Included in Table 3)

—	Class 2	Class 18	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	144	67	254	465
Other institutions in Canada.....	46	22	106	174
In England.....			1	1
In United States.....			3	3
Totals.....	190	89	364	643

PRESENT WAR—EX-MEMBERS

TABLE 3b.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING TREATMENT WITHOUT HOSPITAL ALLOWANCES, BUT GIVEN COMFORTS AND CLOTHING
(Included in Table 3)

—	Class 2	Class 5D	Other Classes	Total
Departmental institutions.....	1	56	40	97
Other institutions in Canada.....		43	9	52
Totals.....	1	*99	49	149

* Special Dependent's Allowance may be payable if there are dependents.

TABLE 4.—BOARD AND QUARTERS

—	European War	Present War	Total
On strength March 31, 1940.....	11		11
Admissions 1-4-40 to 31-3-41.....	850	107	957
Reclassified in 1-4-40 to 31-3-41.....		1	1
Total.....	861	108	969
Discharges 1-4-40 to 31-3-41.....	850	107	957
Reclassified out 1-4-40 to 31-3-41.....	8	8	965
Total strength at 31-3-41.....	3	1	4

TABLE 5.—EX-MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL AND ALLIED FORCES, ALSO MEMBERS OF THE ACTIVE IMPERIAL, ALLIED FORCES AND ALIENS TREATED IN CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR. (Included in other Tables)

—	On strength 31-3-40	Taken on strength	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
Ex-Imperials.....	34	107	107	5	29
United States.....	4	7	7		4
Australian.....		1			1
Imperial and Allies (Active).....	21	755	685	3	88
P.O.W. Canadians.....		20	14	1	5
P.O.W. British.....		112	100		12
Totals.....	59	1,002	913	9	139

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL BY THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT TO MARCH 31, 1941

	European War	Present War
July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916.....	22,742	
January 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.....	28,258	
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919.....	36,625	
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	23,591	
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	13,890	
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	10,015	
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	8,516	
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	2,461	
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	7,978	
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	7,710	
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	7,243	
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	8,191	
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	8,890	
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	9,941	
April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931.....	12,077	
April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932.....	11,116	
April 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933.....	10,693	
April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	9,172	
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	10,150	
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	10,411	
April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.....	9,486	
April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	9,223	
April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.....	10,348	
April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	10,087	14,974
April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	6,992	43,792
Total.....	305,806	58,766

TABLE 7.—CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	204,474
April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.....	206,233
April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	194,791
April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.....	200,414
April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	231,775
April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	245,320
Total.....	4,225,461

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR
TABLE 8.—ADMISSIONS, RECLASSIFICATIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1940	Admissions			Reclassified In			Reclassified Out			Discharges			Deaths	Total strength at end of Month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.		
April.....	2,571	14	52	63	2	4	64	2	3	2,597	7	45	49	2,808
May.....	2,239	21	54	57	9	10	61	9	6	2,525	12	56	46	2,483
June.....	2,179	21	47	34	6	8	40	3	5	2,034	17	53	31	2,595
July.....	2,917	21	49	33	3	17	36	1	16	2,588	21	48	39	2,886
August.....	3,096	21	68	43	1	1	45	.....	.....	3,083	21	61	47	2,859
September.....	3,627	23	38	41	3	4	46	.....	4	3,306	10	36	44	3,149
October.....	5,528	38	43	84	11	8	92	8	3	4,422	27	40	44	4,225
November.....	5,330	28	44	157	4	12	128	15	30	5,195	30	49	31	4,322
December.....	7,216	13	43	189	21	28	190	20	27	7,729	22	37	69	3,738
1941														
January.....	4,949	2	43	129	.....	15	120	10	5	4,250	8	30	53	4,400
February.....	5,509	1	40	417	.....	23	411	14	22	5,262	2	25	57	4,601
March.....	4,844	2	53	533	1	24	550	.....	24	5,370	3	32	56	4,023
Totals.....	50,005	205	574	1,780	65	154	1,783	82	145	48,361	180	512	566	4,023

Patient strength as at March 31, 1940.

Patient strength as at March 31, 1941..... 2,869

4,023

EUROPEAN WAR
TABLE 8a.—ADMISSIONS, RECLASSIFICATIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH
(Included in Table 8)

	Admissions			Reclassified In			Reclassified Out			Discharges		Deaths	Total strength at end of Month
	General	Mental	T. B.	General	Mental	T. B.	General	Mental	T. B.	General	Mental		
1940													
April.....	722	1	23	62	2	3	62	2	3	771	.....	42	1,859
May.....	664	3	13	52	7	4	56	6	1	753	.....	41	1,723
June.....	519	2	14	29	4	1	30	3	1	561	.....	18	1,654
July.....	564	3	6	25	1	2	25	1	2	535	.....	25	1,636
August.....	587	3	14	30	1	1	32	.....	.....	563	.....	30	1,636
September.....	481	.....	8	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	483	.....	33	1,642
October.....	463	3	15	43	6	5	49	6	1	470	.....	38	1,630
November.....	465	1	16	28	1	4	28	1	4	380	.....	32	1,595
December.....	578	1	21	72	.....	7	72	.....	6	545	.....	18	1,664
1941													
January.....	607	2	22	29	.....	5	29	.....	5	460	.....	37	1,774
February.....	520	1	21	46	.....	1	48	.....	1	490	.....	37	1,775
March.....	609	2	18	95	.....	5	100	.....	5	588	.....	41	1,752
Totals.....	6,779	22	191	537	22	38	557	19	29	6,569	21	422	1,752

Patient strength as at March 31, 1940.....

1,943

Patient strength as at March 31, 1941.....

1,752

PRESENT WAR—MEMBERS OF THE FORCES
TABLE 8b.—ADMISSIONS, RECLASSIFICATIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH
(Included in Table 8)

1940	Admissions			Reclassified In			Reclassified Out			Discharges		Deaths	Total strength at end of Month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental		
April.....	1,846	11	10				1			1,821	5	7	914
May.....	1,533	14	23				3			1,765	6	3	709
June.....	1,622	14	26	4	1		4	2	2	1,444	17	5	891
July.....	2,328	13	24	6	2		9		8	2,035	17	15	1,182
August.....	2,474	11	27							2,484	7	21	1,168
September.....	3,104	14	20	11	9		16		3	2,812	10	17	1,459
October.....	5,035	26	20	33	5		34	2	1	3,922	19	22	2,570
November.....	4,792	17	10	114	1		87	12	20	4,765	18	11	2,566
December.....	6,624	11	22	35			88	6	8	7,133	6	19	1,989
1941													
January.....	4,326		19	5			79	10		3,728	3	13	2,498
February.....	4,968		15	256			333	10		4,687	1	8	2,668
March.....	4,201		28	250			414		14	4,634		7	2,069
Totals.....	42,873	131	244	727	14	40	1,082	42	73	41,230	109	129	2,069

Patient strength as at March 31, 1940..... 901
Patient strength as at March 31, 1941..... 2,069

PRESENT WAR—EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES
TABLE 8c.—ADMISSIONS, RECLASSIFICATIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH
(Included in Table 8)

1940	Admissions			Reclassified In			Reclassified Out			Discharges		Deaths	Total strength at end of Month
	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental	T.B.	General	Mental		
April.....	3	2	19	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	2	7	35
May.....	22	4	18	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	2	17	51
June.....	38	5	7	1	1	4	2	2	3	29	2	21	50
July.....	25	5	19	2	2	6	2	2	6	18	4	27	48
August.....	35	7	27	4	4	1	4	4	1	36	8	24	49
September.....	42	9	10	4	4	1	4	4	1	41	7	9	60
October.....	30	9	8	8	9	1	9	9	1	30	7	7	60
November.....	73	19	18	15	2	5	13	2	6	50	9	10	92
December.....	14	1	.....	82	21	20	30	14	13	51	13	9	98
1941													
January.....	16	.....	2	95	.....	5	12	.....	.....	62	3	8	128
February.....	21	.....	4	115	4	17	30	4	5	85	6	6	158
March.....	34	.....	7	188	1	15	36	.....	5	148	2	8	202
Totals.....	353	52	139	516	29	76	144	21	43	502	50	153	202

Patient strength as at March 31, 1940..... 25
Patient strength as at March 31, 1941..... 202

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT STRENGTH

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS FROM 1921 TO 1941

All Institutions—Year	In-Patients European War	Out-Patients European War	In-Patients Present War	Out-Patients Present War	Total
December 31, 1921.....	5,053	287			5,340
December 31, 1922.....	4,014	293			4,307
December 31, 1923.....	3,619	125			3,744
December 31, 1924.....	3,347	80			3,427
March 31, 1925.....	3,452	77			3,529
March 31, 1926.....	3,039	58			3,097
March 31, 1927.....	2,805	34			2,839
March 31, 1928.....	3,500	57			3,557
March 31, 1929.....	2,973	25			2,998
March 31, 1930.....	3,403	44			3,447
March 31, 1931.....	3,127	24			3,151
March 31, 1932.....	2,626	23			2,649
March 31, 1933.....	2,533	13			2,546
March 31, 1934.....	2,400	10			2,410
March 31, 1935.....	2,416	8			2,424
March 31, 1936.....	2,432	6			2,438
March 31, 1937.....	2,212	8			2,220
March 31, 1938.....	2,101	4			2,105
March 31, 1939.....	2,224	7			2,231
March 31, 1940.....	1,940	3	926		2,869
March 31, 1941.....	1,752		2,271		4,023

TABLE 10.—ON MARCH 31, 1941, THERE WERE, IN ADDITION TO THOSE ON TREATMENT STRENGTH, 327 MEN IN DEPARTMENTAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS UNDER THIS AUTHORITY DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS

District	Institutions	On strength 31-3-40	Admissions	Reclassified In	Transfers In	Reclassified Out	Transfers Out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-41
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	77	43				6	39	16	68
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Que.	2					4		1	
B	General Hospital, Montreal, Que.						3			
	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	22	4					12	2	12
	Nova Scotia Hospital, Yarmouth, N.S.	1								1
C	Falconwood Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	1					1		1
	Ontario Hospital, Brockville, Ont.			1			1			
	General Hospital, Kingston, Ont.						1			
D	Civic Hospital, Ottawa, Ont.		1							
	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	75	36	7	1		17	31	22	49
	General Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.		1				1		1	
F	St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ont.		1							
	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	51	34		18		1	29	12	61
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	39	26	1	2	1	2	20	8	37
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Brandon, Man.	1								
H	General Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.		1		2		2	1		1
	Saskatoon City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.		2							
I	Grey Nuns Hospital, Regina, Sask.		1				1		1	1
	Col. Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	29	10	2		1		6	1	
	University Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.	4	19					6	6	28
	Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alta.							6	9	8
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	1								1
	Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B.C.	42	31	8	6		30	21	17	19
	St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C.	2	3				1	2	1	1
	St. Anthony's Home, Vancouver, B.C.	1	4				1	3	1	
K	Lebanon Nursing Home, Lebanon, B.C.	1	1		30		3	2		26
	Lancaster Hospital, St. John, N.B.	8	4				3		1	1
	Total, Canada	357	223	19	76	2	76	174	98	325
M	British Isles	2								2
U	U.S.A.	1						1		
	Total All Districts	360	223	19	76	2	76	175	98	327

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 12.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED PENSIONERS DURING 1940-41 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Number of men.....	11,179	10,732	8,907	6,302
Nature of issues.....	91,217	85,703	68,388	39,253
Average number of issues per man.....	8.16	7.99	7.68	6.23
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$2,232,397.73	\$2,186,682.93	\$1,847,229.17	\$1,005,832.21

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

The work of the Vetreft Factories operating at Toronto and Montreal was closed out in December, 1940, with the exception of the poppy and wreath manufacture. Ten men are being retained in the Montreal Shop and seven in Toronto on the manufacture of poppy and wreath emblems.

The agreement with the Victoria Red Cross Society was rescinded as from January 31, 1941, at which date 21 men were on strength in the shop at Victoria.

HONORARY COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER THE VETERANS' ASSISTANCE COMMISSION ACT

The Honorary Committees at Halifax, Montreal, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, have continued their efforts to secure employment for veterans of the Great War and the men recently discharged from the Armed Forces. In co-operation with the Employment Service of Canada offices, 4,449 permanent placements were secured, while 8,146 jobs of a temporary and a casual nature were found during the year.

Experiments in the placement of veterans on small rural plots have been continued in three centres near Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg. These schemes have not been entirely successful. New agreements have been completed with veterans at the two latter points and it would appear that a proportion of the veterans will be established.

The Honorary Committee in Montreal continued to operate the project known as "Workshops Limited," employing approximately fifty veterans who were engaged in the collection of wastepaper, painting, decorating, carpentry, shoemaking and the manufacture of uniforms, clothing, etc. In view of the improved employment situation this project was closed on the 31st March, 1941.

The Honorary Committee in Regina has continued to operate a project known as "Veterans' Workshops, Limited," specializing in salvage operations—demolition of old buildings, carpentry work, etc. Twelve men are in this shop at present.

A small workshop, operated in Moose Jaw by a group of returned men under the general supervision of the War Veterans' Industry Committee, was closed in June, 1940, in view of the improved employment conditions.

No special projects have been undertaken by the Honorary Committees in Halifax, Hamilton, London, Calgary and Edmonton.

The Committee in Vancouver has experimented with a night patrol service, first-aid training and a guest guide service—this with limited success only.

The secretarial service provided the Honorary Committees has been abolished from March 31, 1941, upon the formation of the new Veterans' Welfare Division, as provided under Order in Council P.C. 6282, where necessary assistance is being provided from Departmental sources.

Under the direction of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, Incorporated, with Headquarters at Montreal, Divisions are operating in the following cities: Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Hamilton, Lethbridge (affiliated with Calgary), London, Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg. An affiliated organization has been operating in Toronto. The total number employed as at February 6, 1941, was 738. A Corps of Commissionaires has been operating in Vancouver for a number of years.

TABLE 13.—DATA REGARDING PROBATIONAL TRAINING FROM APRIL, 1937
TO JUNE 30, 1941

District	Com- menced	Dis- continued	Completed				On strength
			Em- ployed as trained	Em- ployed otherwise	Tourist Guides	Not retained by employer	
A—Montreal.....	103	18	36	2	45	2	.....
B—Halifax.....	121	10	84	1	11	15	.....
Charlottetown.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
C—Ottawa.....	38	9	25	1	.....	3	.....
D—Toronto.....	603	119	428	12	.....	44	.....
Hamilton.....	53	8	43	.....	.....	2	.....
F—London.....	13	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	8	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....
G—Winnipeg.....	105	11	84	3	.....	7	.....
H—Regina.....	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
I—Calgary.....	26	1	21	1	.....	3	.....
Edmonton.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
J—Vancouver.....	83	18	57	1	.....	7	.....
K—Saint John.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
			816	22	56	84	.....
	1,177	199	978				.....

VETERANS' BUREAU

The work of the Veterans' Bureau is increasing, due to claims arising out of the war with the German Reich. At present, the Bureau is nominated to represent 1,097 applicants in this connection. In addition it is assisting in the representation, in a large number of claims, where other persons or organizations have been nominated. The new and changed circumstances in connection with warfare and the altered and enlarged pension law is bringing to the Veterans' Bureau many complex problems in pension representation.

During the fiscal year of 1940-1941, the preparation and presentation of applications for pension has been kept up to date. In a number of claims, considerable time is required in the gathering together of the necessary evidence. Between five and six hundred cases have been ready for Appeal Board Hearings at all times during the year. Advocates from the Bureau have appeared before Appeal Boards in about 1,600 Hearings during the year.

Friendly co-operation between various Government Departments and the Bureau has been continued. Likewise the close collaboration, heretofore existing between the Bureau and those Ex-Servicemen's Organizations which have been assisting the soldiers over the post war years, remains unimpaired.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the Veterans' Bureau.

Applications received, October 1, 1930, to September 30, 1933.....	33,695
Applications received, October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1941.....	20,873
Total applications received to date.....	54,568
Record of Entitlement Applications dealt with during period October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1941:—	
Applications on hand, October 1, 1933.....	15,766
Applications added to March 31, 1941.....	20,873
Total	36,639
Applications added, March 31, 1940, to March 31, 1941.....	2,269
Applications cancelled by withdrawal and failure to proceed:—	
Cancelled by withdrawal.....	4,942
Cancelled by failure to proceed.....	5,386
Total	10,328
Total applications reported ready for hearing by quorum or Appeal Board, October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1941.....	17,759
Number of applications awaiting hearing as at March 31, 1941.....	564

TABLE SHOWING YEARLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN APPLICATIONS AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM OR APPEAL BOARD SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933, WHEN CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
Applications ready as at September 30, 1934.....	1,894
Applications ready as at March 31, 1935.....	3,495
Applications ready as at March 31, 1936.....	2,802
Applications ready as at March 31, 1937.....	501
Applications ready as at March 31, 1938.....	506
Applications ready as at March 31, 1939.....	442
Applications ready as at March 31, 1940.....	615
Applications ready as at December 31, 1940.....	585
Applications ready as at March 31, 1941.....	564

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AND 1939 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for second hearing.....	10,648
Summary of evidence mailed to applicant.....	9,801
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for second hearing.....	7,800
Summaries mailed and no reply from applicant, cancelled 6 months.....	971
Second hearings given by Canadian Pension Commission and no reply from applicant, cancelled 90 days.....	896

ACTIVE FORCES

Applications (Bureau nominations)	1,097
Summaries mailed to applicant.....	748
Second hearings forwarded to Canadian Pension Commission.....	336
Number of cases heard by Appeal Board.....	13
Number of cases awaiting hearing by Appeal Board.....	83

RESERVE FORCES

Applications	4
Summaries mailed to applicant.....	3
Second hearings forwarded to Canadian Pension Commission.....	2
Number of cases heard by Appeal Board.....	1
(Civilian claim) P.C. 3359 dealing with Canadian seamen.....	1

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1940-41

Number of claims and amounts paid Workmen's Compensation Boards and to employers in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards:—

	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	21	4,957 84
Nova Scotia.....	54	2,723 56
Ontario.....	348	27,245 94
Manitoba.....	53	14,060 97
Saskatchewan.....	13	1,221 74
Alberta.....	45	5,303 11
British Columbia.....	49	7,160 86
Total.....	583	62,674 02

STAFF—PENSIONS BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFFS AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	234	113	347	437,460	109,370	546,830
"A" Montreal, Que.....	195	144	339	284,440	146,278	430,718
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	70	176	246	117,648	183,480	301,128
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	38	22	60	74,240	33,080	107,320
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	332	230	562	524,844	240,456	765,300
"E" London, Ont.....	182	119	301	246,828	112,916	359,744
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	76	58	134	128,292	64,092	192,384
"H" Regina, Sask.....	29	16	45	55,400	15,720	71,120
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	68	50	118	119,788	61,100	180,888
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	129	84	213	213,936	85,112	299,048
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	34	45	79	51,844	44,280	96,124
"M" London, England.....	10	1	11	21,820	600	22,420
Total.....	1,397	1,058	*2,455	2,276,540	1,096,484	3,373,024

* There was a net increase of 403 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,281 (a)	52.2
Service in England.....	139 (b)	5.7
Service in Canada.....	68 (c)	2.8
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	7	0.3
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	195	7.9
Civilians (Male).....	19	0.8
Civilians (Female).....	746	30.3
Total.....	2,455	100.0

NOTE.—(a) Includes 58 Nursing Sisters.
(b) Includes 27 Nursing Sisters.
(c) Includes 4 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE
CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Number	Percentage
Service in France.....	1,223	75.5
Service in England.....	112	6.9
Service in Canada.....	64	4.0
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	7	0.4
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	195	12.0
Civilians.....	19	1.2
Total.....	1,620	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,399	86.4
Male Staff without War Service.....	221	13.6

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF—CANADIAN PENSION
COMMISSION WORK AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	67	22	89	127,500	18,600	146,100
"A" Montreal, Que.....	7	1	8	16,140	2,100	18,240
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	8	1	9	13,500	780	14,280
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	4	.....	4	8,760	.....	8,760
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	21	5	26	42,220	4,860	47,080
"E" London, Ont.....	6	.....	6	11,380	.....	11,380
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	11	3	14	21,080	2,520	23,600
"H" Regina, Sask.....	5	.....	5	7,080	.....	7,080
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	5	3	8	13,540	2,520	16,060
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	11	1	12	24,460	1,320	25,780
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	3	1	4	7,300	720	8,020
Total.....	148	37	*185	292,960	33,420	326,380

The above statement is exclusive of the Chairman and 7 members whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$49,000.00.

* There was a net decrease of 5 during the fiscal year.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

Chairman, A. M. WRIGHT—Members, C. A. BELL, H. A. BRIDGES

The following statement shows the activity of the Disablement Fund during the fiscal year April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, and also the general condition of the Fund at March 31, 1941.

Subscriptions and interest.....				\$185,950 84
	Fiscal year 1940-41	Previous years	To Mar. 31, 1941	
Donations	\$4,508 48	\$105,081 37	\$109,589 85	
Bad debts written off.....	\$420 06			
Bad debts refunded	418 65	1 41	30,748 63	30,750 04
Administration	28 75	2,416 51	2,445 26	
Reduction in fund to March 31, 1941.....				\$142,785 15
Amount now in fund (March 31, 1941).....				\$ 43,165 69
Standing as at March 31, 1941	Head Office	Districts	Total	
Loans outstanding	\$1,097 22	\$ 1,870 16	\$ 2,967 38	
Cash on hand.....	418 51	3,228 08	3,646 59	
Securities held at cost (market value plus accrued interest), \$38,467.88.....			36,551 72	
Total				\$ 43,165 69
During the year 1,111 loans were made, totalling \$13,037.28.				

It is to be noted that the funds administered by the Committee are not public funds appropriated by the Dominion Government but are the residue of private subscriptions made by public-spirited Canadians in the year 1915, creating a fund which might be used to assist former members of the forces who are in necessitous and distressful circumstances and are unable to secure assistance from any other source.

REPORT OF CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statement No. 1 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. Income and Expenditure—Pensions Branch, Fiscal Year 1940-41

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balance of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, payments for services rendered such men, payments made from War appropriations, and payments made for administration of the department, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year and the balances of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the Department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the Period July, 1915, to March 31, 1941

3. Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1941

Cash Advances outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Stores—Value of supplies, held by department for use in hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government Departments.

4. Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1941

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government Departments, outstanding accounts of Veteraft Workshops and outstanding Repatriation and Vocational Loans.

5. Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation Fiscal Year 1940-41

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

6. Returned Soldiers' Insurance

Policy activities, Claims, Lapses and Reinstatements, Income and Expenditure.

7. Income and Expenditure—National Health Branch, Fiscal Year 1940-41

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions.....	\$41,745,521 63
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,372,653 39
Unemployment Assistance.....	1,026,339 26
Hospital Allowances.....	571,773 01
Probational Training Allowances.....	1,496 10
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	3,218 55
Funds under Administration.....	892,133 18
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	777,728 25
War Savings Certificate Fund.....	125,639 86
	<hr/> \$52,516,503 23

SERVICES FOR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Care of Patients.....	\$ 4,333,120 67
Veterans' Bureau.....	153,169 69
Sheltered Employment.....	174,825 70
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	62,683 02
Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	49,922 68
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	85,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00
	<hr/> 4,867,721 76
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.....	10,349 92

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-members, Defence Forces.....	\$ 2,150,025 72
Treatment—R.C.M.P.....	79,593 80
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	188,775 47
Air Raid Precautions.....	147,060 39
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board.....	20,077 87
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	2,521 16
Treatment of Fishermen and Seamen.....	9 50
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	8,161 86
Public Health Engineering.....	7,491 61
Food and Drugs.....	1,211 00
Quarantine Service.....	14,514 81
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	26,374 56
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....	13,913 34
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....	74,197 64
Additional Accommodation—Departmental Hospitals.....	489,802 55
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals.....	135,929 82
Committee on Demobilization.....	4,737 30
Evacuation of Persons—England.....	1,604 92
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	9,549 22
Processing of Blood.....	10,000 00
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	558 94
	<hr/> 3,386,111 48

HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs.....	\$ 171,078 28
Opium and Narcotics.....	60,015 20
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	13,731 57
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	152,628 24
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	104,458 77
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	114,054 45
Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	11,260 17
Epidemiology Division.....	8,301 44
Public Health Engineering.....	32,559 61
Publicity and Health Education.....	5,000 44
Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	309,563 55
Industrial Hygiene.....	9,169 70
Medical Investigations.....	27,262 39
Venereal Diseases.....	49,905 72
Grants to Institutes Assisting Sailors.....	2,600 00
Miscellaneous Grants.....	100,650 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	590 00
Refunds of Revenue.....	5,496 49
	<hr/> \$ 1,178,326 02
	<hr/> \$61,959,012 41

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1940-41—*Concluded*

REFUNDS AND REVENUE, HEALTH SECTION

Refunds.....	100,584 50	
Revenue.....	354,191 42	
	<hr/>	454,775 92

PENSIONS SECTION

Refunds and Revenue.....	2,215,043 39	
Casual Revenue.....	207,303 11	
Deposits to War Savings Certificate Fund.....	129,336 22	
Deposits to Administration Fund.....	937,004 19	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance—Premiums and Interest.....	1,778,630 71	
Unclaimed Cheques—Suspense.....	5 37	
	<hr/>	5,267,322 99

\$67,681 111 32

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The Minister.....	12,000 00	
Departmental Administration.....	110,869 33	
Branch Administration—Pensions.....	895,577 86	
Branch Administration—Health.....	39,626 86	
Canadian Pension Commission.....	467,010 77	
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	166,934 50	
	<hr/>	1,692,019 32

\$69,373,130 64

Cost of Administration 2.439%.

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Statute	The Minister.....	\$ 12,000 00
Vote 221	Departmental Administration.....	119,590 00
Vote 222	Branch Administration.....	887,602 00
Statute	Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	54,999 96
Vote 223	Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....	450,630 00
224	War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	192,760 00
225	European War Pensions.....	40,630 00 00
226	War Veterans' Allowances.....	8,000 000 00
227	Unemployment Assistance.....	2,000 000 00
228	Hospital Allowances.....	775 000 00
229	Probational Training Allowances.....	40,000 00
230	Care of Patients.....	2,853,931 00
231	Veterans' Bureau.....	172,725 00
232	Sheltered Employment.....	71,905 00
233	Employers' Liability Compensation.....	\$50,000 00
438	Employers' Liability Compensation—Supplementary.....	15,000 00
234	Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission.....	65,000 00
235	Grant to Last Post Fund.....	70,000 00
236	Grant to Canadian Legion.....	85,000 00
264	Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	9,000 00
Statute	Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	18,000 00
Statute	Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	1,579,921 28
Statute	Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	4,999 92
Statute		5,350 00
		<u>\$58,127,414 16</u>

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-Members, Defence Forces.....	2,150,000 00
Treatment—R. C. M. P.....	79,500 00
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	190,000 00
Air Raid Precautions.....	175,000 00
Investigations—Dependents All'ce Board	21,300 00
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	2,000 00
Treatment—Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	50 00
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	10,200 00

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

<i>European War Pensions—</i>	
Pensions.....	\$39,583,275 62
Retrospective Adjustments.....	56,566 23
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	48,862 40
Gratuities.....	45,417 19
New Zealand Pensions (recoverable).....	14,255 59
Supplementary—Imperial.....	172,193 78
Supplementary—French, Italian and Belgian.....	23,228 04
Burial Grants.....	60,369 23
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	52,955 33
First Payments—Quorum Awards.....	343 23
Final Payments Restored.....	3,182 22
Awards—Pension Appeal Board.....	77,292 48
	<u>\$40,137,882 54</u>
North West Rebellion.....	17,608 67
Militia Pensions Act, 1901.....	1,590,030 42
	<u>\$41,745,521 63</u>
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,372,653 39
Unemployment Assistance.....	1,026,339 26
Hospital Allowances.....	571,773 01
Probational Training Allowances.....	1,406 10
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	3,218 55
Funds under Administration.....	892,133 18
War Savings Certificates Fund.....	125,639 86

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Death Benefits.....	195,757 86
Annuities.....	234,966 94
Disability Benefits.....	18,803 13
Cash Surrender Value.....	250,423 98
Return of Premiums.....	72,425 09
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	5,351 25
	<u>777,728 25</u>

Total Direct Payments.....

10,770,961 60

52,516,503 23

REVENUE AND REFUNDS		SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS	
Public Health Engineering.....	7,500 00	Care of Patients—	
Food and Drugs.....	2,000 00	Salaries—	
Quarantine Service.....	15,000 00	Medical Administration.....	171,572 31
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....	75,000 00	Doctors—Hospitals and Clinics.....	338,240 94
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	30,000 00	Hospital Service Staff.....	687,081 23
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....	14,200 00	Hospital Clerical Staff.....	49,431 30
Additional Accommodations—Departmental Hospitals.....	535,000 00	Dental Staff.....	20,161 92
Furniture and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals.....	178,200 00	O. & S. A. Factory Staff.....	121,594 99
Committee on Demobilization.....	5,500 00	Temporary Staff.....	695,034 26
Evacuation of Persons—England.....	3,000 00		
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	10,000 00	General—	
Connaught Laboratories.....	15,000 00	Maintenance of Patients—Outside Hospitals.....	394,594 64
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	2,000 00	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	15,890 34
	3,520 450 00	Equipment and Maintenance.....	89,517 62
	\$61,647,864 16	Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	55,315 14
		Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	65,632 04
		Laundry.....	46,879 41
		Miscellaneous Expense.....	9,712 70
		Accounts Receivable.....	182,146 19
		Dental Services.....	96,896 49
		Medical Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	65,273 48
		Special hospital charges including X-Ray.....	24,882 26
		Funerals and Grave Markers.....	30,706 38
		Rents.....	2,668 41
		Treatment Stores.....	506,959 73
		Food and Ice.....	370,129 13
		Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	38,540 51
		X-Ray Supplies.....	47,327 41
		Janitors' Supplies.....	11,588 29
		O. & S. A. Supplies.....	73,221 12
		Power House Supplies.....	6,593 10
		Miscellaneous Supplies.....	20,256 65
		Freight, Cartage and Express.....	21,008 50
		Ambulance and Taxi Hire.....	3,920 93
		Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	5,122 55
		Transportation and Travelling—Patients and Escorts.....	18,272 73
		Sales Tax.....	3,653 63
		Stationery and Office Supplies.....	13,294 32
			2,250,003 70
			4,333,120 67

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	145,400 28
Pensions.....	61,842 83
	<hr/> 207,303 11

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	111,323 43
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	\$18,683,090 65
Deposits—Premiums, etc.....	1,029,739 33
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....	748,891 38
	<hr/> 20,461,721 36

Funds Under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1940.....	889,285 79
Deposits.....	937,004 19
	<hr/> 1,826,289 98

War Savings Certificate Fund—

Deposits.....	129,336 22
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Undeclared Cheques—Suspense—

Balance at March 31, 1940.....	54
Deposits.....	5 37
	<hr/> 5 91
	22,538,676 90

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

VETERANS' BUREAU

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	\$ 128,139 78
Temporary Staff.....	20,165 25
	<hr/> 148,305 03

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1,943 09
Equipment and Maintenance.....	72 70
Miscellaneous Expense.....	208 20
Stenographic Assistance.....	240 00
Materials and Supplies.....	4 75
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	104 43
Transportation and Travelling—	
Staff.....	2,291 49
	<hr/> 4,864 66
	133,169 69

Sheltered Employment—

<i>Salaries—Staff.....</i>	23,895 00
----------------------------	-----------

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	543 14
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,234 41
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	4,785 55
Red Cross Workshop—Victoria.....	7,083 08
Light, Heat and Power.....	2,475 37
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,031 03
Wages of Operatives.....	56,745 27
Commission on Sales.....	1,914 21
Raw Materials for Workshops.....	60,732 12
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	5,170 85
Transportation and Travelling—	
Staff.....	219 66
Transportation of the Blind.....	66 80
Sales Tax.....	7,929 21
	<hr/> 150,930 70
	174,825 70

Employers' Liability Compensation—

Quebec.....	4,957 84
Nova Scotia.....	2,723 56
Ontario.....	27,254 94
Manitoba.....	14,060 97
Saskatchewan.....	1,221 74
Alberta.....	5,303 11
British Columbia.....	7,160 86
	<hr/> 62,683 02

Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission—

31,938 53

Salaries—Staff.....

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage 1,920 68
 Equipment and Maintenance..... 71 65
 Projects and Schemes..... 15,000 00
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 281 66
 Materials and Supplies..... 257 25
 Freight, Cartage and Express..... 5 82
 Transportation and Travelling..... 447 09

17,984 15

49,922 68

Grant to Last Post Fund.....

85,000 00

Grant to Canadian Legion.....

9,000 00

Total Payments for Services.....

4,867,721 76

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

*Treatment—Members and Ex-members**Defence Forces—**Naval—*

Dental Services..... 75 00
 Medical Fees..... 8,879 94
 Hospitalization..... 159,549 14
 Special Hospital Charges..... 1,719 60
 Nurses and Attendants..... 491 75
 X-Ray..... 20,469 87
 Medical, Surgical and O. & S. A.
 Supplies..... 519 98
 Transportation..... 619 33

192,324 61

Military—

Dental Services.....\$ 1,880 25
 Medical Fees..... 145,690 29
 Hospitalization..... 1,398,569 80
 Special Hospital Charges..... 31,293 96
 Nurses and Attendants..... 12,206 60
 X-Ray..... 174,839 69
 Medical, Surgical and O. & S. A.
 Supplies..... 7,852 64
 Transportation..... 5,004 81

\$ 1,777,338 04

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

<i>Air Force—</i>	
Dental Services.....	186 50
Medical Fees.....	9,718 09
Hospitalization.....	40,267 82
Special Hospital Charges.....	1,914 35
Nurses and Attendants.....	365 90
X-Ray.....	18,083 60
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.	
Supplies.....	828 77
Transportation.....	310 04
<hr/>	
Hospitalization and Treatment of Enemy Aliens.	71,675 07
	4,051 12
<hr/>	
<i>Ex-Defence Forces—</i>	
Medical Fees.....	575 *5
Hospitalization.....	61,190 60
Special Hospital Charges.....	297 38
Nurses and Attendants.....	12 00
X-Ray.....	1,309 50
Funerals and Grave Markers.....	1,005 25
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.	
Supplies.....	416 00
Transportation.....	668 90
<hr/>	
Hospital Allowances.....	65,475 08
	29,236 85
<hr/>	
<i>Pension Examinations—</i>	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2 25
Legal Expense and Outside Investi-	
gations.....	5 20
Pension Examination Fees.....	4,211 04
Hospitalization.....	1,878 07
Special Hospital Charges.....	23 00
X-Ray.....	691 50
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,730 37
Loss of Wages.....	383 52
<hr/>	
	9,924 95
	\$ 2,150,025 72
<hr/>	
<i>Treatment—R.C.M.P.—</i>	
Dental Services.....	16,980 44
Examination of Special Constables.....	1,164 75
Medical Fees and Drugs—Dependents.....	7,486 86
Medical Fees and Drugs—Force.....	24,993 38
Hospitalization.....	26,781 94
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.	
Supplies.....	1,423 04
Transportation.....	302 40
Drugs for Prisoners.....	466 99
<hr/>	
	79,593 80

Pensions—Dependence Forces—

Pensions—Active Force.....	133,179 09
First Payments.....	54,060 45
Retroactive Adjustments.....	14 50
Pensions—Reserve Force.....	132 03
Awards—Pension Appeal Board.....	50 00
Fishermen and Seamen.....	1,339 40
	<hr/>
	188,775 47

Air Raid Precautions—

Cash Advances (recoverable).....	955 00
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,315 63
Civilian Duty Respirators.....	30,371 36
Books and Publications.....	2,026 02
Clothing for Working Parties.....	35,308 29
Motion Picture Talkie Films.....	341 76
Fire Protection Apparatus.....	3,259 55
Equipment.....	60,343 32
Advances and Payments to Provinces.....	13,139 46
	<hr/>
	147,060 39

Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	\$ 148 21
Investigation Fees—Social Agencies.....	4,604 35
Transportation and Travelling—Departmental Staff.....	13,703 78
Mileage—Social Agencies.....	1,061 35
Miscellaneous Expense.....	560 18
	<hr/>
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	\$ 20,077 87
	26,374 56

Inspection of Industrial Plants—

Salaries.....	397 77
Miscellaneous Expense.....	10 63
Materials and Supplies.....	533 46
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,579 30
	<hr/>
Treatment of Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	2,521 16
	9 50

Laboratory of Hygiene—

Equipment and Maintenance.....	5,459 32
Miscellaneous Expense.....	99 01
Materials and Supplies.....	2,603 53
	<hr/>
	8,161 86

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

WAR APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

<i>Public Health Engineering—</i>	
Salaries.....	1,270 48
Equipment.....	637 67
Miscellaneous Expense.....	700 70
Materials and Supplies.....	77 06
Transportation and Travelling.....	4,805 70
	<hr/>
Food and Drugs, cost of analysis for Department of National Defence.....	7,491 61
	<hr/>
	1,211 00
<i>Quarantine Service—</i>	
Salaries.....	12,006 45
Hire of Motor Launch, Sydney, N.S.....	1,410 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	953 04
Materials and Supplies.....	88 92
Transportation and Travelling.....	56 40
	<hr/>
Hire of Boat—Haliar Harbour.....	14,514 81
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....	13,913 34
	<hr/>
	74,197 64
<i>Additional Accommodation—</i>	
<i>Departmental Hospitals—</i>	
Ste. Anne's.....	127,521 95
Camp Hill.....	24,776 31
Christie Street.....	69,509 99
Westminster.....	132,093 06
Deer Lodge.....	135,899 24
	<hr/>
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals.....	489,802 55
	<hr/>
	135,929 82
<i>Committee on Demobilization—</i>	
Salaries.....	3,680 32
Miscellaneous Expense.....	194 33
Transportation and Travelling.....	862 65
	<hr/>
<i>Evacuation of Persons—England—</i>	
Temporary Assistance.....	838 10
Transportation and Travelling.....	766 82
	<hr/>
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	1,604 92
Processing of Blood—Connaught Laboratories.....	9,549 22
	<hr/>
	10,000 00

Veterans' Welfare Division—

Salaries.....	462 82
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	6 41
Transportation and Travelling.....	90 21
	<hr/> 558 94
Total—War Appropriations.....	3,386,111 48
	<hr/> \$60,770,336 47

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	145,460 28
Pensions.....	61,842 83
	<hr/> \$ 207,303 11

60,977,639 58

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>The Minister—</i>	
Salary.....	10,000 00
Car Allowance.....	2,000 00
	<hr/> 12,000 00

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....\$	92,936 66
Temporary Staff.....	10,489 77
	<hr/> 103,426 43

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	2,533 89
Equipment.....	500 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	78 15
Transportation and Travelling.....	4,330 86
	<hr/> 7,442 90

110,869 33

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	538,195 60
Temporary Staff.....	156,448 96
	<hr/> 694,644 56

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	21,025 49
Equipment and Maintenance.....	16,320 85
Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	1,026 10
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	4,003 75
Interest on Trust Funds.....	3,486 53
Accounts Receivable.....	4,970 92
Miscellaneous Expense.....	4,140 62
Bank and Legal.....	1,222 33

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION—Concluded

<i>General—Concluded</i>	
Investigations—Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	8,322 10
Rents.....	4,167 12
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	67,798 85
Photostat Supplies.....	9,042 77
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	2,018 25
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	5,067 96
Transportation and Travelling.....	10,428 60
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	23,343 81
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board (recoverable).....	14,541 35
	<hr/>
	200,933 30
	<hr/>
	895,577 86

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	54,999 96
Permanent Staff.....	306,560 72
Temporary Staff.....	31,575 63
	<hr/>
	393,136 31

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage Equipment and Maintenance.....	9,013 57
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and Applicants.....	440 33
Light, Heat and Power.....	1,587 62
Miscellaneous Expense.....	449 82
Bank and Legal.....	165 44
Outside Investigations.....	117 50
Pension Examination Fees.....	95 73
Maintenance of Pensioners.....	2,356 30
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	802 50
Stenographic Assistance.....	3,063 74
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	3,200 20
Investigations Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	4,692 76
Rents.....	546 00
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	141 00
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	6,110 77
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	52 05
Outside Specialists.....	26,378 17
Pensioners and Applicants.....	16,689 57
	<hr/>
	73,874 46

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

<i>Salaries—</i>		
Members of Board.....	\$ 22,193 51	
Permanent Staff.....	64,463 13	
Temporary Staff.....	17,333 77	
		103,990 41
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	1,409 42	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,441 44	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	244 23	
Medical Examination Fees.....	2,738 80	
Maintenance.....	484 75	
Special Hospital Charges including		
X-Ray.....	552 20	
Bank and Legal.....	547 48	
Investigations—Soldiers' Settle-		
ment Board.....	41,100 00	
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	5,971 10	
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	545 20	
Transportation and Travelling—		
Staff.....	5,434 23	
Transportation and Travelling—		
Applicants.....	2,475 24	
		62,944 09
Total Cost of Administration.....	\$ 166,934 50	
		1,652,392 46
<i>Miscellaneous Payments—</i>		
Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	4,999 92	
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	5,350 00	
		10,349 92
		62,640,381 96
<i>TRUST FUNDS</i>		
<i>War Service Gratiuity—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	111,323 43	
Deposits.....		
	111,323 43	
Disbursements.....	3,218 55	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....		108,104 83
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	18,683,090 65	
Deposits.....	1,778,630 71	
		20,461,721 36

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Concluded

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD—Concluded

Disbursements.....	777,728 25	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....		19,683,993 11
<i>Funds Under Administration—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	889,285 79	
Deposits.....	937,004 19	
	<u>1,826,289 98</u>	
Disbursements.....	892,133 18	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....		934,156 80
<i>War Savings' Certificate Fund—</i>		
Deposits.....	129,336 22	
Disbursements.....	125,639 86	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....		3,696 36
<i>Unclaimed Cheques—Suspense—</i>		
Balance at March 31, 1940.....	54	
Deposits.....	5 37	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....	5 91	\$20,729,957 06

83,370,339 02

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 221 Departmental Administration.....	9,296 21
222 Branch Administration.....	68,114 76
223 Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....	53,834 92
224 War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	26,470 49
225 European War Pensions.....	732,654 70
226 War Veterans' Allowances.....	666,330 40
227 Unemployment Assistance.....	994,167 79
228 Hospital and Other Allowances.....	212,343 70
229 Probational Training Allowances.....	38,503 90
230 Care of Patients.....	195,320 72
231 Veterans' Bureau.....	21,834 35
232 Sheltered Employment.....	36,074 92
233 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	2,325 98
234 Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Comm.....	20,415 33
264 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	423 83

\$ 3,078,117 00

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-Members, Defence Forces.....	6,265 22	
Treatment—R. C. M. P.....	232 49	
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	1,477 57	
Air Raid Precautions.....	34,699 28	
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board.....	1,222 13	
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	28 84	
Treatment—Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	40 50	
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	2,038 14	
Public Health Engineering.....	8 39	
Food and Drugs.....	789 00	
Quarantine Service.....	1,036 19	
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....	802 36	
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital.....	3,625 44	
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....	286 66	
Additional Accommodation—Departmental Hospitals.....	46,301 00	
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals.....	42,270 18	
Committee on Demobilization.....	989 01	
Evacuation of Persons—England.....	1,457 30	
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	450 78	
Connaught Laboratories.....	5,000 00	
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	1,441 06	
	<u>150,431 54</u>	
	<u>3,228,548 54</u>	
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....	<u>\$86,598,887 56</u>	
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....	<u>\$86,598,887 56</u>	

Treatment, etc., R.C.M.P.	128,284 98							49,017 47	79,267 51
Pensions—Defence Forces, Fishermen and Seamen	193,698 86							5,176 43	188,522 43
Air Raid Precautions	196,026 73							55,696 01	140,330 72
Investigations—Dependents									
Allowance Board	24,780 60							4,702 73	20,077 87
Inspection of Industrial Plants	1,971 16								1,971 16
Treatment of Canadian Fishermen and Seamen	9 50								9 50
Laboratory of Hygiene, Biological Assistance	8,161 86								8,161 86
Public Health Engineering, Inspection Camp Sites	7,491 61								7,491 61
Food and Drugs, Examination of Supplies	1,211 00								1,211 00
Quarantine Service	13,963 81								13,963 81
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John	74,197 64								74,197 64
Construction—Camp Hill Hospital	28,199 65							1,825 09	26,374 56
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour	13,913 34								13,913 34
Additional Accommodation—Departmental Hospitals	488,699 00								488,699 00
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals	135,929 82								135,929 82
Committee on Demobilization	4,578 44							67 45	4,510 99
Evacuation of Persons—England	1,542 70								1,542 70
Quarantine Station—Saint John	9,549 22								9,549 22
Connaught Laboratories—Processing of Blood	10,000 00								10,000 00
Veterans' Welfare Division	558 94								558 94
Purchase of Land—Lancaster	5,000 00							5,000 00	
Total Disbursements	1,245,722,783 94	904,504,644 52	54,843,805 20	55,373,933 81	55,570,945 03	56,763,732 48	59,134,535 39	59,531,187 51	
Less Casual Revenue — Departmental	5,756,861 57	5,172,503 81	103,828 97	105,137 43	69,695 17	71,186 94	89,048 97	145,460 28	
Less Casual Revenue — Pensions	1,258,312 02	998,040 90	42,677 65	39,236 97	39,558 81	31,808 95	45,145 91	61,842 83	
Less Health Revenue	5,233,438 09	3,606,229 28	223,632 53	243,559 96	249,408 53	247,308 45	314,804 41	348,694 93	
Net Disbursements	1,233,474,172 26	894,727,870 53	54,473,666 05	54,986,199 45	55,212,282 52	56,413,428 14	58,685,536 10	58,975,189 47	

**No. 3.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS
BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1941**

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	215,356 70	89 45	215,206 46	60 79
"A"	Quebec.....	55,026 62		53,927 02	1,099 60
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	16,288 73		16,270 73	18 00
"D"	Central Ontario.....	36,804 10		36,146 95	657 15
"F"	Western Ontario.....	44,542 09		44,013 80	528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	10,377 41		10,261 41	116 00
"I"	Alberta.....	8,344 83		8,324 83	20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	12,278 43		12,274 43	4 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	9,094 75		8,844 99	249 76
	Total.....	408,113 60	89 45	405,270 62	2,753 59

No. 4.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

Great Britain.....	\$ 4,062 93
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	23,756 35
Air Training Plan.....	37,583 14
Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	38,122 00
Vetcraft Workshops.....	9,373 58
Repatriation Loans.....	15,255 70
Vocational Loans.....	15,510 30
Total.....	231,669 40

No. 5.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Head Office Administrative, Personnel travelling.....	\$ 1,040 31
Branch Administrative, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	2,416 96
Dependents' Allowance Board, Investigations.....	1,173 96
Canadian Pension Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	6,432 97
Canadian Pension Commission, Pensioners, Applicants and Witnesses.....	9,683 46
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians, Surgeons.....	44 5
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	556 86
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Applicants.....	1,953 53
Transportation issued in lieu of Unemployment Assistance.....	39 79
Medical, Dental and O. & S. A. Staff travelling.....	1,445 86
Transportation, Clinical, Hospital and Orthopaedic Treatment.....	8,368 96
Veterans' Bureau, Staff travelling.....	540 39
Blind or Totally Disabled Ex-Members of the Forces.....	44 60
Veterans' Assistance Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	8 12
Air Raid Precaution, Staff travelling.....	542 27
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Transportation, Treatment.....	68 84
Defence Forces, Transportation, Members and Ex-Members.....	2,608 88
Defence Forces, Dependents' Allowance Board, Head Office Staff travelling	2 14
Committee on Demobilization, Personnel travelling.....	312 13
Veterans' Welfare Division, Personnel travelling.....	57 96
	\$ 37,342 44
Freight and Express.....	24,520 88
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 61,863 32
Accounts Receivable.....	2,927 76
Total Gross Expenditure.....	\$ 64,791 08

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passenger—		Per cent
Canadian National Railways.....	\$ 20,323 08	53.0
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	13,510 12	35.0
Sundry Railways.....	4,475 18	12.0
		100.0
Freight and Express—		\$ 38,308 38
Canadian National Railways and Express.....	\$ 17,911 01	66.0
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	8,498 40	32.0
Sundry Railways.....	73.29	02.0
		100.0
Total by Railways.....	\$ 64,791 08	

ANNUAL REPORT

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No. 6.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1940
TO MARCH 31, 1941

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance of Fund, March 31, 1940.....	\$18,683,090 65	
Income.....		
Interest 1940-41.....	1,018,174 03	
Expenditures.....	748,891 38	
Balance.....		\$ 766,266 69
	<u>\$20,450,156 06</u>	<u>\$120,450,156 06</u>
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1940.....	13,625	\$32,100,831 79
Surrendered for cash, 1940-41.....	335	823,352 09
Total surrendered for cash.....	<u>13,960</u>	<u>32,924,183 88</u>
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1940.....	551	582,268 67
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1940-41.....	32	45,560 57
Total.....	<u>583</u>	<u>627,829 24</u>
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	15	25,289 50
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	<u>568</u>	<u>602,539 74</u>
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1940.....	1,431	3,185,862 70
On Extended Term Insurance 1940-41.....	248	541,521 64
Total.....	<u>1,679</u>	<u>3,727,384 34</u>
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	336	751,515 37
Total policies on Extended Term Ins.....	<u>1,343</u>	<u>2,975,868 97</u>
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1940.....	165	267,754 56
Disability Claims admitted 1940-41.....	33	66,990 47
Total.....	<u>198</u>	<u>334,745 03</u>
Terminated or reduced.....	21	55,468 10
Disability Claims in force.....	<u>177</u>	<u>279,276 93</u>
DEATH CLAIMS		
Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1940.....	4,929	11,773,321 18
Policy Value of Death Claims 1940-41.....	293	582,850 49
Total Policy value.....	<u>5,222</u>	<u>12,356,171 67</u>
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1940.....	3,583	9,447,779 43
Settled by cash payment or annuity 1940-41.....	191	389,916 98
To adjust deduct.....	3,774	9,837,696 41
	2	6,000 00
Total.....	<u>3,772</u>	<u>9,831,696 41</u>
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1940.....	1,314	1,134,777 74
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. 1940-41.....		
Reserve paid Section 11, 1940-41.....	66	105,332 69
To adjust Add. Section 10.....	1,380	1,240,110 43
	2	3,002 33
Total.....	<u>1,382</u>	<u>1,243,112 76</u>
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1941.....	69	110,800 89
LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS		
Lapses to March 31, 1940.....	50,888	116,644,899 09
Lapses 1940-41.....	902	2,101,529 87
Total.....	<u>51,790</u>	<u>118,766,428 96</u>
Reinstatements to March 31, 1940.....	37,956	86,997,853 50
Reinstatements 1940-41.....	832	1,960,966 21
Total.....	<u>38,788</u>	<u>88,958,819 71</u>
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	13,002	29,807,609 25
Policies in force March 31, 1941.....	21,287	44,574,840 79

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 237 Branch Administration.....	\$ 43,000 00
238 Food and Drugs.....	174,565 00
239 Opium and Narcotics.....	\$ 46,005 00
439 Opium and Narcotics Supplementary.....	15,000 00
240 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	61,005 00
241 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	14,270 00
242 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	150,570 00
243 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	106,780 00
244 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	75,210 00
245 Epidemiology.....	12,495 00
246 Public Health Engineering.....	10,895 00
247 Publicity and Health Education.....	34,860 00
248 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	7,950 00
440 Treatment of Sick Mariners Supplementary.....	178,970 00
	150,000 00
249 Industrial Hygiene.....	338,970 00
250 Medical Investigation Division.....	11,185 00
251 Venereal Diseases.....	36,520 00
252 Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors.....	50,000 00
Grants to:—	2,600 00
253 Canadian Welfare Council.....	8,100 00
254 Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
255 Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
256 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
257 L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	4,050 00
258 L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....	4,050 00
259 Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
260 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
261 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
262 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
263 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	590 00
	\$1,231,615 00

REFUNDS

Vote 237 Branch Administration.....	316 46
238 Food and Drugs.....	4,724 92
239 Opium and Narcotics.....	945 00
240 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	111 82
241 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	26,712 70

DISBURSEMENTS

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Salaries—Staff.....	\$ 26,291 75
General—	
Advertising and Publicity.....	\$ 7,902 84
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	185 65
Equipment and Maintenance.....	204 63
Miscellaneous Expense.....	215 14
Materials and Supplies.....	1,994 78
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	493 90
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,160 62
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	177 55
	13,355 11
	\$ 39,626 86
Food and Drugs	
Salaries—Staff.....	145,327 99
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,343 99
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,553 60
Purchase of Samples.....	1,943 54
Miscellaneous Expense.....	756 80
Professional and Special Services.....	738 11
Materials and Supplies.....	4,340 64
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	388 44
Transportation and Travelling.....	10,805 17
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	2,880 00
	25,750 29
	171,078 28

OPIUM AND NARCOTICS

Salaries—Staff.....	30,183 97
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	143 20
Equipment and Maintenance.....	85 40
Miscellaneous Expense.....	23 75
Legal Services, etc.....	25,426 89
Materials and Supplies.....	880 67
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,821 32
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	450 00
	29,831 23
	60,015 20

REVENUE		QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY	
<i>Foods and Drugs—</i>		<i>General—</i>	
Licences.....	430 00	Salaries—Staff.....	13,731 57
Analysis.....	2,215 00		
Penalties.....	5,075 00	Salaries—Staff.....	107,705 65
Costs.....	1,750 31		
		Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1,945 29
<i>Opium and Narcotics—</i>		Equipment and Maintenance.....	16,400 04
Business Licences.....	3,710 00	Lands and Buildings.....	760 50
Import Licences.....	190 00	Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,467 27
Export Licences.....	100 00	Medical and Nurses Fees.....	1,540 00
Penalties.....	2,035 00	Immigration Supplies.....	3,876 46
Seizures.....	332 91	Food.....	5,210 01
		Fuel for Boats.....	4,461 49
<i>Patent Medicines—</i>		Miscellaneous Supplies.....	4,495 30
Registration Fees.....	896 00	Freight, Cartage and Express.....	509 13
Licence Fees.....	5,213 00	Transportation and Travelling.....	2,797 38
		Cash Advances (recoverable).....	659 70
			44,922 59
			152,628 24
<i>Sick Mariners' Dues.</i>			
<i>Quarantine—</i>		<i>LABORATORY OF HYGIENE</i>	
Immigration and Inspection of Ships.....	8,853 61	Salaries—Staff.....	\$ 72,637 73
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800 00		
		<i>General—</i>	
Services and Board—Detained Immigrants.....	10,653 61	Equipment and Maintenance.....	2,014 60
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	1,324 50	Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,598 30
Refunds of Previous Year's Expenditures.....	23 93	Animals and Animal Food.....	12,229 71
	358 87	Materials and Supplies.....	10,188 25
		Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,025 31
		Transportation and Travelling.....	2,528 84
		Cash Advances (recoverable).....	2,186 03
			31,771 04
			104,458 77

242 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	3,443 10
243 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	55,043 48
244 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	286 77
245 Epidemiology.....	108 01
246 Public Health Engineering.....	2,007 01
248 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	5,451 10
249 Industrial Hygiene.....	1,429 13
	100,584 50

Salaries—Staff.....	12,016 83
<i>General—</i>	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	11 03
Retaining Fees.....	1,383 20
Materials and Supplies.....	320 51
	1,714 74
	13,731 57

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941—*Con.*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Continued*DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL INSPECTION

Salaries—Staff.....	72,416 76
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General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	924 46
Equipment and Maintenance.....	5,822 04
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,304 56
Professional and Special Services.....	73 00
Rents.....	3,665 41
Materials and Supplies.....	21,230 72
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	191 17
Transportation and Travelling.....	4,154 64
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	3,181 69
	<hr/>

	41,637 69
	<hr/>
	114,054 45

CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

Salaries—Staff.....	10,365 00
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General—

Transportation and Travelling.....	610 17
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	285 00
	<hr/>

	895 17
	<hr/>
	11,260 17

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Salaries—Staff.....	8,301 44
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	<hr/>
	8,301 44

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Salaries—Staff.....	22,631 90
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General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	770 87
Equipment and Maintenance.....	496 01
Miscellaneous Expense.....	560 07
Purchase of Supplies.....	900 99
Materials and Supplies.....	843 88
Transportation and Travelling.....	4,530 89
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1,825 00
	<hr/>

	9,927 71
	<hr/>
	32,559 61

Salaries—Staff.....	5,000 44
	<hr/>

TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

Salaries—Staff.....	18,606 24
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	367 52
Equipment and Maintenance.....	233 12
Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	50 00
Miscellaneous Expense.....	574 58
Medical Fees.....	77,021 48
Nurses Fees.....	3,166 73
Maintenance of Patients—Hospitals.....	189,652 91
Maintenance of Patients—Private Homes.....	3,281 50
Other Professional Services.....	50 00
Materials and Supplies.....	14,266 30
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,293 17
	<hr/>
	290,957 31
	<hr/>
	309,563 55

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Salaries—Staff.....	6,751 45
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	88 57
Equipment and Maintenance.....	106 17
Miscellaneous Expense.....	486 15
Transportation and Travelling.....	457 89
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1,279 47
	<hr/>
	2,418 25
	<hr/>
	9,169 70

MEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Salaries—Staff.....	26,684 15
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	11 25
Equipment and Maintenance.....	35 75
Miscellaneous Expense.....	21
Professional and Special Services.....	288 50
Materials and Supplies.....	239 78
Transportation and Travelling.....	2 75
	<hr/>
	578 24
	<hr/>
Veneral Diseases—Distribution of Arsenicals to Provinces.....	27 262 39
Grants to Institutes Assisting Sailors.....	49,905 72
Canadian Welfare Council.....	2,600 00
	<hr/>
	8,100 00

No. 7.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH SECTION—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941—*Con.*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*

Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	4,050 00
L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....	4,050 00
Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	590 00

REFUNDS OF REVENUE

Food and Drugs.....	35 00
Opium and Narcotics.....	25 00
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	452 87
Sick Mariners Dues.....	4,983 62
	<hr/>
	5,496 49

REVENUE (AS PER CONTRA)

Less refunds of Revenue.....	348,694 93
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UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 237 Branch Administration.....	3,689 60
238 Food and Drugs.....	8,211 64
239 Opium and Narcotics.....	1,934 80
240 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	650 25
241 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	24,654 46
242 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	5,709 33
243 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	16,199 03
244 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	1,521 60
245 Epidemiology Division.....	2,201 57
246 Public Health Engineering.....	4,307 40
247 Publicity and Health Education.....	2,949 56
248 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	34,857 55
249 Industrial Hygiene.....	3,444 43
250 Medical Investigations.....	9,257 61
251 Venereal Diseases.....	94 28
	<hr/>
	119,743 11

Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....1,686,390 92

Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....

1,686,390 92

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Honourable IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 (2), Chapter 44 of the Statutes of Canada, 1936, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941.

The period under review has seen a considerable expansion in the functions of the Commission. Concurrently there has been a heavy increase in the volume of routine pension work as the result of a large number of discharges from the forces for medical reasons. All such discharges are reviewed forthwith in order to determine any pension status. The statistics appended show in detail the number and types of cases dealt with and the nature of the decisions rendered. It may be of interest to note, however, that, up to the 31st of March, 1941, the Commission had reviewed and ruled upon slightly under 13,000 cases arising out of the present war.

Under its enlarged functions, the Commission now deals with such diverse matters as requests from pensioners to have deductions made from their pensions for the purchase of War Savings Certificates or war donations, pension entitlement for special constable guards employed by the R.C.M.P. in guarding vulnerable points throughout Canada, and entitlement to compensation in respect of merchant seamen employed in ships of Canadian registry who may be disabled or lose their lives as a result of enemy action while in the pursuit of their calling.

On the 31st of March, 1941, there were 79,204 disability and 17,941 dependent first Great War pensions in force, representing a total annual liability of \$39,598,180. This represents a decrease of 929 in the number of disability pensioners, a decrease of 236 in the number of dependent, and a decrease of \$858,072 in the annual pension liability for the first Great War. The total number of beneficiaries, including wives, children, parents, housekeepers, and other persons on whose account benefits were in force was 211,800.

The number of disability awards for pensioners of the present war at the 31st of March, 1941, was 316 with dependent awards numbering 314, creating a combined annual liability of \$334,572.

Increases in disability pensions following medical examination numbered 1,553, representing an increased liability of \$296,202.

An important change affecting pension adjudication occurred shortly after the commencement of the fiscal year as a result of the passing, on the 21st of May, 1940, of Order in Council P.C. 1971. The effect of this Order in Council was to restrict the application of what has been known as the "insurance principle" to cases in which disability or death occurred on service outside of Canada. It further stipulated that disability or death occurring in Canada after the 21st of May, 1940, to be pensionable, must be shown to be due to "service as such," that is, arising out of or directly connected with military service.

On the 25th of September, 1940, Order in Council P.C. 63/5079 was passed, the effect of which was to confer the benefits of the Pension Act, to the extent that the same or equivalent benefits are not provided by the United Kingdom,

on Canadian personnel trained under the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, who subsequently become members of the Imperial forces. In view of the vast potentialities of the Air Training Scheme, as contemplated by the Empire countries sponsoring it, it will be readily seen that a substantial expenditure from Canadian funds may be expected under the provisions of this Order in Council.

From the commencement of the war to the 31st March, 1941, 9,206 pensioners had contributed \$521,356 from their pensions to the purchase of War Savings Certificates, the monthly contribution for March being over \$75,000. War donations from pensioners during the same period amounted to \$18,780.

The number of claims in respect of special constable guards was comparatively small and no such awards were in force at the end of the fiscal year. Claims in respect of merchant seamen, under Order in Council P.C. 3359, however, showed a marked increase during the year, three disability, and five dependent, awards having been authorized.

The Commission has continued to maintain increasingly close liaison with the headquarters staffs of the three arms of the service in the Department of National Defence and Government departments concerned directly or indirectly with the war effort, as well as the British Ministry of Pensions. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that, as a result of suggestions made by the Commission to the Department of National Defence, procedure was adopted, in dealing with cases of service personnel reported missing, which facilitates considerably the affording of financial assistance, with proper safeguards, to dependents of such personnel. The Commission has also continued to coöperate closely with the Dependents' Allowance Board, placing at its disposal the Commission's facilities for investigation and adjudication of claims.

Appeal Boards of the Commission have sat more or less continuously at points throughout the Dominion, keeping this important branch of the Commission's work up to date.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the passing of two senior members of the staff who had rendered long years of faithful and loyal public service, namely, Dr. W. A. Burgess, who died in July, and Mr. Joseph White, whose death occurred in October, 1940. The loss of these two senior officials has been keenly felt by myself, the Commissioners and all members of the staff. The personnel of the Commission itself was reduced during the year by the retirement of three members, namely, Dr. D. W. Gray, Dr. Lionel Robert and Mr. Stephen Jones, on the expiry of their terms of office. In October, 1940, Dr. F. F. Chute, of Canning, Nova Scotia, was appointed a member of the Commission and his experience as a practising physician eminently fits him to act in that capacity.

It is once more a pleasure to express my appreciation of the loyalty and devotion to duty of all members of the Commission's staff, the assistance afforded by the Veterans' Bureau, and the medical and other staffs of the department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,

Chairman.

OTTAWA, June 28, 1941.

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1941

DISABILITIES	
Disability pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	80,133
Disability pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	357
Disability pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	169
Total	80,659
Disability pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death	1,394
Other causes	61
	1,455
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	79,204
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	18,177
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	509
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	127
Total	18,813
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death	587
Other causes	285
	872
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	17,941
DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1940.....	98,310
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	866
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	296
Total	99,472
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,327
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	97,145

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners	79,204	
“ “ wives	55,439	
“ “ children	53,540	
“ “ mothers	678	
“ “ fathers	81	
“ “ two parents (73)	146	
Housekeepers (Section 22-9 and 67B, Pension Act)	646	
		189,734
Dependent pensioners	17,941	
Dependent pensioners' children	2,655	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	1,116	
		21,712
SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT		
Disability, as per Table 15.....		256
Dependent, as per Table 15.....		98
Grand total		211,800

TABLE 3.—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT OR OTHER WARS*

Victoria Cross (8 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	15
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity)	436
Total	451

* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1941

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 50	59,685	17,063,784 50
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,649 00
1928.....	50,635	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,095,150 00	20,002	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,644	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,806 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,186	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00
1938.....	79,876	30,270,960 00	18,105	10,411,095 00	97,981	40,682,055 00
1939.....	80,104	30,094,890 00	17,896	10,318,775 00	98,000	40,413,665 00
1940.....	80,133	29,845,959 00	18,177	10,610,293 00	98,310	40,456,252 00
1941*.....	79,204	29,058,304 00	17,941	10,539,876 00	97,145	39,598,180 00

* The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	104	Annual Liability.....	\$ 30,984
Dependent.....	25	Annual Liability.....	20,448
Total.....	129	Total.....	\$ 51,432

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year Ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			
31-3-23.....	1,278	503,822 00	736	210,304 00	3,855	895,906 00	1,097	111,469	47
31-3-24.....	1,140	376,128 00	911	276,865 00	2,014	648,238 00	587	115,603	47
31-3-25.....	1,673	481,532 00	1,241	347,347 00	1,503	559,442 00	595	124,544	47
31-3-26.....	1,674	487,118 00	1,459	414,457 00	1,346	588,208 00	799	134,209	45
31-3-27.....	1,441	417,933 00	1,290	394,231 00	1,089	572,033 00	1,090	141,982	30
31-3-28.....	1,828	459,528 00	1,821	490,364 00	1,041	617,377 00	440	151,502	33
31-3-29.....	2,557	520,331 00	2,322	491,853 00	894	541,855 00	7,776	165,506	31
31-3-30.....	1,774	352,849 00	1,603	313,014 00	953	557,566 00	8,811	174,732	30
31-3-31.....	2,722	511,706 00	7,901	1,019,540 00	950	530,787 00	5,911	203,176	30
31-3-32.....	3,091	552,256 00	7,268	902,781 00	1,150	613,279 00	5,823	232,303	30
31-3-33.....	1,912	347,727 00	1,580	207,618 00	1,403	649,901 00	16,209	239,599	29
31-3-34.....	1,058	179,071 00	1,054	173,232 00	2,224	780,405 00	13,377	237,794	29
31-3-35.....	1,170	207,967 00	901	138,619 00	1,522	640,956 00	10,367	236,474	29
31-3-36.....	1,233	198,933 00	709	91,401 00	1,222	611,821 00	9,172	233,205	28
31-3-37.....	1,273	185,738 00	671	85,622 00	1,279	656,681 00	8,824	227,594	28
31-3-38.....	952	136,666 00	436	52,514 00	1,301	599,361 00	5,403	219,323	28
31-3-39.....	1,018	142,099 00	525	72,275 00	1,315	639,838 00	4,884	210,793	28
31-3-40.....	924	135,504 00	383	57,317 00	1,278	603,421 00	4,140	201,391	28
31-3-41.....	357	59,458 00	169	23,895 00	1,455	679,461 00	2,276	189,734	28

Supplementary Pensions include both disability and dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23
—Concluded—

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year Ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supplementary Pensions
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765 00	57	28,332 00	727	364,607 00	.....	34,433	See
31-3-24.....	753	367,758 00	42	13,716 00	618	231,778 00	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062 00	61	21,864 00	640	268,511 00	1,533	33,273	Statement
31-3-26.....	565	295,060 00	42	15,048 00	617	250,355 00	828	32,345	
31-3-27.....	609	319,604 00	51	16,140 00	666	275,162 00	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120 00	51	18,744 00	699	270,903 00	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552 00	61	19,548 00	756	233,419 00	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580 00	104	23,514 00	1,058	330,226 00	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624 00	164	47,160 00	1,120	343,948 00	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	766	419,352 00	255	68,304 00	1,389	423,656 00	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364 00	360	94,776 00	1,541	472,423 00	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	565	295,260 00	417	112,488 00	1,491	479,519 00	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722 00	385	124,820 00	1,106	334,578 00	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692 00	252	70,196 00	1,041	359,726 00	2,177	23,541	89
31-3-37.....	802	441,084 00	176	53,648 00	967	355,077 00	2,054	23,368	92
31-3-38.....	658	383,930 00	163	44,396 00	902	332,953 00	1,933	22,928	96
31-3-39.....	560	318,260 00	178	49,696 00	947	362,002 00	1,119	22,306	99
31-3-40.....	1,062	711,734 00	162	44,606 00	943	372,132 00	2,012	22,494	100
31-3-41.....	509	342,004 00	127	37,044 00	872	339,867 00	2,405	21,712	98

NOTE.—Number of dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY
AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,478	6-92	1,970,814	1,474	8-22	868,894	6,952	7-16	2,839,708
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,504	5-69	1,785,785	1,224	6-82	623,667	5,728	5-90	2,409,452
East. Ontario.....	4,396	5-55	1,582,557	979	5-46	587,224	5,375	5-53	2,169,781
Cent. Ontario.....	17,395	21-96	6,323,115	3,856	21-49	2,429,490	21,251	21-88	8,752,605
West. Ontario.....	5,689	7-18	2,249,724	986	5-50	601,112	6,675	6-87	2,850,836
Manitoba.....	7,277	9-19	2,528,008	1,187	6-62	684,394	8,464	8-71	3,212,402
Saskatchewan.....	4,126	5-21	1,434,156	410	2-28	233,214	4,536	4-67	1,667,370
Alberta.....	5,612	7-09	1,947,347	748	4-17	449,512	6,360	6-55	2,396,859
British Columbia.....	11,235	14-18	4,307,204	2,038	11-36	1,303,025	13,273	13-66	5,610,229
New Brunswick.....	2,110	2-66	841,263	652	3-63	329,492	2,762	2-84	1,170,755
Great Britain.....	4,420	5-58	1,835,048	2,824	15-74	1,553,638	7,244	7-46	3,388,686
United States.....	6,438	8-13	2,433,305	1,290	7-19	757,774	7,728	7-95	2,801,079
Other Countries.....	524	0-66	209,978	273	1-52	118,440	797	0-82	328,418
Total.....	79,204	100-00	29,058,304	17,941	100-00	10,539,876	97,145	100-00	39,598,180

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Alaska.....		Iceland.....	4	Pacific Islands.....	14
Africa.....	38	India.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Australia.....	143	Islands contiguous to Great Britain.....	85	Poland.....	11
Belgium.....	34	Italy.....	25	Portugal.....	1
British West Indies.....	50	Japan.....	21	Roumania.....	5
Bulgaria.....	1	Latvia.....	1	Russia.....	26
China.....	4	Lithuania.....	2	South America.....	14
Cuba.....	3	Malay Straits.....	1	Sweden.....	10
Denmark.....	13	Malta.....	8	Switzerland.....	3
Egypt.....	2	Mexico.....	6	Syria.....	1
Estonia.....	1	Newfoundland.....	104	Yugoslavia.....	15
France.....	49	New Zealand.....	68		
Greece.....	14	Norway.....	12	Total.....	797
Holland.....	3				

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1941

DISABILITY PENSIONS

Resident in	Total Number of Pensions	Number of Pensions Permanent	Percentage of Pensions Permanent
			%
Quebec.....	5,478	5,081	92.75
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,504	4,219	93.67
Eastern Ontario.....	4,396	2,793	63.53
Central Ontario.....	17,395	16,682	95.90
Western Ontario.....	5,689	5,314	93.40
Manitoba.....	7,277	6,918	95.06
Saskatchewan.....	4,126	3,933	95.32
Alberta.....	5,612	5,412	96.43
British Columbia.....	11,235	10,750	95.68
New Brunswick.....	2,110	2,052	97.25
Great Britain.....	4,420	4,167	94.27
United States.....	6,438	6,172	95.86
Other Countries.....	524	497	94.84
Total.....	79,204	73,990	93.41

TABLE 8.—THEATRE WHERE SOLDIER SERVED

Theatre	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
France.....	69,633	87.90	25,914,510	15,684	87.42	9,040,136
England.....	6,428	8.15	2,036,763	1,243	6.93	825,674
Canada.....	2,684	3.38	937,510	873	4.86	586,602
Other Theatres of War.....	459	0.57	169,521	141	0.79	87,464
Total.....	79,204	100.00	29,058,304	17,941	100.00	10,539,876

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1941, SHOWING THEATRE WHERE PENSIONER SERVED

Class	Theatre of Service				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Other Theatres of War			
					%		\$
1.....	3,397	314	161	28	100	3,900	4,834,868
2.....	65	1	1	.....	95	67	83,361
3.....	306	46	33	4	90	389	441,886
4.....	369	6	5	1	85	381	412,380
5.....	2,271	106	48	9	80	2,434	2,432,525
6.....	689	47	19	2	75	737	713,144
7.....	1,405	82	38	2	70	1,527	1,373,687
8.....	393	24	13	2	65	432	354,300
9.....	2,193	173	67	17	60	2,450	1,851,031
10.....	427	31	13	3	55	474	330,040
11.....	3,860	350	163	30	50	4,403	2,750,402
12.....	654	36	18	8	45	716	390,139
13.....	3,688	313	130	35	40	4,166	2,069,074
14.....	1,893	126	48	8	35	2,075	908,539
15.....	4,527	341	150	23	30	5,041	1,884,350
16.....	4,644	406	146	35	25	5,231	1,620,468
17.....	8,033	724	301	51	20	9,109	2,251,054
18.....	8,146	707	310	50	15	9,213	1,707,169
19.....	14,671	1,374	550	92	10	16,687	2,048,702
20.....	8,002	1,221	470	59	5	9,752	601,185
Total.....	69,633	6,428	2,684	459	.....	79,204	29,058,304

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1941, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensioners	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
General Diseases.....	545	10.45	6,199	8.38	6,744	11,333	\$ 225,897	\$ 1,964,693	\$ 2,190,590
Nervous System.....	440	8.44	3,975	5.37	4,415	7,453	234,775	1,485,966	1,720,741
Special Senses.....	487	9.34	5,846	7.90	6,333	10,505	167,600	1,885,032	2,052,632
Circulatory System.....	755	14.48	7,701	10.41	8,456	14,765	334,197	2,831,767	3,165,964
Respiratory System.....	1,279	24.53	10,955	14.81	12,234	18,152	772,247	5,140,068	5,912,315
Gastro Intestinal System.....	271	5.19	2,958	3.99	3,229	6,004	106,966	839,167	946,133
Urinary and Genital.....	147	2.82	1,569	2.12	1,716	2,966	68,215	516,707	584,922
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	30	0.58	1,583	2.14	1,613	4,714	24,429	1,168,404	1,192,833
G.S.W. and Injuries to Joints.....	213	4.09	5,966	8.06	6,179	8,763	67,578	1,660,827	1,728,405
G.S.W. Injuries and Fractures.....	837	16.05	24,110	32.58	24,947	33,692	328,357	8,602,863	8,931,220
General Diseases and Injuries.....	192	3.68	2,977	4.03	3,169	6,734	41,017	539,782	580,799
Veneral Diseases Sequelae.....	18	0.35	151	0.21	169	221	6,147	45,603	51,750
Total.....	5,214	100.00	73,990	100.00	79,204	125,302	2,377,425	26,680,879	29,058,304

General Diseases.—Diabetes, Pernicious Anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System.—Poliomyelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses.—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System.—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-anginitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System.—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, Pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System.—Appendicitis and peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital.—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulations.—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints.—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures.—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries.—Brain Tumour, Disfigurement, Flat Feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelae.—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	67,368	85.05	24,637,893	84.78	15,112	84.24	8,544,106	81.07
Sergeant.....	7,302	9.21	2,547,059	8.76	1,523	8.49	1,009,252	9.57
R.S.M.....	292	0.37	104,316	0.36	46	0.26	31,008	0.29
W.O.....	154	0.19	57,004	0.20	26	0.14	17,448	0.17
Lieutenant.....	2,319	2.93	856,480	2.95	652	3.64	416,484	3.95
Captain.....	916	1.16	420,551	1.45	300	1.68	230,848	2.19
Major.....	334	0.42	190,328	0.65	171	0.95	165,940	1.57
Lt.-Colonel.....	103	0.13	76,696	0.26	88	0.49	100,800	0.96
Colonel.....	12	0.02	8,755	0.03	7	0.03	8,820	0.08
Brig. Gen. and Higher Ranks.....	7	0.01	8,562	0.03	8	0.04	13,010	0.12
Nurses—Lieut.....	394	0.50	149,960	0.52	8	0.04	2,160	0.03
Nurses—Capt.....	3	0.01	700	0.01				
Total.....	79,204	100.00	29,058,304	100.00	17,941	100.00	10,539,876	100.00

TABLE 12.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Additional main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
*Widow.....	10,734		2,431	80	13,245	8,166,141
Mother.....	4,771				4,771	1,634,662
Father.....	859				859	233,732
Orphan children.....	156		90	4	250	73,497
Grandparents.....	5				5	1,980
Brothers and Sisters.....	72	2			74	20,088
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	27	3			30	7,248
Other relatives.....	3		7		10	3,252
Children.....	288		127	1	416	83,178
Parents.....	1,026	1,026			2,052	316,098
Total.....	17,941	1,031	2,655	85	21,712	10,539,876

* Of the 10,734 widows, 1,471 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—\$76, one child; 357, two children; 155, three children; 54, four children; 18, five children; 9, six children; 1, seven children; and 1, nine children; making a total of 2,431 pensionable children.

TABLE 13.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Number
Children only (widows also on pension).....	2,431
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	415
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	246
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	7
Total	3,099

TABLE 14.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness	389
Wear and tear of clothing.....	4,003

TABLE 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	443	1	443
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			3	987	3	987
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			34	21,243	34	21,243
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act, Secs. 45 and 46).....	190	32,754	51	10,135	241	42,889
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Pension Act, Sec. 47).....	45	8,965	3	1,062	48	10,027
Pension Act 1885 and General (Secs. 48 and 49).....	21	10,332	6	4,608	27	14,940
Total.....	256	52,051	98	38,478	354	90,529

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
1885 and General.....	12	1,702			12	1,702
Militia Pensions.....	1,570	1,462,138	216	161,376	1,786	1,623,514
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the public services.....	1	276			1	276
Total.....	1,583	1,464,116	216	161,376	1,799	1,625,492

TABLE 17.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,394	
Disappearance of disability.....	16	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	21	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	21	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	2	
Miscellaneous.....	1	
DEPENDENT		1,455
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	4	
Under Section 33.....	11	
*Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	39	
Mothers remarried (Section 40-1).....	3	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	136	
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	86	
Pensioner died.....	587	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
		872
Total.....		2,327

* In addition to these totals, 21 widow's pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 1 widow's under Section 39, Pension Act, but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

TABLE 18.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,455	
Wives.....		816
Children.....		585
Mothers.....		4
Fathers.....		
Widowers' allowances (Sec. 22-9 and 77B).....		13
Helplessness.....		22
Wear and tear of clothing.....		46
Total.....	1,455	1,486

TABLE 19.—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING THE EXPIRY AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	10,781
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,247
	<u>12,028</u>

TABLE 20.—DEATHS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
DISABILITY PENSIONERS

			Number	Total
<i>Pensioners—</i>				
Death related to service.....	315			
Death not related to service.....	1,026			
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	53			
			<u>1,394</u>	
Wives of pensioners.....			426	
Children of pensioners.....			58	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Mother).....			43	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Father).....			9	
				<u>1,930</u>
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS				
	Pensions Cancelled	Pensions Continued to other Dependents		
Widows.....	121	13	134	
Mothers.....	356	61	417	
Fathers.....	103	103	206	
Children.....	3	5	8	
Brothers or Sisters.....	3		3	
Grandparent.....	1		1	
	<u>587</u>	<u>182</u>		<u>769</u>
Grand Total.....				<u>2,699</u>

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	601	
Grant refused.....	120	
	<u>721</u>	

TABLE 21.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF DECEASED DISABILITY PENSIONERS
SECTION 22-8

One year's pension for children who are not entitled to pension after death of father.

Number of children	Amount
291	\$ 9,556

SECTION 38

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows.....	282
Children.....	180

Total..... 462 \$19,470

TABLE 22.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—pensions for children continued.....	21
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	39
Mothers remarried.....	3
Children.....	39
Total.....	<u>102</u>

TABLE 23.—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR AND THE VARIOUS REASONS UNDER WHICH THEY WERE PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Totals
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	47	169
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	21	
Final Payment by agreement (Section 25-4) (1936 Amendments).....	37	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	31	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	27	
Miscellaneous.....	6	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	1	127
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	53	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	64	
Under Section 33.....	7	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	1	
Widow reinstated (Section 40-2) (1924 Amendments).....	1	
Total.....		296
NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following were reinstated where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent):—		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensioners on attaining age limit.....	1,664	1,820
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	93	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	63	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children on attaining age limit....	450	452
Widows of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	2	
Grand Total.....		2,568

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS (C.E.F.) ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1940 TO MARCH 31, 1941

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	660	1,953	2,613
(b) Claims I.D.S.....	2	14	16
(c) Section 12.....	1	89	90
(d) Death.....	332	2,303	2,635
(e) Retroactive pension.....	551	28	579
(f) Assessment.....	43	43	86
(g) Claims disability not obvious.....	1	1	2
Total.....	1,590	4,431	6,021

First hearings.....	Granted.....	497
	Not granted.....	1,275
Total.....		1,772
Second hearings.....	Granted.....	64
	Not granted.....	1,325
Total.....		1,389
Other than 1st or 2nd hearing.....	Granted.....	1,029
	Not granted.....	1,831
Total.....		2,860
Applications for second hearing (accepted).....		1,048
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....		712
90 days not expired.....		144
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....		79

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	1,617	172	1,789
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....			
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	19	3	22
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	78	4	82
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	15	2	17
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	17	14	31
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	10	3	13
(h) Person in lieu of wife Sec. 22-9 (1936 amendments).....	61		61
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 amendments.....	12	2	14
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 67B 1936 amendments	51		51
Total.....	1,880	200	2,080

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

(a) Widow.....	308	65	373
(b) Mother.....	44	16	60
(c) Father.....	21	1	22
(d) Parents jointly.....	30	10	40
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	21	8	29
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22 A or B.....	513	60	573
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22 A or B.....	3	16	19
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	3	1	4
(i) Assessment.....	85	44	129
(j) Retroactive pension.....	27	1	28
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5, 1936 amendments.....	43		43
(l) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11, 1939 amendments.....	63	1	64
(m) Child, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11, 1939 amendments.....	6	1	7
Total.....	1,167	224	1,391

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL BOARD DECISIONS (C.E.F.) 1-7-39 TO 31-3-41

Appeals to Pension Appeal Court and remaining unheard on 30-6-39.....	370
Referred to Quorum and remaining unheard on 30-6-39.....	557
Appeals lodged effective 1-7-39.....	2,315
Basis of entitlement.....	59
Remitted for hearing by C.P.C.....	4
Total cases submitted to Appeal Board to 31-3-41.....	<u>3,305</u>

DECISIONS RENDERED

Favourable to Applicant.....	456
Unfavourable to Applicant.....	2,174
Decision rendered on Basis of Entitlement—	
(a) Changed.....	38
(b) No change.....	6
Total decisions rendered to 31-3-41.....	<u>2,674</u>
Appeals withdrawn.....	25
Appeals remaining unheard.....	606
	<u>631</u>
This figure includes 15 of the 927 cases not disposed of by the Appeal Court on 1-7-39.....	<u>3,305</u>
Application for leave to renew claim under Section 58 (4) of the Pension Act—	
Granted.....	76
Not granted.....	202
Total.....	<u>278</u>

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1940 TO MARCH 31, 1941

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions					Total
	Changed, Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	No Change	Referred to A.B.	Aggra- vation Assessed	
(a) Entitlement.....	1	1	27	31		60
(b) Basis of entitlement (as- sessed by C.P.C.)....	1	3	7			11
(c) Review degree of aggra- vation.....	2	1	7			10
(d) Degree of aggravation (assessed on new award).....					9	9
(e) Assessment.....	22	4	13			39
Total.....	26	9	54	31	9	129

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Changed, Reduced or Cancelled	No Change	Total
ENTITLEMENT			
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	514	8	522
(b) Parents—one or both.....	66	1	67
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....	12	1	13
Total.....	592	10	602

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Changed, Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	Opportunity to Appear	No Change	Total
ENTITLEMENT					
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....	67	31		494	592
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	129	4	1	25	159
Total.....	196	35	1	519	751

TABLE 27.—MERITORIOUS (SECTION 21)

APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO MARCH 31, 1940

	To Commis- sion	To Pension Appeal Court	Total
Pensions awarded.....	350	3	353
Awards not approved.....	1,118	3	1,121
	1,468	6	1,474

ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

Pensions awarded.....	57		57
Awards not approved.....	72		72
	129		129

SUMMARY TO MARCH 31, 1941

Pensions awarded.....	407	3	410
Awards not approved.....	1,190	3	1,193
	1,597	6	1,603

MERITORIOUS PENSIONS IN PAYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1941

	Number
Ex-service men.....	45
Widows.....	180
Children.....	24
Mothers.....	11
Fathers.....	2
Other relatives.....	23
Total.....	285

TABLE 28.—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,044	
Final payments.....	26	
Gratuities—First awards.....	8	
Discontinued with gratuity.....	52	
Discontinued—Disappearance of disability.....	26	
Discontinued classified insane.....	205	
		1,361
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year.....		15,964

TABLE.—29 PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL

Reasons for Increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	357	59,458			509	342,004		
Reinstatements.....	169	23,895			127	37,044		
(Additional allowances included in above)—								
Wives.....	93							
Children.....	98				244			
Other allowances.....	3				2			
Total Pensions.....			526	83,353			636	379,048
By change in social condition—								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 210							
	Children 242	15,672						
Addition of wife and children Sec. 25-4 1936 P.A.....	Wives... 1							
	Children 1	48						
Addition of wife and children Sec. 30-5 1936 Amend. P.A.....	Wives... 10							
	Children 7	522						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 87							
	Children 36	6,621						
Reinstatement of wife and children Sec. 25-4 P.A.....	Wives... 6							
	Children 4	185						
By additional allowances—								
Addition of child or children.....	38	1,410			3	480		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1A P.A.....	253	16,971			101	16,824		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1B P.A.....	1,411	98,783			349	55,962		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	23	900						
Daughter in lieu of widow Sec. 22-10 P.A.....					1	396		
By other allowances—								
Addition of mother.....	12	711			5	900		
Addition of father.....	1	18						
Addition of brother or sister.....					1	120		
Addition of helplessness allowance.....	16	4,590						
Addition of allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	19	760						
Addition of widower's allowance Sec. 22-9 P.A.....	76	8,742						
Addition of widower's allowance Sec. 67-B 1936 Amendments P.A.....	52	3,536						
Miscellaneous Activities—								
Increase on medical re-examination.....	1,553	296,202						
Widow re-instated after re-marriage Sec. 40-2 P.A.....					2	1,200		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					102	11,142		
Orphan children increased to orphan rates.....					8	2,088		
Helplessness allowance increased Sec. 26 P.A.....		195						
				455,866				89,112
Miscellaneous.....		1,944		1,944		2,149		2,149
Total Increase.....				541,163				470,309

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
		\$		\$		\$
Pensions in force ending 31-3-40.....	80,133	29,845,959	18,177	10,610,293	98,310	40,456,252
Pensions in force ending 31-3-41.....	79,204	29,058,304	17,941	10,539,876	97,145	39,598,180
Net increase or decrease.....	*929	*787,655	*236	*70,417	*1,165	*858,072

* Indicates decrease.

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1941

Reasons for Decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Discontinuations/Deaths.....	1,394	665,646			587	243,535		
(Other reasons.....)	61	13,815			285	96,332		
(Additional allowance included in above)—								
Wives.....	816							
Children.....	585				10			
Other allowances.....	85							
Total Pensions.....			1,455	679,461			872	339,867
By change in social condition—								
Wife deceased.....								
Wife divorced.....	426	42,800						
(Wives.....)	38	3,198						
Wife also wife and children discontinued.....	153							
(Wives.....)								
other reasons.....	24	10,545						
(Children.....)								
By Additional Allowances—								
Child age expiry.....	10,781	521,355			1,025	162,261		
Child marriage.....	31	2,088			7	1,080		
Child deceased.....	58	2,994			5	876		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	193	11,937			32	5,796		
By other allowances—								
Death of mother.....	43	3,488			61	1,380		
Death of father.....	9	441			103			
Remarriage of widowed mother.....	2	252						
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	4	1,460						
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons.....	68	3,852						
Cancellation of widower's allowances Sec. 22-9 P.A.....	118	11,563						
Cancellation of widower's allowance Sec. 67-B 1936 Amendments P.A.....	30	3,786						
Miscellaneous Activities—								
Reduced on medical re-examination.....	137	27,729						
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					21	15,200		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					45	5,418		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					4	660		
Widow cancelled, immorality, pension cont. to others, Sec. 39-1 P.A.....					1	716		
Death of widow, pension continued to others.....					13	6,564		
				647,488				199,951
Miscellaneous.....		1,869		1,869		908		908
Total decrease.....				1,328,818				540,726

DEPENDENT AWARDS UNDER SECTION 32-2 (CLASSES 6 TO 11) 1939 AMENDMENTS TO THE P.A.

	Pensions		Children with Main Pensioner	Liability
	Widows	Children		
				\$
Widows only.....	319			232,822
Widows with children.....	168		348	175,132
Children in own right.....		34	23	11,259
Total.....	487	34	371	419,213

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	1,553
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	137
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	13,731
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	8,970
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination	123
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	28
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death.....	191
Number of additions to pension in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	222
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers	12
Fathers	1
Allowance for housekeeper (Sec. 22-9) P.A.....	76
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 67B) P.A.....	52
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	19
Helplessness allowance	16
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	211
Number of helplessness allowances increased.....	2
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	9
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeeper's allowance) (Section 22-9) P.A.....	118
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Sec. 67B) P.A.....	30
Mothers	46
Fathers	10
Parents (jointly)	3
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	253
For educational purposes.....	1,411
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	5
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability pensioners reinstated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry, including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives	93
Children	63
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive—	
For less than 12 months, Section 27(1) (a) (1936-39 Amendments) P.A.....	156
For more than 12 months, Section 27(1), (b), (c) and (d) 1936-39 Amendments) P.A.....	280
For additional 6 months (retroactive limitation) Section 27(2) (1936-39 Amendments) P.A.	7
Number of disability pensions reviewed and continued under Section 5-2 P.A.....	14
Number of disability pensions awarded additional allowances for wife under Section 30-5 (1936 Amendments) P.A.	10
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Section 30-5 (1936 Amendments) P.A.....	7
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers	5
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	8
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	4
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	101
For educational purposes	349
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	32
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Sec. 32-A) P.A.....	44
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows (Sec. 32-2) (1939 Amendments) P.A.....	487
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on remarriage (Section 40-2) P.A.—	
Widows	2
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	3
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Section 33 P.A.—	
(a) Reinstated	7
(b) Increased	102
(c) Decreased	45
(d) No change	370
(e) Discontinued	11

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR—*Concluded*

Number of dependent pensions awarded to children, Section 22(7) P.A.....	....
Number of widows' pensions cancelled under Section 39(1) P.A. pension continued to others	1
Number of dependent pensions reviewed and continued under Sec. 5(2) P.A.....	1
Number of awards of dependent pensions made retroactive—	
(a) For less than 12 months following date of death, Section 37(1) (a) (i) P.A.....	342
(b) For more than 12 months subsequent to date of death, Section 37(1) (a) (ii) P.A.	25
(c) Granted retroactive limitation (18 months) (Section 37(2) P.A.....	1

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1941

Age in 1941	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
8								6	6	6
9								17	17	17
10								10	10	10
11								12	12	12
12								11	11	11
13								18	18	18
14								36	36	36
15								54	54	54
16								86	86	86
17								55	55	55
18								19	19	19
19								23	23	23
20		1						20	20	21
21							1		1	1
23		1								6
24		1						5	5	7
25		2								9
26		1						8	8	9
27								6	6	6
28		1		2			1	7	10	11
29		2		1				3	4	6
30		3	1					6	8	11
31		2	4					5	9	11
32		1	4					9	14	15
33			6	1			1	4	12	12
34		4	14					4	18	22
35		4	10				2	3	15	19
36	2	3	20	1			5	2	28	33
37		4	31					1	32	36
38	6	1	41				1	1	43	50
39	26	3	73	1					74	103
40	95	3	66	1			4		71	169
41	433	5	137	2			1	1	141	579
42	1,421	4	128	1					129	1,554
43	2,898		188	2				3	193	3,091
44	4,253	3	248				3	1	252	4,508
45	4,700		218				6		225	4,925
46	4,493	4	302	2			3		307	4,804
47	4,569	2	365					1	366	4,937
48	4,380	2	360	1			2		363	4,745
49	4,424	1	386	2			3		391	4,816
50	3,703		325						325	4,029
51	3,756	4	411		1		1		413	4,173
52	3,496	3	438	1	1		3		443	3,942
53	3,634	4	468		1		3		472	4,010
54	3,041	4	461	1	2		2		466	3,511
55	2,953	2	437		2		2		441	3,396
56	2,672	5	461	1	2		5		469	3,146
57	2,656		497		2		5		504	3,160
58	2,249	4	413		4		5		422	2,675
59	2,326	4	504		14		3		521	2,851
60	1,887	3	385		15		1		404	2,294
61	1,976	1	442		27		1		474	2,451
62	1,727	3	370		44		5		419	2,149
63	1,523		307		55		2		364	1,887
64	1,357	1	305		65		4		374	1,732
65	1,358	1	293		104				397	1,756
66	1,135	2	267		122		5		394	1,531
67	996	1	246		179		2		427	1,424
68	899	1	198		191				389	1,289
69	899	1	170		249				419	1,319
70	683		121	1	238		3		363	1,046
71	607	1	134		341				475	1,083
72	442		88		330				418	860
73	360		81		370		1		452	812
74	299		64		377		2		443	742

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1941—*Cont.*

Age in 1941	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
75	232		42		366		1		409	641
76	172		44		413		1		458	630
77	121		30		414		1		445	566
78	107		31		386		1	1	419	528
79	68		26		381				407	478
80	47		14		214				229	276
81	45		12		402		1		415	460
82	21		6		254				260	281
83	20		7		216				223	243
84	12		3		178				181	193
85	10		4		169				173	183
86	3				135				135	138
87	4				117		1		118	122
88			1		77				78	78
89	1		2		61				63	64
90			1		29				30	30
91	2				36				36	38
92					27				27	27
93					15				15	15
94					11				11	11
95					6				6	6
96	1				4				4	5
97					2				2	2
98					5				5	5
99			1		1				2	2
100					2				2	2
103					1				1	1
Total..	79,100	104	10,712	22	6,658	3	102	444	17,941	97,145

The average age of disability pensioners in 1941 is 53.22 years.

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1941

DISABILITY		Number
Disability pensions awarded to enlisted members of the forces.....		319
Disability pensions discontinued—on death.....		1
Other reasons		2
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1941.....		316
Note: In addition to the above 85 gratuities were awarded (disability less than 5 per cent).		
DEPENDENTS		
Dependent pensions awarded on behalf of deceased member of the forces		314
MISCELLANEOUS		
	Number	Annual liability
Awards made under P.C. 3359—to seamen.....	3	\$ 414
—to widows	5	4,288
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	8	\$4,702

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS MARCH 31, 1941

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners	316	
Disability pensioners' wives	162	
Disability pensioners' children	276	
Disability pensioners' mothers	3	
Dependent pensioners	314	757
Dependent pensioners' children	360	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	20	
Grand total		694
		1,451

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1941 SHOWING THEATRE WHERE PENSIONER SERVED

THEATRE OF SERVICE

Class	Canada		Outside Canada		Degree of Disability %	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability			
1.....	5	\$ 4,500	6	\$ 7,194	100	11	\$ 11,694
2.....					95		
3.....	1	810			90	1	810
4.....					85		
5.....			1	960	80	1	960
6.....			1	1,329	75	1	1,329
7.....	4	4,314	1	684	70	5	4,998
8.....					65		
9.....	1	540	3	1,822	60	4	2,362
10.....					55		
11.....	2	1,200	6	4,116	50	8	5,316
12.....	1	621	1	486	45	2	1,107
13.....	5	2,424	4	1,752	40	9	4,176
14.....			1	630	35	1	630
15.....	3	900	11	4,086	30	14	4,986
16.....	3	840	14	4,500	25	17	5,340
17.....	16	3,516	28	6,960	20	44	10,476
18.....	11	1,917	32	6,156	15	43	8,073
19.....	51	5,758	29	3,822	10	80	9,580
20.....	21	1,179	54	3,252	5	75	4,431
Total.....	124	28,519	192	47,749	.....	316	76,268

TABLE 4.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1941

Relationship to Deceased Soldier	Number of Pensions	Additional Main Dependent	Children with Main Pensioner	Other Relatives in addition to Main Dependent	Number of Beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
Widow.....	238		345	6	589	227,848
Mother.....	49				49	20,280
Father.....	3				3	780
Parents (both).....	14	14			28	4,320
Orphan children.....	3		5		8	2,256
Children.....	7		10		17	2,820
Total.....	314	14	360	6	694	258,304

TABLE 5.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1941

1. DISABILITY OR DEATH—ENTITLEMENT

Nature of Application	Granted	Not granted	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	602	11,976	12,578
(b) Death post discharge.....	5	10	15
(c) Death on service in Canada.....	79	112	191
(d) Death on service outside Canada.....	1	1	2
Total.....	687	12,099	12,786

First hearings—	
Granted.....	602
Not granted.....	11,813
Total.....	12,415
Second hearings—	
Granted.....	49
Not granted.....	225
Total.....	274
Other than first or second hearings—	
Granted.....	36
Not granted.....	61
Total.....	97
Applications for second hearings (accepted).....	1,317
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....	8,187
90 days not expired.....	2,659
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (granted).....	73

TABLE 6.—DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1941

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications
(a) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	1		1
(b) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	1		1
(c) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	2	1	3
Total.....	4	1	5

TABLE 7.—DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1941

(a) Widow.....	216	3	219
(b) Mother.....	47	11	58
(c) Father.....	2	2	4
(d) Parents jointly.....	10	19	29
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	6		6
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Section 22 A or B.....	5	1	6
(g) Application for child or children not under Section 22 A or B.....	7		7
Total.....	293	36	329

TABLE 8.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL BOARD DECISIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1941

Appeals lodged	100
DECISIONS RENDERED	
Favourable to applicant	2
Unfavourable to applicant	6
Total decisions rendered to 31.3.41	8
Appeals remaining unheard	92

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

May 31, 1941.

The Honourable IAN MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act, as amended in April, 1938, enables the Board to pay a living allowance to any veteran who,

- (a) Has attained the age of 60 years,
- (b) Not having attained the age of 60, is permanently unemployable because of disabilities,
- (c) Cannot qualify under (a) or (b), yet is in the opinion of the Board, *incapable and unlikely to become capable* of maintaining himself because of disabilities combined with *economic handicaps*.

With respect to classes (a) and (b), the Act provides that the veteran must have served in a theatre of actual war or, if he did not so serve, be in receipt of a pension or have received a final payment in lieu of same for a disability of 5 per cent or more. Class (c) however, which was introduced by the amendments of April, 1938, only applies to those who served in a theatre of actual war. During the fiscal year 1940-41, allowances were granted under this latter section to 966 veterans, making a total of 8,894 since the amendment.

The maximum allowances payable are \$20 and \$10 per month to single and married veterans respectively. A widower with dependent children is treated as a married veteran.

The maximum incomes permitted, including the allowance, are \$30 and \$60 per month for single and married veterans respectively.

The benefits of the Act are available to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and those members of the Forces of His Majesty and His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment for service in the Great War. The amendment of 1938 also extended the benefits of the Act to those who left Canada to serve in the South African War and so served during hostilities. Allowances have so far been granted to 420 veterans in this category.

During the fiscal year 1940-41, 4,269 new applications for War Veterans' Allowance were dealt with. In addition, the cases of 18,271 veterans already receiving the allowance were reviewed, making a total of 22,540 cases handled by the Board. These reviews were necessary because of changes in circumstances which necessitated an increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of the allowance.

It is interesting to note that since the outbreak of war, many recipients have obtained work enabling them to become, at least temporarily, self-sustaining. Many have been taken on guard duty and some have enlisted. In this connection the allowances of 844 veterans have been suspended since the outbreak of the war.

Some of these veterans have not been able to stand up under their various tasks, and have been reinstated on allowances as a result. The total reinstatements in this connection have been 375, leaving a total of 469 suspensions.

The Board in its work has been impressed with the vital importance of rigid observance of the age limit and a strict medical examination with respect to those men who are accepted for active service, and with the costly results of any departure or lowering of standards in this regard.

The following Order in Council has been passed recently in connection with foreign-born veterans in Canada—

An allowance shall not be awarded or continued in payment under the provisions of the War Veterans' Allowance Act to or in respect of any person, not being a naturalized Canadian subject, who is a national of any country against which Canada has been declared to be in a state of war; provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any person who served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of Canada during the "War" as defined in paragraph (h) of Section Two of the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

As a result of this regulation, two allowances were cancelled as well as a number of applications declined.

The following table represents the number of applications approved and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation in 1930:—

Year	Cases approved in each year including re-instatements	Expenditure \$ cts.
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029 22
1931-32.....	2,034	1,039,551 25
1932-33.....	1,582	1,388,708 15
1933-34.....	1,582	1,846,313 63
1934-35.....	2,034	2,017,074 80
1935-36.....	2,265	2,531,488 77
1936-37.....	3,197	3,178,616 18
1937-38.....	2,794	3,898,768 01
1938-39.....	7,717	5,308,097 89
1939-40.....	4,336	7,028,029 79
1940-41.....	2,139	7,333,669 60
Total.....	31,940	35,688,348 19

Applications are now coming in at the rate of 250 per month, and cases are being reviewed at the rate of 1,523 per month.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chairman,

War Veterans' Allowance Board.

TABLE 1.—AWARDS AND REINSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1941

	Over Sixty	Under Sixty	Total
Allowances approved and reinstated from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1940.....	12,187	17,614	29,801
Awards April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	683	1,330	*2,013
Reinstatements April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	82	44	*126
Total awards and reinstatements to March 31, 1941.....	12,952	18,988	31,940
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1941.....			7,916
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances to March 31, 1941.....			24,024

* Including 937 awards and 29 reinstatements made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 2.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941.....			4,269
Approved.....	2,139		
Declined.....	1,919		
Ineligible.....	148		
Withdrawn.....	63		
Total.....			4,269

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 years and over	Under 60 years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered incapable of maintenance.....		1,569	1,569
Not in necessitous circumstances or income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	130	123	253
Veteran deceased before case dealt with.....	6	23	29
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government institutions.....	1	3	4
Miscellaneous.....	14	50	64
Totals.....	151	1,768	1,919

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of Cases	Annual Liability
		\$
Payments in force March 31, 1940.....	23,211	7,483,366
Awards during fiscal year.....	2,013*	632,107
Reinstatements.....	126*	32,138
	25,350	8,147,611
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	1,326	394,949
Decrease due to change in rate.....		15,330
Payments in force, March 31, 1941.....	24,024	7,737,332

* NOTE.—Including 937 awards and 29 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$283,725, and \$6,618 respectively made as a result of the 1938 amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 5.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AT MARCH 31, 1941

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	1,327	432,446	33	13,764	1,360	446,210
New Brunswick.....	735	232,109	13	4,980	748	237,089
Quebec.....	2,390	779,272	38	16,764	2,428	796,036
Ontario.....	8,225	2,768,937	161	66,728	8,386	2,835,665
Manitoba.....	2,177	680,291	36	14,775	2,213	695,066
Saskatchewan.....	1,389	416,629	11	4,680	1,400	421,309
Alberta.....	1,908	558,334	13	4,878	1,921	563,212
British Columbia.....	5,873	1,869,314	78	34,068	5,951	1,903,382
Totals.....	24,024	7,737,332	383	160,637	24,407	7,897,969

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1941

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
96.....	1	68.....	816	44.....	388
91.....	1	67.....	921	43.....	232
90.....	1	66.....	1,105	42.....	112
89.....	5	65.....	1,136	41.....	35
88.....	1	64.....	1,190	40.....	10
87.....	2	63.....	1,192	39.....	5
86.....	3	62.....	1,271	38.....	1
85.....	5	61.....	1,311		
84.....	4	60.....	1,135		24,024
83.....	14	59.....	1,076		
82.....	24	58.....	965		
81.....	44	57.....	956		
80.....	50	56.....	795		
79.....	57	55.....	733		
78.....	99	54.....	614	60 years and over.....	13,958
77.....	106	53.....	591	Under 60 years.....	10,066
76.....	176	52.....	527		
75.....	233	51.....	461	Total.....	24,024
74.....	261	50.....	427		
73.....	376	49.....	462		
72.....	447	48.....	430		
71.....	592	47.....	451		
70.....	614	46.....	391		
69.....	765	45.....	404		

TABLE 7.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Canada.....	9,586	Denmark.....	62
England.....	8,779	Finland.....	14
Scotland.....	2,497	France.....	185
Ireland.....	937	Germany.....	9
Wales.....	264	Greece.....	3
Newfoundland.....	104	Holland.....	22
India.....	66	Iceland.....	38
Channel Islands.....	54	Italy.....	62
Isle of Wight.....	21	Japan.....	12
Isle of Man.....	18	Jugo-Slavia.....	4
South Africa.....	18	Lithuania.....	1
British West Indies.....	21	Mexico.....	2
Malta.....	4	Montenegro.....	4
Gibraltar.....	3	Norway.....	69
British Guiana.....	1	Persia.....	1
Arabia.....	1	Poland.....	32
Egypt.....	1	Roumania.....	6
Australia.....	34	Russia.....	184
New Zealand.....	16	Serbia.....	5
Madagascar.....	1	Sweden.....	84
United States.....	678	Switzerland.....	12
Argentina.....	5	Syria.....	4
Austria.....	2	Turkey.....	4
Belgium.....	73	Ukraine.....	3
Brazil.....	3	Unknown.....	1
Bulgaria.....	1		
Canary Islands.....	1		
China.....	3		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	9	Total.....	24,024

TABLE 8.—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	22,991
British Forces, Domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	842
Allied forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	191
Total.....	*24,024

* Including 420 recipients who served in the South African War.

TABLE 9.—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
a) France.....	21,142	88.00
Siberia.....	86	0.36
Galipoli.....	10	0.04
Palestine.....	7	0.03
Mesopotamia.....	43	0.18
High Seas.....	320	1.33
Others.....	123	0.51
South Africa.....	420	1.75
Total.....	22,151	92.20
b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country—		
England.....	1,525	6.35
Canada.....	348	1.45
Total.....	24,024	100.00

TABLE 10.—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Per cent
Married.....	13,299	55.36
Single.....	6,219	25.88
Widower.....	2,149	8.94
Separated.....	2,091	8.72
Widower with dependents.....	200	0.83
Separated with dependents.....	66	0.27
Total.....	24,024	100.00

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the fiscal year 1940-1941 the Health Branch of the Department was actively engaged in the solution of public health problems and more particularly those relating to the reduction of infant and maternal mortality, nutrition, the control of the venereal diseases and the reduction of mortality caused by diseases of middle age.

In the field of maternal mortality, the co-operation extended to the Province of Manitoba in carrying out a maternal survey was continued. The services of a physician and a nurse were provided to help in conducting the study. The information gleaned is being used in the preparation of a plan for the reduction of maternal deaths.

A departmental committee was created during the year to develop a program for the reduction of infant mortality. A study of infant mortality in the light of statistical data indicates that complete information in regard to the factors influencing death is insufficient for the purpose of the institution of comprehensive measures to reduce infant deaths. It is, therefore, considered as part of the plan for the reduction of infant mortality that a special survey should be made during the present fiscal year, if possible, and for this purpose it is thought that a committee should be set up in each of the provinces, composed of provincial and municipal officials and representatives of voluntary groups, with the object of obtaining information in respect of local conditions and organizations to further more direct and systematic efforts. An extension of incubator service, since more than 4,000 deaths are due to prematurity, has been given consideration. Consideration has also been given to the provision of human milk depots for premature and debilitated infants. These might be organized in connection with the larger hospitals for the purpose of collection, refrigeration and storage so that a supply of human milk may be made available everywhere. Any effort directed towards the saving of infants must of necessity include maternal care, as the care given a mother during pregnancy and at the time of birth has a direct bearing on the neonatal group and stillbirths. It is estimated that at least three times more babies die in the group of motherless children than where the mothers survive and, as approximately one-sixth of all maternal deaths are due to hemorrhage at the time of confinement, the provision of transfusion services would appear to be paramount. The Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene, of the Health Branch of the Department, would seem to be the ideal medium to provide leadership and the impetus towards the reduction of both maternal and infant mortality.

Through the Council on Nutrition of the Department, special studies were made of nutritional problems and particularly in respect of vitamins. The officials of the Pharmacological Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene have been engaged in animal feeding experiments to determine the values of foods advertised for their vitamin content. In addition, vitamin regulations were drawn up to control false, misleading and exaggerated statements in regard to the vitamin content of foods and drugs, and standard regulations adopted in co-operation with the manufacturers of foods and drugs. Co-operation was afforded the Pediatric Research Foundation of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, and the Cereal Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture in an endeavour to produce a white flour containing the maximum amount of the vitamin B complex which is lost in the present process of manufacturing white flour.

The Food and Drugs Laboratory examined and analysed 26,443 samples of foods and drugs during the year. Inspectors examined and passed upon a total of over 70,000 samples of foods and drugs. The number of prosecutions instituted totalled 169. Approximately 1,500 broadcasts, advertising foods, were reviewed on behalf of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

To protect the public from exploitation through the sale of patent medicines, all such medicines designed for the treatment of rheumatism were prohibited. This also applied to remedies designed for the treatment of arthritis, although remedies may still be marketed for the relief of pain due to those conditions. To control false and exaggerated statements made by radio broadcasts, over 1,000 patent medicine radio scripts were reviewed and revisions requested where claims were considered to be misleading or exaggerated. To safeguard children, the old practice of permitting pills, capsules and powders designed for adults to be broken or divided for the purpose of administering a child's dosage was prohibited. Manufacturers who prescribe for children are obliged to put out a special children's tablet.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars was voted for the provision of arsenicals used in the treatment of syphilis. This has had a very beneficial effect as it has given the provinces the opportunity to use provincial funds for the extension of venereal disease services. The most recent developments in the treatment of the venereal diseases have proved to be most helpful in the control of these diseases.

Particular interest was paid to the control of the degenerative diseases of middle age and especially to the triad of those diseases affecting heart, arteries and kidneys. This has been done through education, comprising the distribution of literature and radio announcements.

In the field of the control of the illicit sale of narcotics in Canada, the activities of the Narcotic Division were increased owing to the reduction in the movement of illicit narcotics from Europe. This had the effect of marked increase in attempts by addicts to obtain supplies from legitimate sources. These attempts are usually made by means of burglaries or thefts from wholesale or retail drug stores, the forgery of narcotic prescriptions and particularly through addicts who visit a large number of physicians, using many aliases and simulating diseased conditions in the hope of obtaining prescriptions.

The War Measures Act Regulations requiring a physician's prescription before Paregoric can be purchased has made a tremendous difference in the consumption figures. In 1939, 5,056 gallons of paregoric were consumed in Canada. In the past calendar year the figure was 1,800. Similar results have accrued in relation to the control of Codeine for the same reason. The total Canadian consumption of Codeine in 1939 was 37,820 ounces, and in 1940 this figure was reduced to 25,515 ounces.

The War has greatly increased the activities of the various Divisions of the Branch and particularly in respect of the Divisions of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitary Engineering. At the outbreak of the War, it was agreed that a clause should be inserted in all contracts relating to the manufacture of munitions to the effect that the sanitary arrangements and medical services in all plants should be to the satisfaction of the Department of Pensions and National Health. This necessitated inspection of plants in regard to ventilation, lighting, testing of air for the presence of toxic substances such as Trinitrotoluene and Benzol. A special method was devised for this purpose and also for the chemical analysis of the blood of workers to detect absorbed trinitrotoluene. Various methods of ventilation used in spray painting to prevent the absorption of benzol solvent were studied and recommendations made in regard thereto. A study was also made of masks used by welders in the construction of corvettes. The work being carried on by welders in small compartments is hazardous as

nitrous fumes constitute an extreme hazard in this particular type of work. Arrangements were made to train Provincial Inspectors in respect of the hazards associated with the munitions industry. Advice and assistance have been extended to war contractors with a view to eradicating the sources of occupational diseases caused by the handling of dangerous materials. Research is being carried out in the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory and recently a rapid colorimetric method has been developed for the determination of trinitrotoluene in air. Numerous inspections of plants were carried out.

The Sanitary Engineering Division has afforded assistance to the armed forces and especially relating to sanitation of camps. In some instances the problem of pure water supply and disposal of sewage has necessitated special investigations. The advice and assistance given to the forces in this respect have been invaluable.

For some years the Laboratory of Hygiene has acted as distributor of biological standards for the Department of Biological Standards, Medical Research Council of Great Britain, London, England. These standards are set up under the League of Nations. Fearing that bombing might destroy these standards, the Health Branch offered to store the standards in the Laboratory of Hygiene and act as distributor for other countries of the Commonwealth. This offer was accepted by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain.

Owing to the increased number of vessels coming to Canada, it became necessary to extend the quarantine services and those relating to the medical care and treatment of sick mariners. Hospital and clinical facilities were expanded and treatment of sailors provided on board convoy vessels. During the fiscal year, 25,277 seamen received treatment.

Arrangements were made by the Division of Quarantine and Medical Immigration to direct and aid in the medical supervision of refugee children en route through Canada. Provision was made for nurses on trains and for first-aid kits, and arrangements made whereby doctors were available along the route in case of illness. Co-operation was extended to the Provincial Health authorities in regard to the examination and medical care of these children on arrival in the provinces and subsequent thereto.

The Medical Investigation Division of the Department acted as adviser to the Bank of Canada in respect of requests for medical and surgical treatment outside of Canada. Over 3,060 medical certificates were reviewed. Many of these were refused as medical and surgical treatment were available in Canada and the financial saving in exchange was very great. This Division also acted as medical supervisor of pensions to civilian blind. Over 1,000 blind were admitted to pension during the past year.

The provision of dried human blood serum for transfusion in the case of war injured occupied the attention of the officials of the Department. The sum of \$145,000 was placed at the disposal of the Department by the Government. Of this, \$25,000 was for equipment and the sum of \$10,000 a month provided for personnel. The actual work was carried out by the Connaught Laboratories under the direction of Dr. C. H. Best. The blood concentration plants which were established will handle approximately 2,000 donors each a week.

During the course of the year a considerable amount of thought and discussion was given to the question of post-war public health and medical services and it was realized that, although, in the main, the public health services made available to the people of Canada by the provinces and municipalities are adequate, not all of the provinces are equally equipped to provide such services. It was felt that a standard public health plan should be developed whereby all the people of Canada would receive equal public health services. One of the chief deficiencies has been in connection with the rural areas. This has been met in some instances by the establishment of health units and health districts. It was considered that an extension of tuberculosis services, comprising free

reatment, should be provided by all of the provinces and that all Provincial Departments of Public Health should make special efforts in the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

STATE OF HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA IN 1940*

Population.—The estimated population of Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as of June 1, 1940, was 11,408,000.

Births.—The number of births in 1940 was 243,566, with a birth rate of 21.4, which is slightly higher than for the preceding year when the rate was 20.3. Quebec and its neighbouring province, New Brunswick, again led the rest of the provinces by a wide margin, Quebec's rate being 25.8 and New Brunswick's, 25.5. British Columbia had the lowest with a rate of 17.6.

BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE PROVINCES, 1940

Canada	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
21.4	21.3	22.6	25.5	25.8	18.1	20.2	20.1	21.7	17.6

BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR CANADA 1930 TO 1940

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Rate....	23.9	23.2	22.5	20.9	20.5	20.3	20.0	19.8	20.5	20.3	21.4

Marriages.—There was another great rise in the number of marriages during the year. The number in 1940 was 123,277 compared with 103,658 in 1939 and 88,438 in 1938. The table of marriage rates given below shows the great influence war plays in the increase of marriages as well as the decreasing influence of the depression years.

MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR CANADA 1930 TO 1940

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Rate....	7.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.9	7.9	9.2	10.8

Deaths.—The number of deaths in 1940 for all ages and from all causes was 110,578 compared with 108,951 in 1939. The death rate remains about the same as last year. In 1940 it was 9.7; in 1939 it was 9.6; in 1938 it was 9.5 and in 1937 it was 10.2. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 11.0 and Saskatchewan the lowest, 6.7. In comparing the Provincial death rates, however, it is necessary to keep in mind that the age composition is much older in Prince Edward Island than in Saskatchewan, and, therefore, a higher death rate is expected in the former than in the latter.

* Based on preliminary figures. Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1930 TO 1940

Year	Deaths	Rates	Year	Deaths	Rates
1930.....	109,306	10.7	1936.....	107,050	9.7
1931.....	104,517	10.1	1937.....	113,824	10.1
1932.....	104,377	9.9	1938.....	106,817	9.5
1933.....	101,968	9.6	1939.....	108,951	9.6
1934.....	101,582	9.4	1940.....	110,578	9.7
1935.....	105,567	9.7			

Infant Mortality.—13,740 children under 1 year of age died in 1940 in comparison with 13,939 in 1939. The death rate for infants in 1940 was 56, while in 1939 it was 61; in 1938, 63 and in 1937 it was 76. This shows a most encouraging decrease from year to year. New Brunswick had the highest rate, 80; it also shared with Prince Edward Island the highest last year, 79. British Columbia had the lowest rate with 38.

NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS 1930 TO 1940

Year	Deaths	Rates	Year	Deaths	Rates
1930.....	21,742	89	1936.....	14,574	66
1931.....	20,360	85	1937.....	16,693	76
1932.....	17,263	73	1938.....	14,517	63
1933.....	16,284	73	1939.....	13,939	61
1934.....	15,870	72	1940.....	13,740	56
1935.....	15,730	71			

Maternal Mortality.—The definite, continuous improvement taking place in respect of maternal mortality which was noted last year was again reflected in the 1940 death rate. The number of deaths this year was 969; for 1939 it was 967; in 1938 it was 968 and in 1937, 1,071. The death rate in 1940 was 4.0 compared to 4.2 in 1939. The average rate from 1926 to 1930 was 5.7; from 1931 to 1935 it was 5.1 and from 1936 to 1940 it was 4.6. New Brunswick had the highest rate this year, 4.7, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, 2.9.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, 1930 TO 1940

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	1,405	1,215	1,181	1,111	1,167	1,093	1,233	1,071	968	967	969
Rate....	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.6	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.0

Ten Leading Causes of Death.—The following tables give the number of deaths in Canada from the 10 leading causes of death for the years 1940 and 1939. They also indicate the per cent ratio of each to deaths from all causes and the percentage in relation to deaths from the ten leading causes and the crude death rate per 100,000 population.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CANADA (1), 1940 (2)

Int. List No.	Ten leading causes of death	Number of deaths	Percentage of deaths from		Crude death rate per 100,000
			All causes	Ten leading causes	
0-95	Diseases of the heart.....	20,243	18.3	26.2	177.4
5-53	Cancer.....	13,279	12.0	17.2	116.4
3, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	11,720	10.6	15.2	102.7
0-132	Nephritis.....	6,821	6.2	8.8	59.8
6-194	Accidental deaths.....	6,274	5.7	8.1	55.0
7-109	Pneumonia.....	6,117	5.5	7.9	53.6
3-32	Tuberculosis.....	5,771	5.2	7.5	50.6
	Influenza.....	2,769	2.5	3.6	24.3
	Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	2,287	2.1	3.0	20.0
9, 120	Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1,883	1.7	2.4	16.5
	Ten leading causes.....	77,164	69.8	100.0	676.4

(1) Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Preliminary figures.

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CANADA (1), 1939

Int. List No.	Ten leading causes of death	Number of deaths	Percentage of Deaths from		Crude death rate per 100,000
			All causes	Ten leading causes	
0-95	Diseases of the heart.....	18,562	17.0	24.6	164.3
5-53	Cancer.....	12,399	11.4	16.4	109.7
3, 97, 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries.....	10,884	10.0	14.4	96.3
07-109	Pneumonia.....	6,596	6.1	8.7	58.4
30-132	Nephritis.....	6,538	6.0	8.7	57.9
76-194	Accidental deaths.....	6,037	5.5	8.0	53.4
3-32	Tuberculosis.....	5,977	5.5	7.9	52.9
	Influenza.....	3,955	3.6	5.2	35.0
19, 120	Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2,375	2.2	3.2	21.0
2	Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis.....	2,060	1.9	2.7	18.2
	Ten leading causes.....	75,383	69.2	100.0	667.0

(1) Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Heart, Arteries and Kidneys.—Each year we have to note the continuous increasing toll of life exacted by this triad of diseases. Diseases of the heart numbered 20,243 in 1940; in 1939, 18,562; in 1938, 17,372 and in 1937, 16,840. The death rate for 1940 was 177.4; for 1939, 164.3; for 1938, 155.2; and for 1937, 151.6. The average death rate from heart disease for the five years previous to 1940 was 153.5; for the five years previous to 1939 it was 150.9; and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 148.9. Ontario had the highest death rate from heart diseases, 225.8, with British Columbia a close second with 221.5—this is to be expected as Ontario is the largest industrial province and British Columbia has a relatively high age composition. Saskatchewan had the lowest rate for this disease, 116.0.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1931 TO 1940
HEART (Int. List 90-95)

—	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths.....	13,734	15,328	15,485	16,352	16,069	16,424	16,840	17,373	18,562	20,243
Rate.....	132.5	146.1	145.2	151.3	147.1	149.1	151.6	155.2	164.3	177.4

Arterial disease mortality increased again with 11,720 deaths as compared with 10,884 in 1939 and 9,970 in 1938. The death rate for 1940 was 102.7; in 1939 it was 96.3; in 1938, 89.1 and in 1937, 86.5. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 86.1, while for the five years previous to 1939 it was 80.5, and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 75.7. These figures all indicate that deaths from arterial disease are continuously and definitely increasing. Ontario had the highest death rate, 152.4, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 60.2.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1931 TO 1940

ARTERIES (Int. List 96, 97, 99, 102)

—	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths.....	5,957	6,798	6,950	7,379	8,302	9,112	9,609	9,970	10,884	11,720
Rate.....	57.5	64.8	65.2	68.3	76.0	82.7	86.5	89.1	96.3	102.7

There was another increase in the number of deaths from nephritis in 1940, when the number was 6,821, as compared with 6,538 in 1939 and 6,492 in 1938. The death rate was 59.8; in 1939 it was 57.9; in 1938, 58.0; and in 1937, 58.8. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 57.9; whereas, for the five years previous to 1939 it was 56.7 and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 55.5.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

NEPHRITIS (Int. List 130-132)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	5,570	5,168	5,635	5,516	5,643	6,176	6,402	6,530	6,492	6,538	6,821
Rate....	54.6	49.9	53.7	51.7	52.2	56.6	58.1	58.8	58.0	57.9	59.8

Cerebral Haemorrhages, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis.—The number of deaths caused by these diseases remains practically the same from year to year. In 1940 there were 2,287; in 1939, 2,060; and in 1938, 2,016. The death rate is rising; in 1940 it was 20.0; in 1939, 18.2, and in 1938, 18.0. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 19.6, whereas for the five years previous to 1939 it was 21.7, and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 24.1.

Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate 52.1 followed by New Brunswick with 40.0 and Nova Scotia with 37.0. Saskatchewan had the lowest with 12.4. These diseases are more prevalent in the provinces which have an older age composition.

Cancer.—Each year there is an increase in the number of deaths reported from cancer. In 1940 there were 13,279; in 1939, 12,399; in 1938, 12,038 and in 1937, 11,963. The death rate is also higher being 116.4. In 1939 it was 109.7. In 1938 it was 107.5, and in 1937, 107.7. During the five-year period prior to 1940 the average rate was 106.7, and during the five-year period prior to 1939 the average rate was 104.3, and during the five-year period prior to 1938 it was 102.8. British Columbia had the highest rate again this year,

50.8 and again Saskatchewan had the lowest. This is to be expected as the former province has a relatively high age composition, while the age composition of the latter is relatively low.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 to 1940

CANCER (Int. List 45-53)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	9,273	9,578	10,024	10,653	10,581	11,156	11,694	11,963	12,038	12,399	13,279
Rate....	91.0	92.4	95.5	99.9	97.5	102.2	106.2	107.7	107.5	109.7	116.4

Communicable Diseases.—Communicable diseases reported, exclusive of syphilis, gonorrhoea, septic and purulent infection, amounted to 161,010 and 6,382 deaths. This is an increase of 14,301 cases over the 146,709 cases reported in 1939, but a decrease of 1,930 in the number of deaths which numbered 18,312 in 1939. In 1938 there were 118,095 cases and 17,919 deaths and in 1937, 122,987 cases and 22,921 deaths. The death rate per 1,000 population was 1.4 compared with 1.6 in 1939 and 1.6 in 1938 and 2.1 in 1937. The number of deaths per 100 cases was 10.2 compared with 12.5 in 1939 and 15.2 in 1938 and 10.3 in 1937. It may, therefore, again be noticed that although there was an increase in the number of cases, the deaths per 100 cases were less as were also the deaths per 1,000 population.

Measles.—Each year this disease leads the communicable diseases in prevalence. In 1940 there were 45,834 cases, in 1939 there were 44,427 and in 1938 there were 26,443. The median for the five years previous to 1940 was 5,526. The number of deaths in 1940 was 167 and the death rate 1.5. This compares favourably with the death rate of 1.7 in 1939 and 2.2 in 1938 and also with the average death rate for the previous five years which was 3.9. The deaths per 100 cases in 1940 were 0.4 as compared with 0.4 in 1939 and 0.9 in 1938. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 9.4 and New Brunswick the lowest, 0.2.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

MEASLES (Int. List 7)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	521	167	330	170	188	490	376	837	250	197	167
Rate....	5.1	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.7	4.5	3.4	7.5	2.2	1.7	1.5

German Measles.—There were 4,652 cases of this disease reported in 1940 and 1 death. The median for the five years previous to 1940 was 3,486 cases and 8 deaths.

Chickenpox.—There were 32,757 cases of this disease compared with 5,229 in 1939. In 1938 there were 27,041 cases. The median for the five years previous to 1940 was 25,435, and for the five years previous to 1939 it was 5,435. The number of deaths for 1940 was 26 as compared with 20 in 1939; in 1938 there were 46 and in 1937 there were 17. The death rate in 1940 was 0.2, in 1939 it was 0.2, in 1938 it was 0.4, and in 1937 it was 0.2.

Smallpox.—There were 11 cases of this disease in 1940 and no deaths. The cases all occurred in Saskatchewan. The median prevalence for the previous five years was 62 cases and 2 deaths. Thus, mortality and morbidity were very much below the median.

Mumps.—In 1940 there were 13,498 cases reported, 9,872 of which occurred in Ontario. There were 18 deaths. The death rate was 0.2. The median prevalence of this disease for the previous five years was 20,391.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 13,707 cases of this disease reported in 1940 with 125 deaths and a death rate of 1.1. The median prevalence for the previous five years was 16,766, and of deaths 242, so that this disease was below its median prevalence in both cases and deaths. The death rate in 1939 was 1.5 and the average death rate for the previous five years was 2.0. In 1940 Quebec had the highest death rate 2.0. Prince Edward Island had no deaths.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

SCARLET FEVER (Int. List 8)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	397	253	197	157	226	242	244	269	202	167	125
Rate....	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1

Diphtheria.—There was another decrease in 1940 in both cases and deaths. The number of cases was 2,335 and deaths 212. The death rate was 1.9. In 1939 there were 2,874 cases and 336 deaths with a death rate of 3.0. In 1938 there were 3,601 cases and 434 deaths with a death rate of 3.9. The death rate in 1937 was 3.3. The median for the previous five years was 2,874 cases and 336 deaths. Nova Scotia had the highest death rate, 3.8; and Prince Edward Island had no cases and no deaths.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

DIPHTHERIA (Int. List 10)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	737	646	398	239	232	264	258	369	434	336	212
Rate....	7.2	6.2	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	1.9

Whooping Cough.—There were 19,876 cases of this disease in 1940 and 622 deaths. The death rate was 5.5. The median prevalence of cases for the five years previous was 17,217, and the median prevalence of deaths 594. The death rate in 1939 was 4.8 while in 1938 it was 4.4. The average death rate for the previous five years was 5.9. New Brunswick's death rate, 15.3, was the highest in 1940 and Prince Edward Island the lowest, 1.0.

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases in 1940 was 192 with 48 deaths. The death rate was 0.4. This was a relatively good year as the median for the previous five years was 580 cases and 83 deaths. The death rate in

1939 was 0.5 and in 1938 it was 0.7. The average death rate for the previous five years was 0.9. The death rate per 100 cases was 25.0; whereas, in 1939 it was 15.9.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

POLIOMYELITIS (Int. List 16)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	215	223	164	73	84	64	97	200	83	56	48
Rate....	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—There were 374 cases of this disease reported in 1940 with 99 deaths and the death rate was 0.9. In 1939 there were 160 cases and 84 deaths and the death rate was 0.7. In 1938 there were 180 cases and 86 deaths and the death rate was 0.8. The death rate in 1937 was also 0.8.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—This disease caused 62 deaths in 1940 and the death rate was 0.5. The median number of deaths for the previous five years was 50. In 1939 there were 47 deaths with a death rate of 0.4.

Influenza.—Although this disease continues to be very badly reported it is possible from the number of cases reported to recognize the trend. In 1940 there were 13,701 cases, in 1939 there were 18,304, in 1938 there were 2,233 and in 1937 there were 63,147. In 1940 there were 2,769 deaths, in 1939 there were 3,955, in 1938 there were 2,362 and in 1937 there were 5,260. The deaths together with the cases reported indicate that the incidence was much lower in 1940 than in 1939. The death rate for 1940 was 24.3; for 1939 it was 35.0; for 1938 it was 21.1 and for 1937 it was 47.4. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 32.6. Nova Scotia had the highest death rate, 44.5, and Ontario the lowest, 16.0.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

INFLUENZA (Int. List 11)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	2,383	3,217	4,236	4,019	2,004	3,392	3,113	5,260	2,362	3,955	2,769
Rate....	23.4	31.0	40.4	37.7	18.5	31.1	28.3	47.4	21.1	35.0	24.3

Pneumonia.—There was another encouraging reduction in the number of deaths from this disease. There were 6,117 deaths in 1940 compared with 6,596 in 1939 and 7,432 in 1938. The death rate in 1940 was 53.6; in 1939 it was 58.4 and in 1938 it was 66.4. The average death rate for the five years 1934 to 1938 inclusive was 66.1. This great decrease in the death rate indicates that the new treatment for pneumonia is having beneficial results. Prince Edward Island had the highest death rate, 92.7, and Saskatchewan again had the lowest, 41.6.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

PNEUMONIA (Int. List 107-109)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	7,338	7,011	7,045	6,487	6,530	7,411	7,313	7,731	7,432	6,596	6,117
Rate....	72.0	67.7	67.1	60.8	60.4	67.9	66.4	69.6	66.4	58.4	53.6

Tuberculosis.—This disease again shows an improvement this year, the death rate being 50.6. In 1939 it was 52.9 and in 1938 it was 54.7. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 57.9, whereas, for the five years previous to 1939, it was 59.2 and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 61.3. Quebec again had the highest death rate, 76.9 and Saskatchewan the lowest, 25.2.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

TUBERCULOSIS (Int. List 23-32)

—	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	8,164	7,616	7,166	6,939	6,431	6,597	6,763	6,669	6,126	5,977	5,771
Rate....	80.1	73.5	68.3	65.1	59.5	60.4	61.4	60.0	54.7	52.9	50.6

Syphilis.—There were 484 deaths reported with a death rate of 4.2 in comparison with 474 deaths and a death rate of 4.2 in 1939 and 465 deaths with a death rate of 4.2 in 1938. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 4.9; whereas, for the five years previous to 1939, it was 4.9 and for the five years previous to 1938 it was 4.8. These figures do not represent the actual mortality as many deaths from syphilis are not reported as such.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—There was a further decrease in the mortality of these diseases in 1940 when the number of deaths were 1,883 and the death rate 16.5. In 1939 there were 2,375 deaths and the death rate was 21.0 and in 1938 there were 2,590 deaths with a death rate of 23.1. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 25.8. New Brunswick had the highest death rate, 34.8. Ontario and Nova Scotia had the lowest, 6.8.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid.—There were 1,569 cases and 225 deaths in 1940. The death rate was 2.0 and the death rate per 100 cases was 14.3. The average death rate for the five years previous to 1940 was 2.2. New Brunswick had the highest death rate, 4.2. Nova Scotia and Alberta had the lowest, each having a death rate of 0.4. The median for the five years previous to 1940 was 1,763 cases and 256 deaths, so that this year the morbidity and mortality are well below the median. Last year the numbers of cases and deaths were the smallest on record. The following table shows the cases and deaths as well as death rates for the year 1940.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID,
1940 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾

	Typhoid			Paratyphoid		
	Cases	Deaths	Death rate	Cases	Deaths	Death rate
CANADA ⁽¹⁾	1,498	213	1.9	71	12	0.1
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1.0	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	16	2	0.4	3	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	83	18	3.9	.....	1	0.2
Quebec.....	931	120	3.7	.....	10	0.3
Ontario.....	165	26	0.7	53	1	(2)
Manitoba.....	139	18	2.5	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	75	17	1.8	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	43	3	0.4	4	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	45	8	1.0	11	.....	.....

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.⁽²⁾ Less than 0.1 per 100,000 population.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR THE YEARS 1930 TO 1940

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Deaths..	451	421	339	291	293	273	256	330	207	180	225
Rate....	4.4	4.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.0

Undulant Fever.—There were 145 cases of this disease reported in 1940 with 14 deaths and a death rate of 0.1. The median prevalence of this disease as reported for the previous five years was 179. The average death rate for the previous five years was 0.1. Prince Edward Island had 1 death, Quebec had 2, Ontario 3, Manitoba none, Saskatchewan 2, Alberta none, British Columbia 1, Nova Scotia none and New Brunswick none.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.—In 1940 there were 2 cases of this disease reported, one in Saskatchewan and one in Alberta.

Anthrax.—There were no cases and no deaths reported.

Leprosy.—There was 1 death reported in British Columbia.

Psittacosis.—There was 1 case and 1 death reported.

Accidental Deaths.—In 1940 there were 6,274 accidental deaths with a death rate of 55.0 as compared with 6,037 deaths and a death rate of 53.4 in 1939 and 6,076 with a death rate of 54.3 in 1938. The average death rate for the previous five years was 54.9. British Columbia had the highest death rate, 66.7, and Saskatchewan the lowest, 34.8. Included in the accidental deaths were 1,711 due to automobile accidents which gives a death rate of 15.0. The number of deaths from automobile accidents in 1939 was 1,584 with a death rate of 14.0 and in 1938 there were 1,545 with a death rate of 13.8. The death rate for automobile accidents for the five years previous to 1940 was 13.1. Ontario had the highest rate, 19.8, and Saskatchewan had the lowest, 6.2.

Suicides.—There was a drop in the number of suicides in 1940 when the number was 944 as compared with 978 in 1939 and 948 in 1938. The death rate in 1940 was 8.3; in 1939, 8.7 and in 1938, 8.5. During the five years previous

to 1940 the death rate was 8.5. British Columbia had the highest death rate in 1940, 18.0 as well as in 1939, 16.7. Quebec had the lowest, 4.8.

* * * *

The reduction in morbidity and mortality of communicable diseases generally during the year indicates the efficacy of public health measures, and the decrease in the number of maternal and infant deaths is encouraging. This applies also to tuberculosis. The increase in the deaths from heart disease, cancer, diseases of the arteries and kidneys is to be expected in an aging population, although early diagnosis and treatment of those conditions could have a definite influence on the reduction of mortality. In this respect the important factor is education. An aging body should not be subject to the same stress and strain as the young healthy body. Degenerative changes begin to be marked at the age of fifty. Following this period, attention should be paid to living habits. A reduction in the intake of foods and beverages, a slowing up in business and social activities and a more placid outlook of living contribute to longevity. A solution of the problem of longevity is contained in the words "moderation" and "equanimity".

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

For well nigh half a century before the establishment of the Federal Department of Health in 1919, the Food and Drugs Division functioned as the guardian and protector of the nation against adulteration and its history is a record of ever expanding service to the people of Canada. Its special task is to administer the Food and Drugs Act.

The newer knowledge of nutrition, opening up new avenues for the ill-informed, the over-enthusiastic or the unprincipled to defraud a trusting public as well as the great advances in medicine and chemotherapy since the dawn of the century, involving a continuous development in new methods of treating disease, have laid upon the shoulders of the officers of the Division an ever increasing burden of responsibility.

The Division furnishes a public service essential both in peace and in war. Indeed, in times of stress and strain, this work is more than ever essential for the common good. Materials then become scarce and prices advance. The temptation to substitute or adulterate with inferior goods becomes strong in those to whom such methods of doing business have an appeal and so it is all the more necessary for this branch of the Service at the present time to be strong, well-equipped and to remain vigilant to protect the public from these forms of corruption.

There are well appointed laboratories at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver which form a chain across the continent each with jurisdiction over a designated area. The technical personnel are highly trained and specialized men whilst those in charge of the several territories all have many years of experience behind them. Thus the people of Canada may rest assured that the best possible service is being rendered in this field of administration. Moreover the services of the laboratories are and have been used to some extent by other departments of government, such as Agriculture, Health (P.Q.), Mines (B.C.), National Defence, National Revenue, Post Office, Public Works, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Transport, as well as by the Public Health Engineering and the Purchasing Divisions of the Department of Pensions and National Health. It is felt, however, that much greater use might advantageously be made of their facilities by the large purchasing departments of government at the present time in the direction of appraising samples submitted with tenders and in passing upon the quality of supplies received by those for whom they are purchased.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this Division is staffed by well trained chemists, many of whom have had long experience and stand high in the esteem of the profession throughout the Dominion; and the profession of chemistry at the present time is an indispensable asset to the welfare and fortunes of a people at war. This is a fact the public at large should recognize and appreciate more greatly.

In the past year, as in every year, the work of the Division has covered the whole field of food and drugs. Over 70,000 samples and shipments have been dealt with either by inspection or analysis. Summaries of these are given in tables that follow, together with notes on topics of more particular interest.

TABLE 1.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From (a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Domestic.....	1,223	2,050	3,321	841	1,331	932	9,698
(2) Imports.....	957	1,737	327	1,698	1,517	4,016	10,252
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	59	143	174	2,449	295	831	3,951
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	152	24	17	101	61	354	709
(d) Other Departments of Government.....	40	530	122	1	27	133	853
(e) Miscellaneous Sources.....	3	1	922	.....	34	20	980
Total.....	2,434	4,485	4,883	5,090	3,265	6,286	26,443

ADVERTISING, INCLUDING CIRCULARS AND LABELS

The work of reviewing advertising matter including circulars and labels for food and drug products has been carried on during the last fiscal year with no less vigour than heretofore and constitutes an extensive part of the work of the staff at Headquarters. The work is in the main divided into three parts; that of reviewing radio announcements prior to being released under the terms of the Regulations for Broadcasting Stations made under the Canadian Broadcasting Act (1936); that of expressing opinion on published advertisements previously released by the advertisers, especially with regard to the application of Section 32 A of the Food and Drugs Act; and that of reviewing labels with any accompanying circulars and outside coverings, especially with regard to the application of Section 7 of the Act. Other collateral advertising in proof and published form is also dealt with. An increasing number of manufacturers and advertisers have seen fit to co-operate closely with this Division before the final production of advertising copy and labelling, often by direct interview with officers of the Division, and it is gratifying to note that this has been reflected in the tenor of many of the subsequent announcements. Although this work is not obligatory on the part of the officers of this Department, it has been found that it is an eminently sound arrangement as it saves a great deal of trouble, time and money for both the manufacturers and the Administration. It must be remembered that the sciences of nutrition and medicine are not static and circumstances render revision of advertising matter necessary from time to time and thus often instead of such matter lagging behind the most up-to-date knowledge the manufacturer can receive full and advance information as to trends. In taking in hand a comprehensive review of the whole stock of labels of several local manufacturing companies, outside laboratories have done a most useful and commendable piece of work. This involved the examination of literally hundreds of labels and cartons, those considered defective being sent to headquarters in Ottawa for confirmation. The result of this work will be that the labelling of many food and drug products sent out from these localities should be very satisfactory for some time to come. In order that borderline cases may be uniformly dealt with, such cases are always referred to Ottawa. Of recent years there appears to have been an increasing number of

foods which are specifically advertised for health benefits. This has been concomitant with the rise in the number of "Health Food Stores" throughout the country, but not all foods so described are sold through them. They are not by any means based on rational dietetics. Objection has been taken to any food being designated as a "Health Food" in an earlier report (1939) as this designation and equivalent claims such as the term "healthful" are vague, uninformative and misleading. It is probable that the Division will have to adopt a more severe attitude in this regard in the future. It is probable that one or more court decisions will be required in certain isolated cases in order to establish Section 32 A of the Food and Drugs Act as a living actuality: one such case, based on published misinformation is now in course of preparation.

FOODS

To discuss in detail all the features of work accomplished would occupy far more space than is available and so this report must content itself with summaries in table form and notes where such are warranted. In looking over

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Mis-branded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes (macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, etc.)		10	7	14	5	15	51	21
Bakery products	82	22	39	5	26	17	191	144
Baking materials (baking powder, etc.)	27	54	34	12	15		142	4
Beverages, beverage materials, etc.	213	448	169	209	244	31	1,314	580
Bread, biscuits and muffins	1	29	81	31	13	56	211	95
Breakfast foods, cereals, etc.		4	99	22	29	29	183	104
Butter	15	11	16	129	15	8	194	123
Cheese and cheese products		29	13	9	3	14	68	31
Canned foods	5	3	35	1		3	47	11
Cocoa, cocoa beans and cocoa products	6	2	9	41	18	18	94	
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes	11	11	21	64	99	48	254	3
Confectionery	58	154	76	274	42	137	741	307
Figs	21	17	1	10	8	43	100	3
Fish, shellfish, etc.	64	1	26	18	1	223	333	75
Flavours, flavouring extracts and essences, etc.	99	74	101	35	129	19	457	203
Flour	20	3	19	1	15	78	136	74
Food colours, dyes and preservatives	18	17	120	131	43	9	338	50
Fruit juices, syrups, concentrates, etc.	42	146	94	152	85	220	739	15
Fruits, dried (other than figs)	329	161	91	85	249	920	1,835	5
Fruits, fresh	11	2	7	9		616	645	2
Honey and honey products	11	1	21	1	5	1	40	
Ice cream, sherbet, etc.	10	1	8	4	37		60	
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)	18	3	49	507	2	183	762	8
Jelly powders, gelatin, custard powders, etc.	22	32	61	30	89	76	310	14
Liquors, wines, ales	152	1	9	6	45		213	14
Meat and meat products (including sausage)	190	227	512	172	387	672	2,160	67
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc.	13	69	23	23	20	69	217	13
Nuts	107	359	8	149	30	50	703	3
Oils, edible	31	230	59	21	37	10	388	15
Oysters				1	2	11	14	
Rice	9			1		32	42	
Sandwich spreads	2	8	23	6	19	41	99	2
Sauces, relishes, etc.	1	31	47	115	14	122	330	5
Sausage cereals, meal, fillers and binders	5	9		4		34	52	
Special foods (infants, invalids, etc.)	6	9	43	14	23	2	97	3
Spices and seasonings	126	232	87	144	166	158	913	22
Sugar	3	24	6		3	7	43	
Syrups and molasses	26	188	13		6	11	244	5
Tea	5	4	9	14	81	92	205	2
Vegetables and vegetable products	20	71	26	1,475	18	146	1,756	2
Vinegar	2	113	62	11	15	12	215	2
Miscellaneous food products or specialties	15	42	46	23	40	67	233	1

the list of products recorded as misbranded or adulterated it seems desirable to point out that the goods picked up by inspectors do not necessarily constitute a cross section of the market, but represent those about which complaint has been voiced or suspicion aroused. Thus the figures present a worse picture than actually does exist, because there is little reason to suspect many lines of merchandise on the Canadian market. In the face of this, it will be appreciated that country-wide, periodical, systematic examination of such products is not called for; indeed the necessity for such has repeatedly been disproved and to continue would merely be wasting the taxpayers' money. It may be relevant to mention here that, except for certain items, especially sausages, the great majority of the faults lie in misbranding, such as in the omission to state net contents, in slack filling of packages, in omission to specify the address of the manufacturer, or in the inclusion on labels or in advertising of some claim that is false, exaggerated or, wittingly or unwittingly, likely to mislead the purchaser.

Beverage and Beverage Materials.—The term "beverage" is used to connote what the public generally describe as "soft drinks". They fall roughly into two classes, those prepared with artificial flavourings and those containing true fruit juice. The great majority of those sold are of the former class and many in the latter class contain only insignificant amounts of real fruit juice. As a general rule, the claims for vitamin content in such products are unwarrantable, if indeed not wholly false, seeing the amount present is too small to be of any nutritive value. Such claims have been corrected on a large number of labels.

The use of saccharine in place of sugar is still occasionally practised and may perhaps increase with the advanced price of sugar. It is a form of adulteration the Department is determined to stamp out and prosecutions follow wherever saccharine is used.

Bread.—During the past few months a great impetus has been given to the advertising of certain varieties of white bread following the announcement by the British Ministry of Health that it was intended to order that all white flour for consumption in Great Britain was to be increased in Vitamin B₁ content by the addition of thiamin. Several methods of manufacture of these varieties of white bread have been evolved and these include (a) "Restoration" (addition) of whole or stabilized wheat germ up to twice the regular amount expected in whole wheat bread, (b) use of higher extraction wheat flour (c) use of special high vitamin B₁ yeast, (d) straight addition of thiamin chloride ("pure" vitamin B₁), (e) any combination of these.

The purpose of all these methods is to increase the content of certain food factors, notably Vitamin B₁, to equal or surpass their normal content in whole wheat flour or bread. The use of methods (a) and (b) are considered to be probably more satisfactory from a dietetic point of view because, at the same time as increasing the Vitamin B₁ content, certain other factors including other known vitamins of the "B-Complex" will also be increased proportionately.

This Department has no objection to such methods, truthfully described, but does not countenance claims made for the finished product in exaggerated terms. All too often attempts have been made to advertise bread with enhanced Vitamin B₁ content and certain other cereals with low normal contents as "cure-alls". It is expected that the proposed regulation concerning vitamins, and allowable claims therefor, will be a timely and useful instrument in the hands of this Administration to keep the situation from getting out of control.

Canned Foods.—Peas.—Experimental work is going on in Canada with reference to the addition of trifling amounts of calcium and magnesium oxides to the brine used in canned peas. The claim has been made for the process that it preserves the original colour and fragrance of the peas. Several packs have been examined in the Ottawa laboratories and found to retain their original freshness. It was further observed that, as a general rule, the Vitamin C present

had not suffered from this treatment any more greatly than in the usual one. Further experience must, however, be gained before these peas may be placed upon the open Canadian market.

Vegetable Juices.—The newer knowledge of nutrition has developed a business of expressing vegetables such as celery and carrots and selling them in cans. There is no objection to this, provided the customary requirements as to the cans and their labelling are met, and more particularly that exaggerated claims are not made in connection with the sale. Some of the advertising that has come to notice during the past year claimed these juices as a panacea for all kinds of ailments. It should be noted that the juices possess even less nutritional value than the vegetables from which they are derived.

Edible Oils.—Olive Oil.—Present conditions have brought about an acute shortage of olive oil. The main supply comes normally from Italy, Spain and the French Riviera. The entry of Italy into the war last year, followed by the collapse of France, suddenly cut off these sources of supply while Spain has not sufficiently recovered from her own internal troubles to resume her overseas trade. Hence virtually no European oil is coming into this country.

As a result, there was a sharp rise in the price of this commodity: from \$2.70 to \$3 a gallon in June to \$5.50 and \$6 in November; and in addition it became difficult to obtain genuine oil at even higher prices. The temptation for unscrupulous dealers to adulterate olive oil either by addition of cheaper edible oils, such as corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil or teaseed oil and indeed mineral oil, or even by complete substitution became very great.

In the circumstances, the market has been very closely watched and many adulterated samples have been found, the source of which was traced to importing houses in Montreal and Toronto. Considerable quantities involving thousands of dollars have been seized; where found fit for human consumption they have been given to charitable institutions and where mineral oil was present they have been destroyed. Three prosecutions have been entered and convictions secured. In two other cases, voluntary settlement with payment of fine and costs was accepted out of court; one case is still pending.

This commodity is still engaging the earnest attention of the Division.

Figs.—As an instance of the improvement that has taken place in imported fruits, figs may be cited. Of 100 samples examined, only one (canned figs containing corn sugar) was adulterated and two import shipments were misbranded.

Flavouring Extracts.—Perhaps the most widely used flavour is vanilla. True vanilla which comes from tropical climates, is now scarce and dear. As a result, most of the flavouring extract is manufactured from synthetic vanillin and coumarin. The sale of such a product is legal provided it is labelled "artificial". The checking of these samples involves a good deal of work.

Fruit Juices.—During the year, a considerable amount of work has been done in Vancouver upon fruit juices. These have included apple juice, for which the demand is increasing as a result of the prohibition of importation of other canned fruit juices. Results of analysis of fifteen representative brands show that a good quality product is available on the Canadian market. Useful comparisons of Florida and Texas grapefruit juice and of Hawaii, Fiji and Australian pineapple juice have been made. Canned lemon juice from California has also been compared with the juice from lemons expressed in the laboratory.

As a general rule, however, the vitamin C content of canned juice is not equal to that obtained from the fresh fruit and therefore producers ought to be hesitant about the vitamin claims they put forward. The expression "Rich in vitamin C" found so often on the labels of these articles is sometimes difficult

not impossible to substantiate. After July 1, of this year, such claims will have to be supported by an actual declaration of the amount per 100 grammes and no claim will be allowed that does not represent a significant dose in a reasonable amount. It may be stated that plain apple juice does not contain a significant amount of Vitamin C. During the year labels have been encountered which fail to comply with Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act in this respect by making claims which are exaggerated or misleading.

Meat Products.—(Sausage, Sausage Meat, Hamburg Steak.)—In view of the continuing extensive adulteration of sausage, sausage meat and hamburg steak, it seems expedient to call attention once again to the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act concerning these commodities, namely: that the meat used shall be sound and clean; that it may be fresh, salted, pickled or smoked, or have added salt and spices. Not more than 5 per cent of cereal shall be present. Many samples examined during the past year have contained 7 to 10 per cent of added cereal. The use of a small amount may be needed in some conditions as a binder and for this purpose relatively low percentages are permitted. Objection, however, has been taken to the use of dextrose and gum as binding agents for meat products as such ingredients are not provided for in the legal standard for sausage.

No preservative, such as sulphite, shall be used in meat products. Adulteration with sulphite has fallen off during recent years, but the practice is still altogether too widespread. The law provides for the public to have a fresh product in the case of these articles and not one protected from putrescence during protracted periods of storage by means of sulphite or other similarly acting preservative. Finally, the water content of sausage has been set at a figure not exceeding 60 per cent. This limit has frequently been exceeded during the past year.

There is no difficulty in producing a sausage that will meet all the requirements of the Act and therefore no reason why so many samples should be adulterated. However, to reassure the public, it is well to state again that the results do not represent a general cross section of the market as samples are taken usually where there is reason for suspicion or where complaints have been made.

Saltpetre.—Saltpetre is potassium nitrate, but in many cases that have come to light, sodium nitrate, which is approximately one quarter of the price, has been substituted. The mistake may possibly have arisen in some instances from the fact that sodium nitrate is commonly called Chili saltpetre. Notable also has been the slack-filling of the packages, as much as 40 per cent. Instances of infraction of the law have been brought to the attention of manufacturers and efforts made to have them corrected.

Spices.—The larger number of spices examined during the year is an indication of the special effort made in these difficult times to protect the consumer. In spite of shortages and rising prices, the quality of supplies remains quite satisfactory. Slack-fill and misbranding account for a considerable number of the specimens recorded in the table as "adulterated or misbranded", among which may be mentioned a false-topped can giving the purchaser the impression she is getting a larger amount than there really is. Such practices are systematically dealt with by the Division.

Vinegar.—In the course of the year, numerous complaints were received to the effect that vinegar substitute, made with acetic acid, was being sold extensively, particularly in the Lower St. Lawrence Counties and in the Lake St. John district of the Province of Quebec and to a smaller extent in other parts of the country. Investigation revealed that, although the complaints were somewhat exaggerated, there was considerable truth in them.

The reason for the practice was the low manufacturing cost of such fictitious material which, according to a newspaper advertisement offering to sell a formula for \$2, could be produced for 7 cents a gallon, a mere fraction of the price of genuine vinegar.

It was found that the practice was carried on mainly by small storekeepers in ignorance of the law. Ignorance is, of course, no valid excuse for violating the law, but the parties concerned, on being informed of the situation, willingly consented to the immediate destruction of any stock of imitation vinegar and of acetic acid they had on hand. The clearing up of this situation involved much effort on the part of the officers in Montreal.

DRUGS

Although the consumption of medicine is infinitesimal as compared with that of food, yet the work done in the laboratories year by year in connection with drugs is proportionately very much greater. The following table indicates the number of drugs (domestic and imported) examined during the year together with the number of shipments inspected at Customs, no laboratory examination being considered necessary.

Laboratory at	Domestic	Imports	Total Laboratory examinations	Passed by Inspectors at Customs	Total
Halifax.....	234	353	587	374	961
Montreal.....	233	866	1,099	15,040	16,139
Ottawa.....	1,900	257	2,157	.....	2,157
Toronto.....	104	910	1,014	1,874	2,888
Winnipeg.....	150	979	1,129	3,995	5,124
Vancouver.....	29	1,678	1,707	2,997	4,704
	2,650	5,043	7,693	24,280	31,973

That is, out of a grand total of 71,061 samples, specimens and shipments of food and drugs coming to the attention of the staff either in the laboratories or by inspectors handling importations, no fewer than 31,973 were drugs; and this figure does not include many thousand packages of drugs and medicine looked over and found to be in order by the inspectors in the ordinary routine work in their several districts.

The curious may be moved to ask what all this represents—over 100 samples per working day. Later paragraphs in this report discuss a number of outstanding topics and, besides these, there is a list of a vast assortment of crude drugs, galenical preparations, medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical specialties which cover treatments for almost every conceivable human and animal ailment.

But that is not all. The war has had serious repercussions upon the economic life of the world and the drug trade in Canada is feeling in increasing measure the effects of scarcity and shortage. Crude drugs, native to enemy countries, are scarce and dear: drugs such as belladonna, digitalis, stramonium and henbane, which originate in peace time mainly from Germany and Austria; juniper berries from Italy and Yugoslavia; caffein and quinine, the commercial source of which was Amsterdam. Co-operation is being carried out with the Department of Agriculture in connection with developing the cultivation of such drugs in British Columbia, with particular reference at the moment to cascara, digitalis and belladonna. Belladonna has become so scarce now in this continent that its export from the United States is prohibited except under licence. A considerable crop of digitalis is at present being produced in British Columbia, virtually all of which is taken by a world-wide pharmaceutical business with

headquarters in London. It is believed that this cultivation can be extended so as to take care of all Canadian needs for digitalis. The cascara tree is a native of the Pacific slope. Owing to improvident methods of harvesting, there is some danger of the plant becoming extinct and steps are being taken to promote conservation and reforestation. This department is co-operating in this undertaking by carrying out the chemical assay work.

Upon receipt of a report of an impending shortage of caffeine, an investigation into methods of production from waste materials available in the Western Hemisphere was undertaken and processes devised for extracting caffeine from coffee and for manufacturing it from cocoa waste. The consumption of caffeine in the Dominion is from 50 to 60 tons per annum, the greater proportion of which is not used for medicinal purposes. It was found that 5 to 6 tons of caffeine could be produced from the 550 tons of cocoa waste available in this country, leaving the remainder to be derived from extraction of coffee which would have to be imported from South America. Although a good sample of caffeine was obtained from maté tea, the purification presented difficulties and in view of these, together with the probable cost of raw material, it was concluded that coffee and cocoa wastes were more desirable as starting points. A paper on the subject was published in the October, 1940, issue of *Canadian Chemistry and Process Industries*.

The shortage of juniper berries experienced by the drug trade led to an investigation of the possibility of using the native variety. The best juniper berries are grown on the slopes of the Apennines, in the district of Chianti in Italy and good grades come also from Yugoslavia. Owing to these sources having been stopped, the price rose from 12 to 87 cents per pound. A pharmacognosist attached to the staff made a thorough examination of the berries in situ, collected a sufficient number and as a result reached the conclusion that they complied with official requirements and constituted a satisfactory replacement of the imported berries. These facts were also published, in the January 1st, 1941, number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*.

At the request of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Department of Mines and Resources, a new pine needle oil distilled in the Dominion was exhaustively examined and compared with other commercial samples. It proved to be an oil of superior quality possessing attractive odoriferous properties, which should command a ready sale in the perfumery and cosmetic industry. Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act would unfortunately preclude its use as a drug because the standards prescribe an oil derived from a named species and the manufacturer of this oil, presumably with the needs of the perfumer in his mind, has used a mixture of needles of various conifers, instead of those from dwarfpine or Siberian pine. Incidentally, it may be remarked that at the present time, Siberian pine oil is very scarce indeed.

Native peppermint oil from southwestern Ontario has also been carefully examined and revealed an oil of singularly high menthol content of 58 per cent free and 78.6 per cent total as compared with a minimum requirement of 50 per cent total called for by the Regulations under the Act. The high proportion of esters (26 per cent) communicated a gratifying fragrance to the oil.

Grim as it is, war is not without its blessings. For, through the limitations imposed upon trade by a state of war, infant industries are enabled to obtain a foothold and may be sufficiently well established before hostilities cease that they can withstand the impact of trade recession that has always followed. To those, however, who may be intrigued with the idea of starting up the cultivation of medicinal plants in the hope of making money easily when prices are high, it may be said that every plant is a problem by itself as to the best soil, best conditions of growth, cultivation, harvesting and preparation for market. Buyers are conservative and hard-headed; they will not change without ample conviction

that the new material is as good as, or better than, the old, and they want ample proof that the new grower knows exactly what he is about. Moreover, it should never be forgotten that when peace comes these high prices will disappear almost overnight and the Canadian cultivator will have to compete over again with cheap European labour.

Anaesthetics.—Anaesthetic Ether is not manufactured in Canada. The great bulk of the supply comes from the United States and only small amounts from Great Britain. Every shipment is subjected to a thorough examination at the port of entry and is not admitted for the purpose of anaesthesia unless it measures up strictly to the pharmacopœial specifications. During the past year 741 parcels were examined, only twelve of which proved to be unsatisfactory: in other words, no fault could be found with over 98 per cent of the material seeking entry into Canada. This is a most reassuring state of affairs.

Of the twelve samples to which exception was taken, ten sought entry at Vancouver. They were small lots and contained an excess either of peroxides or of aldehydes and ketones. The other two appeared at Toronto and with the consent of the importers were released after being relabelled for commercial use as they were not pure enough for anaesthesia.

A survey of novocain was made in Ottawa and all brands examined were found satisfactory. This substance is supplied to dentists in a 2 per cent solution containing a small amount of epinephrin. Following a recent complaint that solutions of novocain with epinephrin did not seem to act uniformly, a survey was carried out which revealed that existing supplies were of correct composition.

Camphorated Oil.—The severe shortage in olive oil arising from the fact that the main world supplies come from Axis-dominated countries and are being diverted for use in the manufacture of high explosives for the enemy has compelled the authorities responsible for the British Pharmacopoeia to permit the use of cottonseed oil as a solvent in this preparation.

In the content of camphor the great majority of the samples have been well up to strength or slightly over strength. Appropriate steps were immediately taken where adulteration was discovered, in some cases by seizure and destruction, in others through rectification by the manufacturers concerned.

It should be noted that camphorated oil is not a remedy for rheumatism; all it may be able to accomplish is to ease the pain.

Elixir of Phenobarbital.—The work on elixir of phenobarbital discussed last year has been followed by a check-up of all preparations discovered to be defective which with one exception were then found to be in order. The manufacturers of the preparation which did not meet requirements, in that it was three times the official strength, agreed to employ a distinctive private name and a label in which directions were left entirely to the direction of the physician.

Elixir of Potassium Bromide.—Some twelve years ago, an extensive survey of this preparation was made and revealed a most disquieting variation in the appearance of what should be a standard product. Flavours and colours differed widely. Indeed, samples from three branches of the same chain store appeared in three distinct shades of colour. The general idea in the trade was that this was a specialty preparation that could be sold as the owners saw fit.

Prior to the appearance of the Canadian Formulary in 1933, an agreement was reached between the Canadian Committee on Pharmaceutical Standards and the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association to make this a standard preparation without any added colour. Recent reviews during the past year indicate that this agreement has not been kept.

With two exceptions, the content of potassium bromide was satisfactory; one manufacturer had made an arithmetical mistake in his calculations, whilst another was using 11 per cent instead of 18. Only 21 per cent of the samples were colourless, the others varying from light pink to deep purple.

The necessity for uniformity may be illustrated by the complaint that brought the matter up again. A patient received from his physician a bottle of medicine consisting of tincture of belladonna and elixir of potassium bromide. It was pinkish in colour. The patient visited another city where he had the prescription refilled in a drug store. This time it was green. Naturally he thought the second supply was wrong. The truth is that the physician was using a coloured and therefore incorrect elixir while the druggist dispensed the prescription correctly. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that standard preparations must comply with the formulary in all respects, not alone in potency, but in colour and flavour as well.

Those manufacturers whose products were found to be in error have had the facts drawn to their attention and it is believed that now everyone is producing the official product.

Lime Water.—Following the lead of the Halifax Laboratory, officers in Winnipeg made a survey of lime water as sold in drug stores. Sixty per cent of the samples were deficient in strength, one containing only one-tenth of the correct amount of calcium hydroxide. The material is so very cheap that the cause can only be attributed to carelessness. The infractions of the law have been brought to the attention of the parties concerned and it is anticipated that this survey will be followed up in the course of a few months by another to insure that heed has been taken of the warnings given.

Medicinal Fish Liver Oils.—The invasion of Norway by the Hun has resulted in a shortage of cod liver oil which is now beginning to be felt. During the year under review, attention was paid to the labelling of this oil in an effort to see that what was labelled "Norwegian" did indeed come from cod in Norwegian waters. To mitigate the situation the British Pharmacopoeia authorities have provided a substitute oil of corresponding vitamin strength to cod liver oil. The vitamins may be supplied from other fish liver oils. For this purpose halibut, mackerel, tuna and swordfish are available. Studies were made of the vitamin content of oil from swordfish liver, from tuna and from mackerel in conjunction with the Pharmacology Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene. The greatest amount of time, however, was consumed in reviewing labels and literature making claims for vitamin content.

Narcotic Drugs.—The chemical work connected with narcotics has for years been carried out in the Food and Drug Laboratories. This includes identification of suspected narcotics and other investigational work. One Montreal firm's stock of morphine tablets was found deficient in the drug and was ordered destroyed. The discrepancy was discovered by the Travelling Narcotic Auditor and the Company has now discontinued manufacture, errors having been found on previous occasions.

No certificate by any Dominion Analyst has been questioned during the year.

Oriental Drugs and Medicines.—Well over a thousand shipments of oriental drugs and medicines were examined in the several Departmental laboratories throughout Canada during the year under review. Most of this work was done in Vancouver where 724 Chinese products, 155 Japanese medicines and 10 Hindoo preparations were examined. Particular search is made for narcotics, but the number containing such ingredients is very small; in Vancouver there were only four.

Much of this medicine is labelled in oriental languages which may be well understood by natives of the East living in Canada. But a young generation of Orientals born in Canada is growing up which cannot read the written language of their ancestors. Moreover, regulations made under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act prescribe that labels shall be in English or French. So it is necessary for these preparations to be labelled in an English translation or transliteration of the original language where translation is not possible. That is, in part, why 641 out of the 991 oriental preparations and drugs arriving in Vancouver have been classified as misbranded. Others have had to be refused because they purported to be treatments for serious diseases such as diabetes or high blood pressure, the sale of which is prohibited in our land. One Japanese article with the singularly un-oriental name of "Lebensalz" was misbranded in that its composition was not declared on the label.

Patent or Proprietary Medicines.—Much of the routine work in connection with the Advisory Board set up under the authority of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act falls to the lot of this division.

In addition to the usual applications for registration of medicines containing ethyl alcohol, the change in the Schedule to include all mercury compounds, instead of merely corrosive sublimate, has involved considerable extra work in the review of existing licensed preparations.

Seidlitz Powders.—Steps were taken in February, 1940, by the passing of an Order in Council (P.C. 778) to eliminate the slack-filled seidlitz powder package from the market. For years a uniform box had been used to pack lots of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or a dozen powders. In years gone by a box of seidlitz powders meant 12 powders, but the insidious competition in price cutting led to a gradual reduction in the number contained in a box until it fell in some cases to five. The contents being marked in relatively small type, the purchaser was frequently deceived by imagining that when he had a low price he got a bargain. The order sought to correct this by prescribing a maximum space of 2 cubic inches for each powder and requiring the number of powders to be specified in bold type visible through a store window.

Manufacturers have given a most commendable coöperation in rectifying their containers. The order, as originally passed, provided July 1, 1940, as the closing date for the clearance of existing stock, but seeing that much material was on hand and still in circulation at that time, the period of grace was extended to March 31, 1941. The order is now in force and any person selling the old packages will render himself liable to the penalties provided in the Food and Drugs Act.

The general standard has been quite satisfactory on the whole. No cases of adulterated "blue" mixture referred to last year have been encountered, although short weight has been noted in several instances, both in "blue" and in "white" powders. Possibly the increase in cost of tartrates owing to the war is responsible for a tendency to limit weights. However, in the aggregate, the position looks quite satisfactory, a representative group showing 2.6 per cent shortage in "blues" and 0.8 per cent in "whites".

Solutions of Iodine.—In view of the many cases of deficiency of iodine occurring in iodine preparations, these solutions have to be kept under constant surveillance. The most widely used is the 2.5 per cent solution in alcohol, commonly known as "Tincture of Iodine". A review of the year's operations indicates that 60 samples were examined with a mean content of 2.31 per cent, as compared with the permitted range of 2.45 to 2.55 per cent. Allowing for reasonable errors in manufacture, it is fair to assume that as many samples should be above the limit as are below and that the average should be correct. There has therefore been a consistent shortage of iodine all along the line. In some

cases the products have been only half strength and in two over strength samples 2.99 and 3.13 per cent iodine respectively was found. Such figures as 2.24, 2.28, 2.35 and 2.20 are frequent. In every case where an incorrect percentage is found, the source of the material has been tracked down and the manufacturer warned. In many cases, too, seizure and destruction has been the lot of such material.

It may be mentioned that the use of isopropyl alcohol as a solvent is quite illegal and that tincture of iodine made in this way is ordered destroyed when discovered.

Better results are noted in the case of the 5 per cent solution. The average iodine content is 4.86 per cent, which, to say the least, is within the limit of error set. But again, as many samples should be above the mark as below and therefore the tendency to "short" the iodine is apparent here also.

One dangerous case came to light in which a vendor labelled as five per cent a solution containing 15 per cent which was really intended to represent Churchill's Tincture, a preparation containing 16.5 per cent. This is a very strong solution which ought never to be applied to cuts, but is used in the treatment of ringworm. In this case, the sale was immediately stopped by wire.

These facts seem to emphasize the great responsibility resting upon the pharmacist and, perhaps more so, upon the manufacturer with a reputation for integrity upon which the man at the counter, without means or time to check his supplies by chemical analysis, must needs rely.

Miscellaneous.—Perhaps the greatest volume of the work on drugs carried out in the laboratories is the examination of odd samples of an immense variety of products, not collected in the process of systematic surveys, but coming in as importations from abroad, noticed and picked up by inspectors in the course of their rounds or sent in by manufacturers for review and comment. These include:—

(a) *Crude Drugs*

Aconite root, agar-agar, aloe leaves, Auguol flower, bayberry bark, bear galls, black willow bark, bryony, buck bean leaves, cantharides, cascara, cassia, deer horn, devil's club root bark, dulcamara, elecampane root, galls, ginseng, horehound, liquorice, nux vomica, orange peel powder, psyllium seed, queen of the meadow, red clover, sabadilla, saffron, snake galls, stramonium leaves, tragacanth, vervain, wild plum bark, yerba maté.

(b) *Medicinal Chemicals*

Acetic acid, acetylsalicylic acid, ammonium bromide, ascorbic acid, azochloramide, benzedrine, bismuth salicylate, boldine, boric acid, brucine, caffeine, calamine, calcium phosphate, camphor, charcoal, coramine, cornutine, emodin, ephedrine, hexamine, hydrastine, hydrocyanic acid, inulin, iron peptonate, iron and strychnine cacodylate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, magnesium trisilicate, mercurochrome, morphine sulphate, neoarsphenamine, nikethamide, pentobarbital sodium, piperazin, potassium nitrite, potassium sulphate, scopalamine, sodium bicarbonate, sodium benzoate, sodium chloride, sodium hypochlorite, sodium permanganate, strontium bromide, strychnine sulphate, strychnine phosphate, strychnine phosphoarsenate, sulphanilamide, sulphapyridine, sodium sulphathiazole, sulphathiazole, thymine acid, theobromine, thiamine chloride, trinitrin.

(c) *General Pharmaceutical Products*

Analgesic balm, apiol, aromatic cascara, arsenical solution, castor oil, chemical food, citronella oil, cocoa butter, cod liver extract, colchium pills, digitalis pills, elixir of cod liver extract, elixir of glycerophosphates, eucalyptus

oil, eucalyptus ointment, Friar's balsam, ginseng extract, glycerin suppositories, hamamelis extract, laudanum, lemon oil, malt extract, menthol pastilles, mercury ointment, milk of magnesia, pancreatin, petrolatum, petrolatum liquid, solution of hydrogen peroxide, sal volatile, spirit of camphor, spirit of peppermint, sweet nitre, syrup of hypophosphites, syrup iodotannic, syrup of figs, stainless iodine ointment; tablets of ammonium chloride, aneurin chloride, ascorbic acid, aspirin, atropine sulphate, belladonna, "A.B.S. & C.", garlic, hyoscyamine sulphate, iron phosphate, krameria, phenolphthalein, quinine and aspirin, salicin, saw palmetto, sodium barbitone, thyroid, tin oxide; turpentine, white liniment, wintergreen oil.

(d) *Pharmaceutical Specialties*

Acne lotion, alka-seltzer, alopecia lotion, aminophyllin, annatto, antiseptic oil, antidiabetic pills, antiseptic ointment, arnica pills, artificial Vichy salts, asthma cigarettes, asthma powders, bath foam extract, bear bile oil, blood pills, breath tablets, bronchitis tablets, buchu and juniper pills, chamomile pills, catarrh syrup, chest and throat tablets, cod liver oil, stearin, caustic pencils, cholera drops, cholera mixture, colchicine granules, corn solvent, cough balsam, cough pastilles, cough syrup, cucumber ointment, dental paste, digestive tablets, dog remedies, disinfectants, Dutch drops, dyes, dyspepsia remedies, ear drops, eczema ointment, epilepsy treatments, essence of celery, expectorant syrup, extract of wild strawberry, eye lotion, eye and nose drops, fruit laxative, fruit salt, gelatin capsules, grasshopper ointment, hand lotion, headache tablets, Haarlem oil, haemorrhoidal suppositories, health teas, health salt, heart drops, herb tablets, ichthyol capsules, influenza mixture, iron and yeast tablets, kelp extract, kelp tablets, kidney pills, liquorice pellets, liver extract, liver capsules, liver pills, medicated insoles, medicated adhesive strips, mastoid ointment, menthol inhaler, menthol pencils, Morison pills, mineral well crystals, nasal douche tablets, nasal salve, obesity remedies, pile remedies, quinine hair tonic, quinsy remedy, rheumatic capsules, rheumatic pain remedies, rheumatism treatments, rosemary salve, rubbing alcohol, snuff, soda-mint tablets, starfish, stomach powders, stovaine pastilles, stovaine jelly, styptic pencils, styptic powder, sulphur bitters, sulphur jelly, tar soap, teething syrup, teething powders, tiger balm, tobacco-habit treatment, vaginal douche powder, vegetable pentosans, vitamin capsules, whooping cough syrup, worm chocolates, worm pastilles.

INSPECTION SERVICE

There are 25 inspectorial districts in the Dominion of Canada staffed by 29 inspectors, six of which are Senior inspectors. Their duties are not confined to taking samples. In the course of their rounds throughout their respective districts, they examine labels and packaging and are on the look-out for infringements of the law. A very important part of the work, especially that of inspectors stationed at the larger ports of entry, is the inspection of imported food and drugs. A little reflection will show how much easier it is to control products at the source rather than let them filter through the channels of commerce and attempt to eliminate sub-standard commodities from a large number of retail stores. At Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the inspector is detailed to work at food and drug products before release. He has authority to permit entry if he finds they comply with the law, but where any doubt exists at all, he must submit samples to a Dominion Analyst and he must not release them until the analyst has certified them as satisfactory. Where minor defects, such as labelling, occur, permission may be granted the parties concerned to rectify the goods, but it should be clearly understood this is a concession and not a right.

These remarks will explain why so many shipments have been passed without reference to the laboratory. The attached table giving the details will convey some idea of the extensive character of the work of the Division

and the responsibility placed upon it. The position of Inspector of Food and Drugs is a responsible one. He is the liaison officer between the storekeeper and the Department. He is in a strong position to maintain the efficiency of the Division and where official samples have to be taken, if his work is not done properly, the whole case against an offender may fall to the ground.

TABLE 3.—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or Misbranded
Halifax.....	3,576	957	152
Montreal.....	24,085	1,737	575
Ottawa.....		327	102
Toronto.....	3,710	1,698	276
Winnipeg.....	8,297	1,517	863
Vancouver.....	4,950	4,016	1,078
Total.....	44,618	10,252	3,046

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Acetic Acid.....	About 1 lb.....	Illegal.....	Used for technical purposes.
Acetic Acid.....	140 oz.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Acetic Acid.....	50 oz.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Acetic Acid.....	55 oz.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Acetic Acid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Acetic Acid.....	1 Drum.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Agarine.....	3 bottles.....	Illegal.....	Destroyed.
Alkorobin.....	6 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Alkorobin.....	3 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Alkorobin.....	6 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Alkorobin.....	12 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Alkorobin.....	11 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Anti-Acide Grade A.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Anticholéról.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Baking Powder.....	90-1 lb. tins.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Biskalol.....	3 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Calmiore.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	6 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	6 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Released.
Camphorated Oil.....	53 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	11 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Camphorated Oil.....	6 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Celery Pepper.....	153 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Pepper.....	40 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Pepper.....	72 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Pepper.....	10 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Pepper.....	132 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Pepper.....	39 tins.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Salt.....	60 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Salt.....	39 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Salt.....	36 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Salt.....	120 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Celery Salt.....	30 tins.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Cephalalgine.....	65 tubes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Cheese.....	5 boxes.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Chicory.....	25 barrels.....	Adulterated and Misbranded.....	Released for correction.
Chocolate Bar.....	7 bars.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Citrate of Magnesia.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Cod Liver Oil.....	4 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL—*Continued*

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Confectionery.....	30 lbs.....	Suspected adulteration.....	Released.
Confectionery.....	16 dozen boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Confectionery.....	8 dozen boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Confectionery.....	184 packages.....	Improperly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Confectionery.....	600 decorations.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Confectionery.....	650 decorations.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Confectionery.....	1250 decorations.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Dates.....	.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Diastolac.....	2 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Digestolac.....	44 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Disinfectant.....	72 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Disinfectant.....	354 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Disinfectant.....	162 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Edible Oil.....	2 Drums.....	Improperly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Fish.....	.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Fish, Tuna.....	.....	Improperly labelled.....	Relabelled and released.
Flavourings.....	870 1-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	1929 2-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	1923 3-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	375½-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	34 1-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	22 2-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	35 2-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	62 2-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	25 1-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Flavourings.....	10 2-oz. bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Pending.
Food Colors.....	.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Fruit Salt.....	8 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Fruit Salt.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Garlic Powder.....	27 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Returned for correction.
Garlic Salt.....	9 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Garlic Salt.....	38 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Golden Syrup.....	340 cartons.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Golden Syrup.....	87 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Golden Syrup.....	114 packages.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Hamburg Tenderizer.....	86 packages.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Hamburger Spice.....	5 lbs.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Hydrogen Peroxide.....	2 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Iodine, Tr.....	760 ½-oz.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Iodine, Tr.....	16 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Iodine, Tr.....	1 bottle.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Iodine, Tr.....	22 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Iodine, Tr.....	32 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Jam.....	12 tins.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Lime Beverage.....	1 gallon.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Liniment Blanc.....	11 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Liniment Blanc.....	11 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Liqueur Extracts.....	9½ doz. bottles.....	Improperly labelled.....	Voluntarily withdrawn.
Lithinés Alka-Lith.....	30 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Lobster.....	38 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster.....	39 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster.....	66 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster.....	803 tins.....	Suspected of being unfit for use.....	Released.
Lobster.....	81 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	85 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	48 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	77 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	90 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	10 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	88 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	20 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	803 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Lobster Paste.....	136 tins.....	Unfit for use.....	Destroyed.
Medicinal Products.....	270 packages.....	Suspected of not meeting requirements.....	48 packages released balance destroyed.
Medicinal Products.....	48 bottles.....	Did not meet requirements.....	Destroyed.
Morphine and other Narcotics.....	2,625 T.T. Heroin ¼ Gr.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Morphine and other Narcotics.....	5,380 T.T. Heroin ½ Gr.....	.....	Destroyed.
Morphine and other Narcotics.....	1,540 T.T. Morphine ¼ Gr.....	.....	.....
Morphine and other Narcotics.....	275 T.T. Morphine Sulphate ½ Gr.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL—*Continued*

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Morphine and other Narcotics	2,217 T.T. Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ Gr. Atropine Sulph. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	620 Hypodermics Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	861 Hypodermics Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	1,470 Hypodermics Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{8}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	169 Hypodermics Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ Gr. Atropine Sulph. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	695 Hypodermics Heroin $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	539 Hypodermics Heroin $\frac{1}{4}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	2,235 Hypodermics Heroin $\frac{1}{8}$ Gr.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	1,778 Diarrhoea Tablets $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr. Morphine in each Tablet.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	4,242 Nausea Tablets $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr. Cocaine in each Tablet.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	8,257 Bronchitis Special $\frac{1}{2}$ Gr. Heroin in each Tablet.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	10 Grains Pure Cocaine.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	4 ounces 246 Grains Pure Heroin.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	12 Fl. Ounces Cannabis Indica.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	197 Grains Dionine Pure.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	584 Grains Morphine Sulphate Pure.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	37 x $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Syrup White Pine and Tar Comp. containing $\frac{1}{16}$ Morphine to the Fluid Ounce.		
Morphine and other Narcotics	7 pints Syrup White Pine Comp. Plain containing $\frac{1}{16}$ Gr. Morphine to the Fluid Ounce.		
Mustard	10 tins	Adulterated and Misbranded	Distributed to charitable institution.
Olive Oil	16 bottles	Adulterated	Destroyed.
Olive Oil	53 2-oz. bottles	Adulterated	Given to Hospital.
Olive Oil	103 4 oz. bottles	Adulterated	Given to Hospital.
Olive Oil	243 2-oz. bottles	Adulterated	Given to a charitable institution.
Olive Oil	850 4-oz. bottles	Adulterated	Given to a charitable institution.
Olive Oil	17 bottles	Below Standard	Delivered to an institution.
Olive Oil	10 bottles	Below Standard	Delivered to an institution.
Olive Oil	3 dozen bottles	Adulterated	Destroyed.
Olive Oil	36 dozen bottles	Suspected adulteration	Pending.
Olive Oil	12 dozen bottles	Misbranded	Relabelled and released.
Olive Oil	13 bottles	Adulterated	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Olive Oil	3 barrels	Adulterated	Distributed to charitable institution.
Olive Oil	101 dozen bottles	Adulterated	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Olive Oil	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	Suspected adulteration	Released.
Olive Oil	7-128 oz. tins	Suspected adulteration	Released.
Olive Oil	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	Adulterated	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Olive Oil	55 gallons	Adulterated and Misbranded	Distributed to charitable institutions.
Olive Oil	4 16-oz. bottles	Adulterated	Pending.
Olive Oil	23 barrels	Adulterated	Pending.

TABLE 4.—SEIZURES MADE AND THEIR DISPOSAL—*Concluded*

Article	Quantity	Reason for Seizure	Action Taken
Olive Oil.....	11- $\frac{3}{4}$ gross bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Relabelled and released.
Olive Oil.....	14 bottles.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Olive Oil.....	3 barrels.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Olive Oil.....	68 dozen bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Olive Oil.....	22 bottles.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Olive Oil.....	4 barrels.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Olive Oil.....	3 barrels.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	13 gallons.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	1 gallon.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	9 128-oz. tins.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Olive Oil.....	3 barrels.....	Adulterated.....	Relabelled and released.
Olive Oil.....	6- $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	4 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	24 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	29 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	23 8-oz. bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	120 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Olive Oil.....	1,501 tins.....	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Olive Oil.....	1,944 tins.....	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Olive Oil.....	12 tins.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Olive Oil.....	16 128-oz. tins.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	13 128-oz. tins.....	Adulterated.....	Distributed to charit- able institutions.
Olive Oil.....	5 128-oz. tins.....	Adulterated.....	Pending.
Onion Powder.....	22 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Returned to manu- facturer.
Onion Salt.....	9 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Relabelled and released.
Onion Salt.....	15 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Orange Concentrate.....	1- $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Peanuts.....	2,247 bags.....	Adulterated.....	Released to be reproces- sed.
Pepper.....	302 lbs.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Pepper Substitute.....	45 lbs.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Pate de fois gras.....	4 lbs.....	Adulterated.....	Released.
Piules Prima.....	46 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Pink Iodine.....	2 lbs.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Saccharin.....	4 lbs.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Saccharin.....	1 lb.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Salad Oil.....	.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Sausage Compound.....	1,050 bags.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Savoy Oil.....	4 128-fl. oz.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Savoy Oil.....	19 128-fl. oz.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Silco Meat Seasoning.....	298 lbs.....	.....	Pending.
Powder.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepex.....	36 tubes.....	Misbranded.....	Released.
Soft Drinks.....	27 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Thé Amaigrissant.....	23 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Tincture of Iodine.....	3- $\frac{3}{4}$ % 128 bottles.....	Below Standard.....	Destroyed.
Tincture of Iodine.....	2- $\frac{3}{4}$ % $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Tincture of Iodine.....	1 bottle.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Tincture of Iodine.....	22 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Tincture of Iodine.....	32 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Tisane.....	120 packages.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Tomato Pulp.....	69 90-gallon bbls.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Tomato Pulp.....	17 45-gallon bbls.....	Suspected adulteration..	Released.
Tonique Grada.....	6 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Tonique Grada.....	9 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.
Urisol.....	5 bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Vaccine Virus.....	.....	.....	.....
Glycerinated.....	65 capillary tubes.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Vanilla Extract.....	91 dozen bottles.....	Misbranded.....	Relabelled and released.
Vanilla Extract.....	181 bottles.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Vinegar.....	120 oz.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Vinegar.....	80 oz.....	Adulterated.....	Destroyed.
Worm Pastilles.....	5 boxes.....	Misbranded.....	Destroyed.

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecution is a method of enforcing the law adopted only when persuasion and repeated warnings have failed. The number of prosecutions in any year is comparatively small. Last year there were 169 out of a total of 9,698 domestic samples examined or 1.75 per cent of the whole. Prosecutions were entered against the following items:—

Beverages	12
Drugs	1
Flavouring extract	1
Jam	1
Meats (including sausage)	147
Olive oil	5
Pepper	1
Vinegar	1
	<hr/>
	169

Of these, court convictions were obtained in 28 cases, while in the others a voluntary settlement was accepted out of court under the authority of Section 26 of the Food and Drugs Act.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

GENERAL

There have been marked changes in the narcotic situation in Canada during the year under review, indicative of the extreme shortage, and in most localities complete absence, of narcotics from illicit sources. While Smoking Opium is still available at very high prices in British Columbia, it is safe to say that supplies of the "white drugs", such as Morphine, Heroin and Cocaine, originating from illicit sources, have gradually dried up and finally disappeared. However, this has by no means disposed of the addiction problem, as there has been a tremendous increase in the number of attempts to obtain narcotics from legitimate sources, ranging from burglary of, or thefts from, wholesale and retail druggists to the forgery of narcotic prescriptions, and in some cities by concerted efforts to obtain prescriptions from a number of physicians at the same time, by the use of a number of aliases, and frequently by the simulation of certain symptoms. It is not in the public interest to give details in relation to many such ingenious schemes and the measures taken to cope with them, but it may safely be said that very considerable progress has been made toward achieving the normal safeguarding of narcotics imported into Canada for legitimate use and ensuring that they only reach legitimate consumers. In this regard the aid of the medical profession throughout Canada has been invoked, from a number of angles, by circularization, and such aid has been accorded in large measure.

Canada's experience is precisely similar to that of the United States in that, as illicit sources of supply gradually dried up, the percentage of adulteration correspondingly increased, until it became common to find illicit narcotics adulterated as much as 80 per cent, and finally as high as 95 per cent. In this manner many addicts had largely, if involuntarily, abandoned their "habit" and it was found, for example, that, of addicts committed to the U.S. Narcotic Farm at Lexington, Kentucky, less than 20 per cent had sufficient addiction remaining on admission to afford an opportunity for the study thereof. However, in Canada the cessation of available and heavily adulterated illicit supplies, and the alternative of illegally obtaining legitimate drugs of 100 per cent purity, produced deplorable results in many instances, and rendered it essential to make every effort to curb this angle with as little delay as possible. It was found in Toronto, for instance, that within a period of a few months 18 addicts, using 54 different names, had obtained 300 prescriptions for 5 different kinds of

narcotics from 76 physicians. These cases involved a very extensive examination of drug store sales reports, correspondence with physicians and interviews with both doctors and druggists, in an endeavour to identify the persons concerned and overcome the difficulties occasioned by the use of numerous aliases. As a result many charges of illegal possession were laid, on the ground that mala fide was clearly indicated, as the quantities obtained from several physicians in all were much in excess of that which was medically necessary even if a legitimate medical condition had, in fact, existed in each case. The courts supported this view; convictions were obtained in every case already disposed of, while a number are still before the courts.

It was also found in several parts of Canada that, in addition to addicts obtaining narcotics from legitimate sources for their individual use, certain traffickers had also succeeded in obtaining supplies, from the same channels, which were promptly adulterated and sold to addicts. It is difficult to realize the fantastic prices paid for legitimate drugs in such circumstances. In one city the illicit price of a quarter-grain tablet of unadulterated Heroin remained constant for several months at \$3.50. This represents a price of \$14 per grain and, with 437 grains to an ounce, it means that an ounce of Heroin, which a physician can obtain for approximately \$10 over his own signature from legitimate sources, has an immediate illicit value of over \$6,000. It is doubtful whether there is any other substance in existence in relation to which there is such a tremendous variation between legal and illicit values, the latter being some 170 times that of gold. However, it is certainly an indication of the necessity for employing every effort to keep the Country's supplies of licit narcotics within the legitimate orbit. In the course of endeavouring to ensure this, it has unfortunately been necessary to prosecute a number of professional men, both physicians and retail druggists, in addition to taking control measures in relation to a number of others. This angle still obtains and must of necessity be continued. Scrupulous care, however, is taken to differentiate between cases where carelessness has been the principal factor, and those in which mala fide was obvious, while it is also appropriate to mention that the Provincial Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Colleges of Pharmacy, and other Provincial disciplinary bodies have fully realized the existing situation and afforded most welcome coöperation.

The only problem remaining to the Division, therefore, in so far as illicit supplies from abroad are concerned, is that of Smoking Opium in British Columbia. In spite of its name, very little of this is smoked by Orientals or Occidentals but is hypodermically injected. This is probably due to its very high price (\$110 per 1½-ounce tin and \$400 per 7½-ounce tin) and the fact that a greater percentage of effect is thus obtained. A far too large proportion of the available supplies of Smoking Opium is both used and trafficked in by white people, particularly in Vancouver, and most of the convictions obtained in British Columbia were in relation to this traffic. Many ingenious methods of transporting Opium from place to place during illegal operations, particularly by the utilization of women, have been introduced, and are being effectively combatted. Certainly during the past year a very considerable proportion of traffickers have been convicted and awarded sentences which might in normal circumstances in relation to other crimes be considered as reasonably deterrent. In the Department's experience, however, heavy sentences for narcotic offences, while absolutely necessary in the public interest, merely restrain the trafficker from his illicit activities for a longer period than would otherwise be the case, and do not prevent him from resuming his former activities and thus rendering himself eligible for another period of incarceration. In one such case in Vancouver where a sentence for a fourth offence was less than that imposed for the first offence, the Department went to appeal and as a result a considerable additional penitentiary term was imposed.

Throughout Canada as a whole, it is safe to say that addiction continues to decrease. A reduction in the number of addicts from 8,000 to 4,000 in the past decade was estimated last year. While no special survey has been possible in the past year, there is no doubt of the continuance in this ratio of reduction. The number of convictions obtained during the judicial year was 182, as compared with 183 in the preceding year. Of these 69 were in Ontario and 60 in British Columbia—the two most important Provinces from the narcotic standpoint for the reasons already mentioned.

As usual, the Branch owes a deep debt to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for unceasing and willing coöperation. Also, during the year a very marked degree of coöperation has been manifest between the Municipal Police of Toronto and the Federal Force, which has proved most helpful. In Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal also we are indebted for valuable assistance from Municipal Forces.

The Regulations issued under the War Measures Act, prohibiting the sale of Codeine or preparations containing that or any other narcotic drug, except upon prescription, worked very satisfactorily and from the standpoint of very necessary conservation resulted in a marked decrease in consumption. At the same time, firms which manufacture Codeine into preparations containing other medicinal ingredients have been controlled by quarterly licences, the quotas authorized each quarter being contingent upon the stocks remaining in the country, quantities on order, etc.

As a result of both these measures, the reduction in the consumption of Codeine has been very considerable, as the following figures show:—

Calendar Year	Sales of codeine as such	Utilized in the manufacture of preparations	Total
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1939.....	15,450	22,370	37,820
1940.....	10,624	14,891	25,515

Similarly in relation to Paregoric (an Opium preparation which now requires a prescription before sale),

Consumption in 1939 was 5,056 gallons

“ “ 1940 “ 1,800 “

These figures include considerable quantities purchased for military use, otherwise reduction in civilian consumption would have been even more marked.

With regard to supplies of the various narcotics for normal legitimate consumption, reference was made last year to the great difficulties experienced at the outbreak of war in arranging for future supplies. These were gradually overcome until by March 31, 1940, comparative normality had been achieved. This, however, was not of long duration as, by the invasion of Belgium and Holland, some 53 per cent of our normal imports of Codeine and 36 per cent of our normal imports of all other narcotic drugs were rendered unavailable. However, very shortly before that event, the matter had been under discussion with the appropriate British officials and, thanks to their coöperation and the willingness of British exporters and Canadian importers to handle larger quantities than were normally available from Great Britain, a position which does not give rise to immediate anxiety has again been assumed although the necessity for conservation is manifest.

Canada continued to be represented at the meetings of the Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, although the somewhat hurried departure of the delegates during the latter part of May, 1940, necessitated by the situation in Europe then existing, did not permit of such fruitful results accruing from the proceedings as had been possible in previous years. Since then arrangements have been made for the continuation of the activities of the two independent narcotic bodies operating under the International Conventions, and the Supervisory Body and the Permanent Central Opium Board are now located in Washington, D.C., so that international control still exists to a large extent, including the very essential requirement of import and export certificates for every shipment of narcotics leaving or entering a country.

We are again deeply indebted, as we have been for many years past, to the Commissioner of Narcotics for the United States and his staff for most valuable and practically daily coöperation and assistance. This coöperation is of the closest possible kind and is a very important factor in rendering possible the results which are obtained in the Department's endeavours to control the traffic in narcotics.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

There were no cases of international traffic affecting Canada which call for special comment.

In relation to the 182 convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the judicial year ending September 30, 1940, fines alone were imposed in 10 cases, the remaining 172 involving prison sentences as follows:—

Up to 1 year	113
1 to 2 years	24
2 to 3 years	26
3 to 4 years	6
4 to 5 years	3

Seventy-one per cent of these convictions were obtained in Federally initiated cases, and 29 per cent as a result of the welcome assistance vouchsafed by Provincial and Municipal Police Forces. The work of the Toronto City Police continued to be particularly effective, and resulted in 30 convictions in that city, in addition to 20 obtained by Federal Officers.

Convictions for illegally possessing, selling, distributing, transporting or importing narcotics numbered 168, as compared with 177 in the preceding year. There were 4 convictions for cultivating the Opium Poppy, 2 for possessing Opium pipes, one for frequenting an Opium den, 6 for obtaining drugs from more than one physician and one under Section 5 of the Act, involving a retail druggist.

Of the 182 convictions, 69 were in Ontario, which Province for the second consecutive year headed the list, 60 were in British Columbia, 28 in Quebec, 11 in Alberta, 7 in Manitoba, 6 in Saskatchewan, and one in New Brunswick.

Thirty aliens were deported after serving sentences for breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, as compared with 25 in the previous year. Twenty-six of the deportees were Chinese. Twelve hundred and ninety-three aliens have now been deported after serving sentences for narcotic offences since this provision was incorporated in the Act in 1921.

Statistics in relation to convictions under the Narcotic Act have of necessity to be for each judicial year ending September 30, in order that the complete picture throughout the Dominion may be envisaged by including Municipal convictions, which are reported by Municipalities to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and of which the Division may not in a few instances be otherwise aware. However, during the subsequent six months ended March 31, 1941, which are also covered in this report, there was a significant increase in the number of cases involving professional men, both in relation to the Narcotic Act itself and the Regulations concerning narcotics issued under the War

Measures Act. During that six months 3 physicians, in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, respectively, and 2 retail druggists, in Ontario and British Columbia, were convicted under the Narcotic Act.

During the complete judicial year there were in addition 3 convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations, one of which involved an Ontario retail druggist, while in the subsequent six months ended March 31, 1941, there were 2 more convictions, neither of which involved a professional man.

It is also necessary in some instances to lay charges of conspiracy in connection with narcotic offences, particularly trafficking. This action was taken in 6 instances during the judicial year, involving sentences ranging from 3 months to 5 years. Three of these cases were in Quebec and 3 in Ontario.

The drugs involved in convictions under the Narcotic Act were,

Opium	in 45 cases
Opium poppy heads	in 3 cases
Opium poppies	in 4 cases
Morphine	in 39 cases
Heroin	in 67 cases
Cocaine	in 2 cases
Cannabis (Marihuana)	in 3 cases
Codeine	in 1 case
Unclassified	in 8 cases

Cannabis (the Marihuana plant) was not encountered to any great extent and was destroyed wherever found. It was discovered in six Provinces, the growth being wild in Eastern Canada while in the West it was usually found being cultivated as a garden border or windbreak. The prosecutions were in relation to trafficking in the Windsor district of Ontario. In one instance where 167 Marihuana cigarettes were involved, a sentence of 4 years was imposed.

In addition to three convictions involving *Opium Poppy Heads*, several seizures were made, principally in British Columbia, in circumstances not always justifying prosecution when, for example, they were grown by people of Eastern European birth for the seed and oil which they were accustomed to use domestically. In such instances a warning and subsequent inspection of the premises were found sufficient.

All shipments of *Chinese Medicines* arriving from the Orient were analyzed for narcotic content, which was found in a few instances and in which event the shipment was refused entry. Similar shipments destined to Canada via United States' ports were seized in the United States.

As was the case in the previous year, there were no convictions directly connected with *Race Track activities*. All horse cars conveying horses and attendants from the United States to Canadian race tracks were thoroughly inspected for narcotics. Many saliva tests were taken on Canadian race tracks, in which work the Royal Canadian Mounted Police coöperated with the racing authorities. In two instances positive reaction to a narcotic was obtained, resulting in the suspension of the owners and, in one case, the trainer as well.

LEGAL TRADE IN NARCOTICS

As already indicated, anxiety in relation to obtaining narcotics for legal importations into Canada, which had been temporarily allayed as a result of the action taken in the first six months of the war, was again manifest in May, 1940. It was possible, however, to make arrangements for increased supplies from Great Britain, which has again brought about such measure of normality as is possible in these days of world shortage, provided reasonable conservation is continued.

So far as export trade is concerned, Newfoundland and some half-dozen Colonies in the West Indies have received at least as large supplies as were normally obtained from Canada in pre-war days, and in some instances considerably more. The Dominion has also supplied for the first time contiguous

Colonies, both British and otherwise, such as Antigua, Dominica and Netherlands' Guiana. The total export involved, however, is negligible as compared with the increased quantities made available to this country by Great Britain.

During 1940, Morphine imports were slightly less than those of the previous year, although in fact larger than actual consumption. Heroin imports were slightly higher and also exceeded consumption. Imports of Cocaine were considerably less than the quantities actually consumed, and less than half those of the previous year. There was, as a result, a corresponding decrease in stocks. A new possible source of supply on the Continent of America is now in process of being explored.

In relation to Codeine, imports were less than in the preceding year, which was more than offset by the reduction in consumption achieved by methods already discussed. Since the beginning of 1941, however, imports of this drug have been negligible, and a factor is the much longer period of months, as compared with pre-war days, which is required for orders to be filled and delivered, apart from the dangers incidental to the Atlantic crossing.

The amount of Raw Opium imported was considerably less than in the preceding year, although there was a heavy increase in consumption due largely to Military requirements. There was a similar reduction in imports of Powdered Opium and Tinctures, accompanied fortunately by a small decrease in consumption.

All narcotics imported or exported moved under the strict provisions of the International Import and Export Licence system. Medicinal preparations containing Codeine do not officially come within the orbit of such system, although most countries with whom Canada does business in narcotics issue such certificates. During 1940 the amount of Codeine involved in the importation of preparations was 19½ ounces, and in relation to exports 206 ounces.

One hundred and eighteen import licences and one hundred and sixty-four export licences for the movement of narcotics were issued.

As already indicated, there was a material reduction in the consumption of Codeine, both as such, and in preparations containing other medicinal ingredients. The cross-check of sales of straight Codeine to retail druggists in the first six months of each calendar year was continued, and the following figures show the effect of the prescription requirement, particularly in the Province of Quebec:

SALES OF CODEINE—JANUARY-JUNE

(TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS ONLY)

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	9	15	15	18	14
Nova Scotia.....	98	77	109	123	153	113
New Brunswick.....	206	110	153	159	170	108
Quebec.....	3,674	1,331	1,466	1,473	1,310	415
Ontario.....	2,982	2,413	2,241	1,783	1,650	1,255
Manitoba.....	195	194	179	178	198	161
Saskatchewan.....	148	143	124	125	135	116
Alberta.....	476	234	205	214	192	129
British Columbia.....	2,222	275	307	296	282	202
Total.....	10,011	4,786	4,799	4,366	4,108	2,513

There were decreased sales of Codeine in the calendar year 1940 as compared with 1939 as follows:

	To retail druggists	Physicians	Hospitals
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
1939.....	7,106	2,821	5,488
1940.....	4,838	1,899	3,884

The quantities of Codeine utilized in manufacture with other medicinal ingredients also decreased as follows:

1939.....	22,370 ounces
1940.....	14,891 "

The prescription requirement in relation to Paregoric also showed marked results, both in Canada and in certain cities, as shown hereunder:

SALES OF PAREGORIC IN GALLONS

Year	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1938.....	5,876	1,701	1,355	81	340
1939.....	5,056	1,340	1,075	72	388
1940.....	1,800	210	135	22	51

The transactions, books and stocks of the licensed narcotic wholesalers numbering 120 continued to be audited by the Narcotic Auditor, while the narcotic registers and prescriptions of retail druggists were checked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of this Department. Periodical reports of sales were received from both wholesale and retail druggists.

During the year ended March 31, 1941, the Narcotic Branch received \$6,342.91 in revenue, made up as follows:

Business licences.....	\$ 3,710 00
Import licences.....	180 00
Export licences.....	85 00
Fines and forfeitures.....	2,035 00
Seizures.....	332 91
	<u>\$ 6,342 91</u>

In the same period the sum of \$24,735.74 was expended in respect of lawyers' bills alone in handling Federal narcotic prosecutions.

PROVINCIAL SURVEY

As usual, little trouble was experienced in the *Maritime Provinces*, the only conviction being in New Brunswick for obtaining narcotics from more than one physician.

In *Quebec* there were 28 convictions, as compared with 24 in the previous judicial year. Twenty-one of these were for the illegal possession of narcotics and three for cultivating the Opium Poppy. One case involved a breach of Section 5 of the Act on the part of a retail druggist. There were, in addition, two convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations for the illegal possession of Codeine. Illicit narcotics in Montreal were exceedingly scarce, and most of the cases involved drugs illegally obtained from legitimate sources ranging from burglary and theft to the forgery of narcotic prescriptions.

In *Ontario* there were 69 convictions, as compared with 79 in the previous judicial year. Fifty of these were in Toronto, thirty of which were the result of Municipal Police action, while twenty were the result of Royal Canadian Mounted Police action. There were six cases in Windsor, five in Hamilton, three in London, two in Peterborough and one each in Owen Sound, Whitby and Chatham. Forty-four of these cases involved Heroin and fifteen Morphine. One retail druggist was also convicted under the War Measures Act Regulations. Between the close of the judicial year on September 30, 1940, and the fiscal year on March 31, 1941, another retail druggist and a physician were convicted. Three persons were also convicted of conspiracy in Toronto in relation to narcotics.

In *Manitoba* there were 7 convictions, as compared with 15 in the previous year. There were, in the last six months of the fiscal year, marked efforts to obtain narcotics from legitimate sources, and one physician was convicted for his activities in that regard.

In *Saskatchewan* there were 6 convictions, two of selling and four of possession, as compared with none in the previous year. Three cases involved Morphine and one Heroin.

In *Alberta* there were 11 convictions, nine of possession and two of obtaining narcotics from more than one physician, this being the same number as that in relation to the previous year. Four cases involved Morphine and two Heroin. In practically every instance the drugs were improperly obtained from legitimate sources. In the latter half of the fiscal year one physician was convicted of improperly supplying narcotics.

In *British Columbia* there were 60 convictions, as compared with 53 in the previous period under review. Thirty-eight of these involved Opium, three Opium Poppy Heads, one cultivating the Opium Poppy, ten Morphine, four Heroin and two Cocaine. These two were the only Cocaine cases encountered in Canada.

The trafficking in Smoking Opium, which drug, as previously indicated, is more frequently injected than smoked, is participated in not only by Chinese, from whom the supplies emanate, but by a very considerable number of white people of both sexes, many of whom have long criminal records for various offences and many of whom are convicted again and again under the Narcotic Act. The very high prices obtained for this drug, with correspondingly high profits, apparently render this type of crime irresistible to these old offenders, the only solution for which would appear to be the imposition of maximum sentences in order that the public may be protected from their activities for as long a period as possible. This Branch cannot speak too highly of the efforts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Vancouver to cope with this traffic. The schemes utilized by traffickers on the Pacific Coast are extremely ingenious and, while it is not advisable to particularize too closely, the coöperation of both sexes in relation thereto adds to the difficulties encountered. However, all the wits are not on one side and, when added to the necessary qualities of extreme patience and perseverance—as they are—the results achieved by the Force are thoroughly satisfactory.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

Province	Nature of Offence								Total
	Possession of Drugs	Selling or Distributing	Transporting	Cultivating, Gathering or Producing Opium Poppies	Smoking Opium	Fre-quenting Opium Den	Possession of Pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Sections 5, 6 and 9
Prince Edward Island.....									1
Nova Scotia.....									28
New Brunswick.....									1
Quebec.....	21		1	3			1	1	28
Ontario.....	46	20	1					2	69
Manitoba.....	7								7
Saskatchewan.....	4	2							6
Alberta.....	9							2	11
British Columbia.....	50	6	1	1		1	1		60
Total.....	137	28	3	4		1	2	6	182

TABLE 1B.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

Province	Total Convictions		Sentence		Racial Origin						Total
	Male	Female	Option of a Fine	Committed without option	British and American	Chinese	Polish	Italian	Spanish	Hindu	
Prince Edward Island.....											
Nova Scotia.....											
New Brunswick.....	1		1		1						1
Quebec.....	26	2	3	25	25	3					28
Ontario.....	63	6	2*	67	65		2	1	1		69
Manitoba.....	6	1		7	7						7
Saskatchewan.....	6			6	5	1					6
Alberta.....	10	1	2	9	11						11
British Columbia.....	52	8	2	58	34	22				4	60
Total.....	164	18	10	172	148	26	2	1	1	4	182

* 1 suspended sentence (Section 10).

TABLE 1C.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1940

Year	Nature of Offence										Total
	Possession of Drugs	Selling or Distributing	Importing without a Licence	Transporting Drugs without a Licence	Cultivating, Gathering or Producing Opium Poppies	Smoking Opium	Frequenting Opium Den	Possession of Pipes, etc.	Obtaining drugs from more than one physician	Professional cases under Sections 5, 6 and 9	
1925..	381	55				139	208				52 (a) 835
1926..	302	33				149	180				79 (b) 743
1927..	163	37				85	81				124 (c) 490
1928..	183	52				69	69	28			29 430
1929..	150	38	1			103	223	47	1	4	567
1930..	166	32	2			47	155	46	5	5	458
1931..	173	45	3			42	39	24		7	333
1932..	138	45	4	2		71	51	25	3	1	340
1933..	111	39	5			17	42	24	1	1	240
1934..	101	29	4			8	44	26	10	4	226
1935..	91	18	5	3		11	18	13	2	2	163
1936..	113	16	2			9	14	11	1	2	168
1937..	123	26					5	5	1	1	161
1938..	127	21	1	2		1	3	4	1	2	162
1939..	148	26		3		1	1	1	1	2	183
1940..	137	28		3	4*		1	2	6	1	182

* These 4 convictions are the first obtained for this charge under the legislation which became effective August 1, 1938. There were other and previous convictions involving Poppy Heads or Poppy Head Brew obtained under charges of possession, selling and transporting as follows, which are included in the foregoing figures under such classifications:—

Year	Possession	Selling or Distributing	Transporting	Total
1934.....	3			3
1935.....				
1936.....				
1937.....	2			2
1938.....	2			2
1939.....	10		1	11
1940.....	2	1		3
	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21</u>

(a) Includes: Sentence deferred, 9.

(b) Includes: Sentence deferred, 6.

(c) Includes: Sentence deferred, 4.

TABLE 1D.—DETAILS OF SENTENCE—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 TO 1940

Year	Given option of a fine	Jailed with no option
1925.....	546	280
1926.....	474	263
1927.....	327	159
1928.....	190	240
1929.....	375	192
1930.....	255	203
1931.....	110	223
1932.....	144	196
1933.....	82	158
1934.....	91	135
1935.....	44	119
1936.....	35	133
1937.....	11	150
1938.....	8	154
1939.....	5	178
1940.....	10	172

TABLE 2A.—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

Country imported from	Number of licences issued
Brazil	1
France	7 (a)
Great Britain	27
Peru	1
Switzerland	1 (c)
U. S. A.	81 (b)
	<hr/> 118

(a) 4 licences cancelled.

(b) 2 licences cancelled.

(c) 1 licence cancelled.

Country to which exported	Number of licences issued
Antigua, B.W.I.	1
Bahamas, B.W.I.	6
Barbados, B.W.I.	4
Bermuda	7
British Guiana	5
Dominica, B.W.I.	2
Egypt	1
Jamaica, B.W.I.	21
Netherlands Guiana	1
Newfoundland	85 (a)
New Zealand	1
St. Lucia, B.W.I.	1
Trinidad, B.W.I.	29
	<hr/> 164

(a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

TABLE 2B.—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940 UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Wholesale	120 (a)
Retail	13

(a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

TABLE 2C.—NUMBER OF SPECIAL QUARTERLY LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT REGULATIONS TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SPECIAL ANNUAL LICENCES TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS PERMITTING THE MANUFACTURE OF CODEINE PREPARATIONS

To wholesale firms	211
To retail druggists	1

TABLE 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1940, INCLUSIVE

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,364	5,295	720
1938 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,198	4,326	220
1939 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,192	6,807	450
1940 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	819	6,421	310

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform to requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine	
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tinctures and extracts)	Alkaloids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)
Belgium.....	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France.....				11.91	240.00	182.50				
Great Britain.....	310.06	200.00	155.67	4.65	4,139.00	28.56	947.23		637.53	0.97
Netherlands.....		3.00	6.25		408.00				174.00	
U.S.A.....				3.40	108.95	15.63				6.42
Totals.....	310.06	203.00	161.92	19.96	4,895.95	44.19	1,129.73		811.53	7.39

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940—Continued.

Country imported from	Eucaïne	Coca Leaves	Camabis Sativa contained in Galenical preps. of tr. and extract of Camabis Sativa	Camabis Sativa (herb)	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug)
					Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
Belgium.....	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
France.....							3,600.00	
Great Britain.....	0.69				351.54	0.16	16.50	
Netherlands.....							26,931.40	
U.S.A.....							4,969.61	
							0.43	13.01
Totals.....	0.69				351.54	0.16	35,517.94	13.01

Note.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1940

Country exported to	Medicinal Opium (Pdr.)	Opium contained in tincture, extract, pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa con- tained in Galenical preps. of tr. and ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine Str. (pure drug)
			Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Antigua, B.W.I.....		20.00								
Bahamas, B.W.I.....		1.58	5.14	2.01			4.05			4.33
Bermuda.....		1.09							14.00	
Dominica, B.W.I.....		0.40		0.04			0.90			1.40
Jamaica, B.W.I.....		20.00	0.08	0.16				0.01	2.73	0.30
Netherlands Guiana.....	128.00									
Newfoundland.....		64.61	40.26	1.03		2.81		0.17	0.56	46.84
Trinidad, B.W.I.....	1.00	34.78	1.60	0.22		0.30	2.75			4.50
Total.....	129.00	142.46	47.08	3.46		3.11	7.70	0.18	17.29	57.37

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.*Preparation* indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 5.—NUMBER OF ALIENS DEPORTED FROM CANADA HAVING BEEN CONVICTED OF OFFENCES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT DURING THE NINETEEN CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

Nationality	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
British South African...													2							2
Chinese.....	4	92	125	88	86	55	69	59	60	70	53	81	59	60	23	16	16	22	26	1,064
Czecho-Slovakian.....				1																1
Danish.....										1					1					2
East Indian.....						1														1
English.....		2	1	1							1	2								7
French.....		2		1				1	1	1		1								7
Greek.....		1								1										2
Irish.....		1																		1
Italian.....		2	2	2			1				2	5	3	2		1	1			21
Jamaican.....															1				2	3
Japanese.....			1				1		1								1			4
Lithuanian.....											1									1
Luxembourg Citizens.....															1					1
Norwegian.....									1											1
Philippino.....			1																	1
Polish.....								1		1	1									3
Romanian.....					1				1		1									3
Scotch.....				2						1										3
Swedish.....			1				1	1				1								4
Swiss.....							1	1						1						3
United States Citizens.....	11	29	24	24	10	13	5	6	7	1	7	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	2	158
Total.....	15	130	154	119	97	69	78	69	71	76	66	91	69	69	27	18	20	25	30	1,293

TABLE 6.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM
ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

Opium—			
Opium, smoking .....	.....	10 ozs.,	352 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee) .....	.....	.....	430 grs.
3 tins (7 ozs. each) smoking opium	1 lb.,	5 ozs.,	.....
5 tins (14 ozs. each) smoking opium .....	.....	5 ozs.,	295 grs.
Opium, water	1 lb.,	14 ozs.,	218 grs.
Tincture of Opium	1 lb.,	13 ozs.,	109 grs.
*Decks of Smoking Opium	768		
*Decks of Opium, seconds (Yen Shee)	11		
Pills of Opium	47		
Tablets of Opium	301		
Tablets, Opium Powder	34		
Morphine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—			
Morphine .....	.....	.....	328 grs.
*Decks of Morphine	7		
Capsules of Morphine	37		
Tablets of Morphine	1,282		
Cubes of Morphine	7		
Cocaine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—			
Cocaine .....	.....	.....	355 grs.
Cocaine solution 5 per cent .....	.....	1 oz.,	.....
*Decks of Cocaine	142		
Tablets of Cocaine	1		
Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (Salts and alkaloid combined)—			
Heroin .....	.....	1 oz.,	195 grs.
*Decks of Heroin	13		
Capsules of Heroin	525		
Tablets of Heroin	1,205		
Cannabis Sativa—			
Cigarettes (Marihuana)	170		
Chinese Tea Cakes, containing alleged Marihuana	6		
Poppy Heads—			
Poppy Heads	121 lbs.,	6 ozs.,	and 4 sacks
Codeine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—			
Codeine .....	.....	.....	20 grs.
Codeine preparations .....	.....	.....	17 grs.
Decks of Codeine	13		
Capsules of Codeine	16		
Tablets of Codeine	144		
Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous) including Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine and Codeine—			
Drugs, alleged	2 lbs.,	2 ozs.,	147 grs.
*Decks of alleged drugs	2		
Capsules of alleged drugs	135		
Tablets of alleged drugs	497		
Pills, Chinese	912		
Paraphernalia—			
Opium lamps	10		
Opium smoking pipes	10		
Opium pipe bowls	5		
Opium pipe stems	10		
Opium pipe scrapers	11		
Opium scales, Chinese, etc.	5		
Opium tins, empty	5		
Yen Hocks (needles)	27		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty	50		
Hypodermic syringes	106		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.) ..	15		
Scissors	4		
Hypodermic needles	131		
Bowls (glass and china)	2		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs) ..	56		
Opium decking tools	2		

* A deck is a small package containing from 1 to 5 grains of drug.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

Medicines sold subject to The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act comprise medicinal formulae in various forms, such as liquids, powders, pills, capsules, ointments, etc., of domestic and foreign manufacture, designed to be used by the public for self-administration in the treatment of the more simple ailments.

The Act provides for the supervision of all recommendations made for such medicines and the control of potent drugs used in their manufacture. A list of the potent drugs commonly employed in the manufacture of proprietary or patent medicines is included in the schedule to the Act. The labels and wrappers of registered medicines are required to bear the names and quantities of the potent drugs present and the dosage amounts must not exceed proportions which have been fixed by an Advisory Board as being within reasonable limits of safety.

The registration system makes available the formulae of all medicinal preparations to be sold subject to this Act; therefore, the medical advisers of the Department are able to appreciate and value the claims which the manufacturer desires to make. All information furnished respecting the composition of registered medicines is held strictly confidential and divulged only on the written authority of the registrant, or at an order from a court of justice, except where a scheduled drug is present when the name and quantity per dose of such drug in internal medicines, and the percentage amount in external medicines, must be printed on the labels and wrappers.

A great deal of time has been spent by the officials of this Division in assisting manufacturers in revising labels, wrappers, radio broadcasts, newspaper and all other forms of advertisements for proprietary medicines.

From time to time medicinals containing new drugs are brought forward and it is an established practice to investigate the action and uses of such drugs before granting registration and, when deemed necessary, to place limitations on the dosages.

Reports from the general public concerning their experiences in the use of registered medicines occasionally come to the Department, necessitating careful review of formulae, even to the extent of laboratory investigation. As a result it is sometimes found necessary to insist on radical alterations to certain formulae. When such action is taken the manufacturers are given some consideration for the use of existing stocks of labels and wrappers, but suitable modification to formulae is insisted upon by the Department.

It was found necessary in the past year to change the schedule to the Act so as to include Mercury and its compounds. In future, medicines containing Mercury, when sold in Canada, must conform to new restrictions on dosage and bear on the labels and wrappers the name and quantity of the Mercury present.

During the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1941, 428 medicinal preparations were assigned registration numbers under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. The registration of 4,770 previously registered products was reviewed and a total of 5,198 licences issued.

The Advisory Board approved the medication of 52 products and rejected the medication of six. The medical advisers of the Department rejected 90 medicinal preparations for various valid reasons.

Radio advertising announcements numbering 2,512 were censored. Revisions of 328 improper newspaper advertisements were requested and 2,174 labels were criticized. A total of 521 registrations was cancelled. Ten shipments of medicines were detained at customs ports of entry for adjustment of labelling.

A number of preparations containing scheduled drugs was examined at the Department laboratory for excessive quantities of drugs and no medicine was found seriously to violate the terms of registration.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1939, being the latest available, will indicate the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act:—

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities, was valued at \$27,184,262 at factory prices in 1939 compared with \$24,536,474 in 1938 and \$24,814,647 in 1937.

Of the 174 factories in this group in 1939, 91 were located in Ontario, 68 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 3 in British Columbia, 1 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Alberta, and 1 in New Brunswick. Capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$25,282,626, of which \$7,902,748 was the value of land, buildings and equipment, \$7,918,691 was the value of inventories, and \$9,461,187 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of employees in 1939 was 4,388 compared with 4,270 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$5,906,891 as against \$5,690,826 in 1938. Plants in Ontario produced 63 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 32 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their main products but they also manufacture other lines, such as toilet preparations, as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified to other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$19,191,562 in 1939 compared with \$17,351,931 in 1938 and \$17,547,432 in 1937.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1939 were valued at \$3,991,883 of which \$2,483,004 came from United States, and \$843,610 from the United Kingdom. In 1938 the value of imports was \$3,378,899. Exports were appraised at \$1,499,593 in 1939 and \$1,566,422 in 1938.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

The fiscal year 1940-41 was the busiest one the members of the staff of this Division have had to date, this activity being due to:—

- (a) A tremendous increase of work incident to co-operation with the Defence Forces of Canada in regard to safe water supplies for ships forming the convoys to Great Britain, as well as the Naval vessels. In connection with the convoy work it should be mentioned that a careful check has been maintained on all water boats which supply drinking water to such convoy vessels.
- (b) Air Raid Precautions also received a certain amount of attention from the staff of this Division.
- (c) Safe water supplies and sanitary disposal of sewage and wastes for the Land Forces, including safe drinking water supplies for troops while aboard common carriers.
- (d) Safe water supplies for the Air Force and sanitary disposal of sewage and wastes at Airports. (This includes both the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Civil Aviation Service of the Department of Transport.)
- (e) Safe water supplies and sanitary disposal of sewage and wastes at Enemy Alien Internment Camps.

The Engineers of this Division during the past year were concerned with the design and installation of water supply and sewage disposal systems and the treatment of such water supplies and sewage at Army Camps, Airports and Munition Works throughout Canada.

The ordinary activities of this Division are carried out by virtue of statutory authority and include practically every phase of Public Health Engineering.

Swimming pool sanitation is included in the group of activities concerned with environmental cleanliness. Public swimming pools and bathing places have been developed in most of the National Parks of Canada. Along with such other matters of environmental sanitation as water supplies and sewage and wastes disposal, these public swimming pools and bathing places are subject to the supervision of the Sanitary Engineers of this Public Health Engineering Division.

The supervision of drinking water and ice supplies intended to be used aboard common carriers, including commercial airships, is a duty of this Division. In so far as the examination of passenger trains is concerned, this work is carried on in conjunction with the supervision of dining car sanitation which includes conditions in the kitchens and places where food is stored and prepared, and also the sources from which ice is obtained and how it is subsequently handled. In this connection, the number of railway water supply sources examined was 170, and the number of ice supply sources examined was 123. As will be appreciated, the quality of water available at such water supply points is of various qualities; some supplies are comparatively soft, clear and odourless, and without marked tastes, whereas in other districts, the water is definitely hard and alkaline, although usually of a very palatable nature. A check is also maintained with regard to sanitation in passenger train terminals and railway coach yards. Examinations were also made of milk supplies which were used by such common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic.

The supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard common carriers is maintained by a co-operative arrangement with the various Provincial Departments of Health and the United States Public Health Service. During the year 1940, the transportation companies that are engaged in common carrier service reported to this Division the sources from which they desired to obtain water intended to be used on their equipment and in turn were supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

More attention is being given to the safeguarding of public water supplies against back siphonage and to the elimination and control of cross connections. Just how important this service is, can be estimated by the following statements:—

During the season of navigation of 1940, such steamships and ferries as are operated regularly into inland Canadian ports and whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 8,663,187 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels.

Throughout the season of navigation, as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the said vessels, a total of 3,738 water samples were collected and forwarded to the nearby Public Health Laboratories for examination. Also, in this connection, the District Engineers of this Division examined and checked over the equipment for pumping and distribution of drinking water aboard 408 of these vessels.

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service in regard to matters arising from the pollution of boundary waters and other matters of international public health engineering affecting mutual interests, as well as in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking

and culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic was continued. So also examinations were made of dining cars of passenger trains and dining rooms of passenger vessels operated in international traffic between Canada and the United States.

Twelve cases of typhoid fever were reported as occurring among the crews and passengers of vessels during the fiscal year, 5 cases having developed on vessels operating on the Atlantic coast, 6 cases on vessels operating on the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, and 1 case aboard a vessel operating on the Pacific Coast.

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by consideration of the fact that in 1940 the number of passengers carried by the railways of Canada totalled 20,482,296 persons.

As the opportunity was afforded and time permitted, examinations were made of coach yards, terminals and watering points. In the twelve months under review, such examinations totalled 158. In addition to this, 1,358 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers travelling on railway trains. So also, the kitchens and pantries of 94 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route. 141 trains were likewise completely checked over from the standpoint of sanitation.

In co-operation with officials of the Department of Munitions and Supply, work was done in connection with the construction of safe water supply systems and sewage disposal works, as well as the living, dining and sleeping quarters for the persons employed at all of the larger munition works at various points throughout Canada.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT AND REGULATIONS

This legislation was applied in the fiscal year 1940-41 in regard to the construction camps in connection with the development of airports and other Federal activities across Canada. In this connection, technical information and assistance were given by the Engineers of this Division in regard to the design of various water supply schemes and sewage disposal projects at military concentration areas and internment camps for enemy aliens.

SANITATION IN NATIONAL PARKS

Special attention was given by representatives of this Division, who annually visit the National Parks, to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and wastes disposal, bathing places, swimming pools, etc.

Not only is the proper disposal of sewage of vital importance, but the supplying of safe milk, food and water, the maintenance of safe bathing facilities and sanitation in National Parks, all impose unusual problems for solution in regard to matters of sanitation.

Sanitary examinations of the sources of water supply, and sewage and wastes disposal methods, were made at each of the National Parks of Canada, and only when the construction of the water supply system, with respect to sewage and wastes disposal, method of such disposal, and laboratory tests of the water supply were found to be satisfactory, was a "Safe Certification" statement made available.

Each Sanitary Engineer of this Division is supplied with standards for water supplies, water carried sewage disposal, garbage and wastes disposal, food handling, milk supplies, etc., for recreation camps and bathing places, in order to determine whether such resorts can be approved or whether they are in need of sanitary improvements.

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the number of persons who make use of them and the amount of money that is spent by tourists in Canada annually. In a recent year it was estimated that the tourist traffic made a contribution to the national income of Canada of approximately \$300,000,000.

During the fiscal year 1940-41 the tourist registrations in National Parks of Canada were 1,170,653 and of this number many were citizens of the nearby United States. A great proportion of these transients travelled in automobiles and while in the park areas made use of the conveniences available in the camp grounds that are a feature of the various parks. Out of this total, 282,851 registered at Banff National Park in the province of Alberta.

SHELLFISH SANITATION

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 11 shellfish producing areas, one of these being located in the province of New Brunswick, and 10 in British Columbia. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work on the compilation of memoranda and the preparation of sketches to illustrate the locations of such shellfish areas and the positions of the sources of pollution by sewage.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Public Health engineering service in co-operation with other departments of the Federal Government has taken considerable time and this has been very much increased within the past fiscal year. This included examinations of the various phases of sanitation in certain buildings in which members of the staff of the Federal Government are employed.

The working environment in various Government buildings was surveyed by representatives of the Public Health Engineering Division in collaboration with the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works and, where improvements were indicated, the necessary work was subsequently carried out by the Department of Public Works.

Since the outbreak of War, this Public Health Engineering Service has co-operated to the fullest extent with the various branches of the Department of National Defence.

Similarly, matters of international Public Health engineering affecting mutual interests in Canada and the United States were handled in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service. In this connection, studies were made relative to the pollution of the Red River of the North, as well as in regard to the pollution of Rainy River.

In addition to the above-mentioned functions, co-operative work was done in collaboration with various Provincial Departments of Health regarding Public Health engineering problems of mutual concern. In this connection considerable assistance was given to those Provincial Departments of Health that were not provided with their own Public Health engineering staffs.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This service, the oldest health activity of the Dominion Government, is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations."

It has met war time conditions by inspecting vessels, without advance notice, on arrival, day and night.

No cases of the major quarantinable diseases, smallpox, typhus, yellow fever, bubonic plague and cholera, were found on board vessels on arrival at Canadian ports, although present in ports and countries from which many of these vessels sailed.

Of a total of 599 vessels inspected from the rat infestation standpoint, there were 174 from plague infected ports including 37 with grain cargoes. Eighteen of these vessels were fumigated in cargo before unloading—all at their own request, to avoid trouble at subsequent ports of call. No vessels were fumigated a second time after unloading.

A total of 59 cases of minor infectious disease and 6 contacts were reported as arriving on vessels and hospitalization or other disposal arranged. Similarly, 14 deaths were reported as occurring on board from non-infectious diseases and accidents. One case of leprosy was returned to its country of origin.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service continued throughout the year. Officers of the Department granted 21 such certificates on the St. Lawrence and 65 at William Head. The United States Quarantine Service at Port Townsend, Wash., reported granting 32 such certificates to vessels ultimately destined to Canadian ports.

Vessels granted pratique by radio numbered: Halifax, 10; Saint John, 28; Quebec, 6, and William Head, 6.

The local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland places of entry. They report the entry of 64 vessels. Especially on the west coast, where the danger is greatest, advice is given by the quarantine medical officer at William Head to the respective customs officers regarding each of these vessels.

During the year a total of 4,207 vessels, having on board 268,602 people, were inspected by the medical officers of this service. Details are shown in tabulated form. This is an increase in total traffic of 19 per cent over the preceding year.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

Detention buildings have been fully equipped with bedding, utensils, etc., and cold storage facilities have been overhauled and improved, so as to be ready for any emergency. Of a total of 581 vessels boarded, 390 were inspected during the day and 191 at night. Two hundred and five or 35 per cent were of British registry, 116, or 20 per cent Norwegian, and 88 or 15 per cent United States; 213 or 36 per cent were from North American ports, 168 or 28 per cent from Europe and 129 or 22 per cent from Asia. The destinations of 322 or 55 per cent was Vancouver, 105, or 18 per cent, New Westminster, and 79 or 13 per cent Victoria. Eighty-four vessels were from infected ports.

Vancouver, B.C.

Special visits and inspections were made on 135 vessels scattered as to location over Vancouver and New Westminster waterfronts.

There was a total of 293 rats recovered, 185 on five vessels fumigated on remand and 108 on ten vessels done on request. The largest number found on one vessel was 65.

Adult rats were identified by species and examined for evidence of plague infection, with negative results.

The rat-guarding of vessels from infected ports and with rat-attractive cargo was enforced through the kind co-operation of the harbour master.

Physical examinations were made of 34 pilots.

Quebec, P.Q.

Of a total of 981 vessels granted pratique on the St. Lawrence, 794 were inspected at Quebec. Of these, 711 were boarded in the stream.

Of this total, 38 were passenger vessels, 83 were freighters with a few passengers, 846 ordinary freighters, and 5 flying boats. Nationalities: 483 or 49 per cent British, 135 or 13 per cent Norwegian, 105 or 10 per cent United States, and 59 or 6 per cent Greek; Origins—585 or 60 per cent North Europe, 236 or 24 per cent North American, including the West Indies.

The medical staff assisted with Immigration Medical work as follows: 1 trip to Father Point, 2 trips to Montreal for examinations en route, 34 freighters boarded for examination of passengers, 18 passengers and stowaways given medical examinations. Three civil servants were examined for permanency. Three hundred and forty-nine sick mariners were treated at the dispensary, of whom 161 were sent to hospital.

One case of suspected typhus was given careful clinical and laboratory examination.

Other branches of the Civil Service have rendered generous and welcome co-operation, notably the officers of the Immigration Branch, Marconi Station and Signal and Pilotage Services, and the Naval Control.

Montreal, P.Q.

Special visits were made during the year to 205 vessels for the purpose of issuing pratique, inspecting for vermin infestation and arranging for the disposal of cases of infectious disease. Following fumigation, 12 rats were recovered, the largest number of rats from one vessel being 11.

The usual sanitary supervision over the harbour and inspection at different dates showed that the port was kept very clean and no marked evidence of rat infestation was found.

Five airships of the Imperial Airways Limited were met at Boucherville Airport and granted free pratique.

Special supervision was exercised over vessels from infected ports. The rat-guarding of vessels was carried out with the kind assistance of the harbour master.

Notwithstanding the large number of vessels needing attention and the length of the harbour front, there were no complaints of undue delay.

A total of 47 vessels were boarded during the season for Immigration medical inspection of 30 immigrants and 619 non-immigrants.

Saint John, N.B.

During the year, new buildings were completed on the mainland and all buildings on Partridge Island with the exception of the small isolation hospital have been turned over to the Department of National Defence. The bathing and disinfecting facilities were made available during the year for the Department of Defence, and used by 2,062 men with 3,226 articles of equipment.

Of the total of 342 vessels granted pratique, 283 were dealt with during the day and 59 during the night, and 28 granted radio pratique. Special attention was given 12 vessels from infected ports, 9 being fumigated prior to discharge of cargo, by their own request.

Halifax, N.S.

The total number of vessels, 2,212, cleared through quarantine, shows an increase of 847 or 61 per cent over last year. Of these, 1,746 were cleared in day time and 466 at night. Thirty-one vessels came from quarantinable disease infected ports. Of the total, 1,428 or 65 per cent were of British registry, 308 or 14 per cent, Norwegian, 128 or 6 per cent, Dutch, 114 or 5 per cent, Greek. One thousand six hundred and thirty-seven, or 74 per cent were from North American ports, including the West Indies, 398 or 18 per cent from North Europe, 115 or 5 per cent from South America.

The quarantine detention buildings were used to hospitalize infectious disease occurring not only on board ship but also among the army, navy and air force in Halifax and district, to a total of 25,990 hospital days.

Three cases of typhoid occurred among the crew of one vessel. As a result, the water supplies on board more than twenty ships were carefully examined and, when considered necessary, advice and supervision given regarding the disinfection and supplying of a clean, safe water.

Valuable epidemiological reports were submitted by the Division's medical officers relative to infectious disease in the area. The medical officers carried out a very valuable work in rendering treatment to sick mariners. Details can be found in the report of that service.

Sydney, N.S.

Due to the considerable number of vessels arriving from foreign ports, the Collector of Customs was given the assistance of one full time medical officer for quarantine and sick mariners' work.

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1940-41, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel Inspected					
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.
		First class	Cabin and second class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage		Port Totals
Halifax, N.S.....	2,212	2,055	6,212	2,977	21,113	102,892	1,247
Sydney, N.S.....	121					3,555	311
Saint John, N.B.....	342	359	561	234	873	16,812	96
Quebec, P.Q.....	951		5,295	3,416	5,833	44,012	6,820
William Head, B.C....	581	1,708	3,716	1,352	4,652	32,500	1
Totals.....	4,207	4,122	15,784	7,979	32,471	199,771	8,475
							268,602

VESSELS INSPECTED FOR DERATIZATION, 1940-41

Port	Vessels inspected, fumigated and deratization certificates issued	Vessels inspected and exemption certificates issued	Vessels inspected and time extended or certificates endorsed	Total vessels inspected for vermin	Rodents recovered	
					Rats	Mice
Halifax, N.S.....	46	101	43	190	10	3
North Sydney, N.S.....	3	5		8	6	0
Saint John, N.B.....	16	20	15	51	15	3
Port Alfred, P.Q.....		16		16		
Quebec, P.Q.....		8	4	15		
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.....		14		14		
Sorel, P.Q.....	1	3	2	6		
Montreal, P.Q.....	16	98	29	150	12	42
Victoria, including Esquimalt, B.C.....		13	11	24†		
Vancouver, B.C.....	24	52	46	122	293	
Port Alberni, B.C.....		3		3		
Totals.....	106*	333	150	599†	336	48

* 33 Government vessels fumigated. Halifax, 28; Saint John, 4; Sorel, 1.

† 10 vessels given special attention. Quebec, 3; Montreal, 7.

‡ 2 vessels inspected at Esquimalt.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There have been no admissions during the year. Routine care and treatment of patients and maintenance of equipment has been carried on. Relative information follows:

Patients remaining from last year.....	4
Admitted during the year	0
Died during the year	1
Repatriated during the year	0
Remaining in hospital	3

Of the three patients, two are Chinese males and one is a white female. All of the patients have been bacteriologically negative during the year.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT TRACADIE, N.B.

Of the seven patients in hospital, five may be considered as under active treatment; three being bacteriologically positive and two negative. Four of the patients are males and three females. Three are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, two of Russian ancestry (one Canadian born), and one Chinese.

Particulars are as follows:—

Remaining from last year	7
Admitted during the year	0
Died during the year	0
Discharged during the year	0
Remaining in hospital	7

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment of all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of several exemptions.

A high standard of general medical practice is provided at all ports in the provinces named where there is a customs officer legally competent to administer the Act. Treatment is free for a period of one year if needed. No expense is spared in providing the best specialist medical, surgical and hospital care when required. Wherever possible a choice of hospital is provided.

Conditions under which treatment is obtained are kept as simple as possible. The sick seaman applies to the Captain of the vessel, who sends him to the local Collector of Customs with a written statement setting forth his employment period on the vessel and giving details regarding payment of sick mariners' dues. Concise forms are provided for this purpose. The collector verifies these facts and if satisfied refers the patient to the doctor or hospital previously nominated for the purpose. Emergency cases are taken direct by ambulance from ship to hospital.

Out of a total crew membership of 123,831, treatment was given to 25,277 sick mariners.

A special hospital ship service under the War Measures Act has been given vessels lying at anchor waiting for convoy, giving treatment to 5,587 seamen on board their vessels.

The total number of sick mariners treated increased 84 per cent over the previous year. This increase was largely in the eastern ports. At Saint John the increase was 190 per cent, at Halifax 348 per cent and at Sydney 294 per cent.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING YEAR 1940-41

General.....	9,809
Nervous System.....	453
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	1,959
Circulatory System.....	217
Respiratory System.....	1,234
Gastro-Intestinal System.....	2,225
Lymphatic System.....	96
Genito-Urinary System.....	3,169
Skin.....	1,927
Injuries.....	3,524
Fractures.....	492
Dislocations.....	30
All others.....	132
	<u>25,277</u>

DETAILS OF VESSELS, DUES AND EXPENDITURES ARE SHOWN BELOW:

	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1940	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1940 to Jan. 31, 1941	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, foreign-going.....	3,399	320,266 19	115,262	222,669 07	1 93
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,602	7,431 90	8,569	64,124 33	7 48
*Totals.....	5,001	327,698 09	123,831	286,793 40	2 31
*Percentage increases over the previous year.....	23	36	18	50	26

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head Office.....		431 42
Prince Edward Island.....	4,941 28	1,605 65
Nova Scotia.....	185,455 61	136,154 78
New Brunswick.....	20,726 86	38,021 97
Quebec.....	55,162 20	74,508 15
Manitoba.....		2 00
British Columbia.....	48,613 72	53,388 48
Totals.....	314,899 67	304,112 45

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1940-41

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Manitoba	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part time.....		14	5	4		4	27
Total salaries.....	\$ 9,099 90	\$ 2,600 00	\$ 1,550 00			\$ 3,650 00	\$ 16,899 90
Total seamen treated.....	6,300	2,122	416			816	9,654
Total number of visits.....	27,669	7,199	842			2,453	38,163
Number sent to hospital.....	1,688	641	63			131	2,523
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists).....	11	83	33	51		61	239
Total fees paid.....	\$ 955 50	\$28,204 85	\$ 7,120 45	\$ 6,284 19		\$ 8,039 65	\$ 50,604 64
Total seamen treated.....	192	5,407	817	641		1,508	8,565
Total number of visits.....	327	11,951	3,455	2,885		4,074	22,692
Number sent to hospital.....	3	416	104	132		278	933
Doctors rendering professional assistance.....		62	13	28		49	152
Total fees paid.....	\$ 5,358 20	\$ 530 00	\$ 482 50			\$ 6,674 40	\$ 13,045 10
Total seamen treated.....		385	72	47		213	717
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	4	26	14	35	1	33	113
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 595 50	\$89,612 60	\$30,602 61	\$66,885 29	\$ 2 00	\$32,666 30	\$ 220,364 30
Total ward patients.....	10	1,366	644	838	1	636	3,495
Total hospital days.....	199	28,752	10,625	20,871	1	8,983	69,431
Total out-patients.....		4,677	129	1,800		344	6,950
Total out-patient treatments.....		6,776	818	4,062		1,964	13,620
Private houses used as emergency hospitals.....		26	4				30
Total costs.....	\$ 2,743 00	\$ 542 25					\$ 3,285 25
Total seamen treated.....	66	3					69
Total hospital days.....	1,915	541					2,456

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

At the beginning of the year, fully qualified medical officers of the Department were stationed at London, England; at Paris, France; at Antwerp, Belgium, and as well at the larger Canadian ports. During the year, examining offices at Antwerp, Rotterdam and Paris were closed and an examining centre opened at Lisbon, Portugal. In addition, there is a roster of local part-time medical officers at 582 centres throughout the British Isles.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Canada—

Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	3,473
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3, (a) and (b).....	8
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	42
Refused permanent admission.....	25

Overseas—

Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	11,397
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3, (a), (b), (k) and (l).....	73
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	531
Furthered from 1939-40.....	11
Refused admission.....	184

A total of 209 individuals were refused permanent admission to Canada as a result of these examinations.

During the fiscal year, the Immigration medical officer at the port of Montreal examined two deportees who were being returned to their native land on account of alleged mental or physical defects which interfered with their ability to earn a living in this country. His report indicates that in one of these cases the symptoms suggest that the condition may have pre-existed entry to Canada, and that in the other the condition probably developed subsequent to arrival.

DETAIL OF EXAMINATIONS, 1940-41

At Canadian Ports—

Halifax	540
North Sydney	1,003
Sydney	12
Louisburg	50
Saint John	206
Quebec	968
Montreal	138
Vancouver	424
Victoria	124
New Westminster	8
Total	3,473

All figures given include rejections.

*Overseas—**In British Isles—*

By Canadian Medical Officers	4,416
By British Roster Doctors	6,272

Total 10,688

*On Continent of Europe—**By Canadian Medical Officers at—*

Paris	121
Antwerp	34
Rotterdam	42
Lisbon	512

Total 709

Medical re-examinations of 1,112 individuals were made before a final decision as to their condition was arrived at.

In addition, due to wartime conditions, 24,122 non-immigrants were given careful medical supervision on arrival. Included with these were 1,532 government-assisted children. Nursing, medical and hospital care was arranged for these children while en route in Canada to the provincial distribution centres, 52 children being given active treatment.

DETAILS OF CERTIFICATIONS AND DISPOSALS OF THOSE MENTALLY OR
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, AS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE
IMMIGRATION ACT

—	Certified	Admitted	Deported	Pending
<i>At Canadian Ports—</i>				
Section 3 (a)—				
Mental diseases and defects.....	2		2	
Section 3 (b)—				
Loathsome diseases, including tuberculosis.....	6	1	4	1
Section 3 (c)—				
Physical diseases and defects.....	42	24	14	4
Totals.....	50	25	20	5

Under 3 (b) One granted temporary landing for treatment.

	Certifications				Disposals*		
	British		Contin- entals	Totals	Admitted	Refused	Pending
	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers	Examined by British Roster Doctors	Examined by Canadian Medical Officers				
<i>Overseas—</i>							
Section 3 (a)—							
Mental diseases and de- fects.....	16	15	.....	31	.....	31	.....
Section 3 (b)—							
Loathsome diseases, in- cluding tuberculosis....	20	8	4	32	.....	32	.....
Section 3 (c)—							
Physical diseases and de- fects.....	295	195	41	531	429	111	10
Section 3 (k)—							
Constitutional psycho- pathic inferiority.....	6	2	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Section 3 (l)—							
Chronic alcoholism.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Totals.....	337	222	45	604	429	184	10

* Includes 19 cases under Section 3 (c) pending from fiscal year 1939-40.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted	49	553
Sick mariners	86	873
Department of National Defence .....	....	12,749
Internees .....	....	18
Totals	135	14,193
Laboratory specimens examined—		
Immigration	22	
Sick mariners	320	
Civil servants and pilots	56	
Military service	3,160	
Radiographic examinations	168	
Evidence before civil boards of inquiry.....	5	
Examinations of civil servants, pilots and stowaways....	69	
Visits to city hospitals, civil detention quarters and city prisons for immigration purposes	52	

MONTREAL

Visits to ships for immigration purposes.....	47
Examinations for immigration purposes	48
Stowaways, crews and non-immigrants	631
Medical reports	2
Civil servants	80
Treatments of civil detentions for minor ailments.....	151

HALIFAX—IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants, civil detentions and sick mariners..... (In-patient treatment.)	62	680
Sick mariners	4,255	
(Clinic treatment.)		4,913

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

The duties of the Laboratory of Hygiene, connected with the implementation of the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, have involved the examination of drugs, hormone and vitamin preparations, vaccines, antitoxins, and foods which require chemical, bacteriological and biological tests. These have been carried out and, where necessary, action has been taken to prevent the sale of unsatisfactory materials.

Distribution of Standards, both International and Canadian, to manufacturers for assay of their products was made as usual.

Special studies have been made of methods of assay and control of certain pharmaceutical and biological products. In some cases these studies have been published or reported to scientific societies.

The facilities of the Laboratory of Hygiene have been extended to the provincial laboratories in order that certain of the newer bacteriological and serological procedures may be adequately studied and made available to those engaged in diagnostic work.

The second year of operation of the Kamloops Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene has been successfully completed with the result that additional light has been thrown on the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Plague situation in Western Canada.

Members of the staff have represented the Department on International and Canadian committees concerned with drug standardization, shellfish control, nutrition, and problems of bacteriology and immunity.

A total of 59 licences was issued for the manufacture of biological products mentioned or described in the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. By the end of the fiscal year 13 licences issued abroad had been cancelled owing to the War which left 10 licences issued to Canadian firms, 25 issued to manufacturers in the United States, and 11 issued abroad.

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

During the year two hundred and eighty-one samples of commercial pharmaceutical products were assayed for potency or toxicity or both.

The laboratory coöperated with other departments of the Government and with official bodies abroad in work dealing with the establishment of standards and methods of assay for certain drugs and vitamins.

Digitalis.—The assay of market samples has been continued, particular attention being given to imported products.

A survey was made of the potency of amorphous and crystalline digitalin preparations, and other digitalis specialties on the Canadian market. Recommendations to secure uniformity in these preparations are being considered.

A paper was published on the assay of digitalis by the frog method with the over-night test period, using both one-dose and multiple-dose technique.

A new Canadian Standard Digitalis powder will be ready for distribution within a few months. The laboratory has collaborated with the United States Pharmacopoeial Digitalis Committee in the assay of the new standard.

A survey to ascertain the consumption of digitalis leaf in Canada has been made with a view to determining whether adequate supplies of the drug can be obtained in this country.

Cannabis.—Biological tests of crude extracts were carried out in coöperation with the Food and Drugs Laboratory.

Pituitary Extract (posterior lobe).—In addition to a survey of market samples, a method for the assay of oxytocic activity was devised which offers several advantages over the present method. This work was published. The

Committee on Physiological Testing of the American Pharmaceutical Association is investigating this method and studies are under way to determine its suitability in the assay of purified oxytocin, and mixtures of the oxytocic and pressor principles.

Work was continued on the antidiuretic activity of posterior pituitary extracts.

Epinephrine.—Assays were conducted both by chemical and biological means.

Results obtained with the photo-electric colorimeter were not in good agreement with those obtained biologically. The presence of interfering substances in commercial preparations made the chemical method unreliable.

Considerable variation in colour stability of epinephrine hydrochloride solutions has been observed, depending on the kind and amount of preservative used.

Ergot.—Work has been undertaken to improve the existing methods for the chemical assay of the alkaloids present in the fluid extract of ergot. Collaborative work with the United States Pharmacopoeial Committee on ergot assay is in progress. Some work has been done on the assay of powdered ergot.

A new Canadian Standard Liquid Extract of Ergot was prepared and its potency determined by existing chemical and pharmacological means.

Arsphenamines.—Examination for toxicity of all batches of neoarsphenamine, sulpharsphenamine, and arsphenamine offered for sale in Canada was carried out.

Work showing the relationship between toxicity and trypanocidal activity of commercial neoarsphenamine as revealed by biological tests, was published.

Vitamins.—Vitamin A: A routine survey of market samples has been conducted. A collaborative study of methods of assay has been instituted with seven laboratories coöperating. One chemical and two physical methods have been studied in comparison with the biological assay. The work is continuing.

Vitamin B₁.—Routine market sampling was continued. A considerable proportion of time was devoted to determining the Vitamin B₁ content of the new breads and flour advertised for high vitamin content.

A new biological method of assay for vitamin B₁ has been established, shortening the time required by more than two weeks and greatly reducing the cost of assays. A preliminary report of this work was presented at a scientific meeting.

Work on chemical methods has been instituted, and collaborative assays conducted with other laboratories.

Vitamin C.—In addition to the assay of market samples, an investigation of the vitamin C content of Canadian apples has been commenced.

Vitamin D.—Commercial preparations claiming vitamin D potency were assayed.

A new Canadian Standard Reference Cod Liver Oil to be used for the assay of materials containing vitamins A and D was issued. The potency of the standard was determined in relation to the International Standards for vitamin A and vitamin D. This standard has been checked at six months' intervals against the International Standards and a study of its stability under different methods of storage has been carried out. No decrease in potency has been noted under storage conditions recommended.

Fish Oils.—In addition to the assay of market samples, a survey of the vitamin potency of Canadian fish oils has been undertaken with a view to finding new domestic sources of vitamin A and especially vitamin D.

Preliminary work has been done in coöperation with the Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax on factors influencing the vitamin A potency of cod, pollock, hake, tuna and swordfish liver and visceral oils. Vitamin D assays have also been done on a number of these oils.

In particular mackerel and the shad oils have been studied for vitamin A and D content, as well as the amount of oil in liver, viscera and body. Commercially produced Atlantic herring oil has been analysed for vitamin A content and unsaponifiable matter.

Assistance was given to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in conducting a survey to determine the amount of vitamin A and D products sold in Canada.

Sex Hormones.—Commercial samples of the following types of preparations have been assayed in this laboratory: oestrone, oestradiol monobenzoate, oestriol, oestradiol, ovarian extracts, chorionic gonadotrophins, testosterone propionate, testis extracts, and desiccated testis preparations. A number of these products were found either to possess no activity or not to conform to labelled potency.

Regulations for the control of the sale of sex hormone preparations in Canada are under consideration and a preliminary outline of proposed regulations has been drawn up.

In addition to the assay of market samples a number of problems related to the methods of assay and establishment of standards has been studied. An investigation of the variables influencing the dosage-response curve for oestrone was made. A study of the diet for the production of anoestrus in rats was made in connection with a method for determining gonadotrophins.

The stability of the chorionic gonadotrophic hormone under different conditions of storage is under examination.

Due to the limited supply of the International Standard for the male hormone (Androsterone), the relationship of its activity to that of testosterone propionate was determined. Results indicated that the testosterone propionate could be used as a standard for commercial products.

Colorimetric methods for determination of oestrogens and androgens were tried, and found to be satisfactory for material in aqueous and alcoholic solution but not for solutions in oil. Nearly all of these products are distributed in oil solution and the methods were not helpful in checking the potency of market samples.

The size of the animal colony has been greatly increased to provide for the additional quantity and variety of work.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL DIVISION

Shellfish.—The Mobile Laboratory, constructed and put into use last year, has proven to be of inestimable value. Many shellfish-producing areas were surveyed and recommendations for the protection of the public health have been made as a result of the data obtained. The following areas were intensely studied:—

Buctouche Estuary, N.B.—Relaying area.
Grandigue, N.B.—Relaying area.
Orwell Bay, P.E.I.
Orwell River, P.E.I.
Vernon River, P.E.I.
Pownall Bay, P.E.I.
Pinette Harbour, P.E.I.
Nine Mile Creek, P.E.I.
Boyle's River, P.E.I.
Conway River, P.E.I.
Cascumpeque Bay, including Foxley, Trout, Dock, Mill and Hill Rivers, P.E.I.
Kildare River, P.E.I.
Savage Harbour, P.E.I.
Tracadie Harbour, P.E.I.
Brackley Bay, P.E.I.
Covehead Bay, P.E.I.

Rustico Harbour, P.E.I.
New London Bay, including New London and Stanley Rivers, P.E.I.
Wallace Harbour, N.S.
Cocagne Harbour, N.B.
Paturel's Ponds, N.B.

A total of 737 water samples were examined in this survey.

Because of the economic importance of the Buctouche oyster beds which in previous studies, were found to be dangerously polluted, an intensive research project was instituted. The Department of Fisheries, the Fisheries Research Board and the Department of Pensions and National Health coöperated. The study was in progress for fifteen weeks during which time 247 water samples and 174 oyster samples were analysed. Water temperature, tidal conditions, salinity, precipitation and many other factors were all considered. As a result of this investigation, it has been shown that oysters may be fished through the ice in certain areas and are perfectly safe for direct consumption. Recommendations to this effect have been made.

Studies of the effect of method of storage on the bacterial pollution of oysters were also conducted. The results of these preliminary studies were not conclusive and further work has been planned.

Haemolytic Streptococcus Investigation.—This program, undertaken for the twofold purpose of providing a streptococcus typing service for the provincial laboratories and to assist in arriving at a better understanding of the methods of spread of streptococcal disease, has been considerably advanced during the past year. Particular attention has been paid to scarlet fever.

Provincial laboratories have been supplied with reagents which may be used for the preliminary classification of streptococci. When requested the Laboratory of Hygiene will determine the specific type of any strain of streptococcus of interest to the provincial laboratories. Certain provinces have already accepted this service.

The second part of the program, the study of the spread of streptococcal disease, has advanced to the point where the Laboratory is in a position to discuss present methods of quarantine and control. This has involved the typing of more than a thousand streptococcus cultures from various parts of Canada.

Serodiagnosis of Syphilis.—After consultation with the various Provincial Departments of Health, it was decided that a survey of the efficiency of methods employed for the serodiagnosis of syphilis in Canada should be made. The services of an independent laboratory of international reputation were obtained to act as a referee. Samples of blood were mailed at weekly intervals, by air, to each of the nine Provinces and Newfoundland. A total of 100 or more samples will be submitted. This study is in progress and, to date, 85 samples have been submitted.

Diphtheria.—At the request of one of the Provinces, the Laboratory of Hygiene undertook to conduct virulence tests on culture of *C. diphtheriae*. To date, 124 cultures have been tested.

Two members of the staff were instructed to proceed to an Eastern Canadian Port to render all possible assistance in an outbreak of diphtheria. For a period of three weeks, active laboratory assistance was given and this has been followed up by further laboratory services in Ottawa.

Schick Test Toxin.—Recent evidence has been published to indicate that an improved Schick test toxin might be of more value in the diagnosis of susceptibility to diphtheria than the product which has been used for a great many years. A study of the new toxin was undertaken by the Laboratory of Hygiene. Over 200 volunteers of the Department of Pensions and National Health were tested for susceptibility to diphtheria, using both the old and new Schick toxins, and

samples of blood were drawn for laboratory study. The results of this investigation have been published and provision has been made in the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act to permit the distribution of this improved Schick test toxin.

Tetanus Toxoid.—The studies instituted last year into methods of evaluating the antigenic properties of various lots of tetanus toxoid are being continued. This work is not yet completed although 32 lots have been assayed during the past year.

Tetanus Antitoxin.—Nineteen lots of tetanus antitoxin have been assayed for potency and it has been found that all products offered for sale on the Canadian market are up to their required standard.

Typhoid Fever.—A study of methods of evaluating typhoid vaccine has been made; 45 specimens, representing lots prepared by different manufacturers, were studied by the mouse-protection test. Cultures used by the various manufacturers in the production of typhoid vaccine were obtained and their particular antigenic structure studied. As a result, a change in the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act regarding the quality of typhoid vaccine will be made in order that a more efficient product will be available to Canada.

Studies of the newer methods of typing typhoid organisms are being conducted and it is planned to offer a typing service to the Provincial Departments of Health.

Vaccine Virus.—A study of the vaccine virus offered for sale on the Canadian market was made; 43 samples have been analysed. Two manufacturers were requested each to recall one lot of vaccine virus which was found impotent in one case and contaminated in another. One manufacturer's plant has been put under strict control and no products are distributed without being examined by the Laboratory of Hygiene. The products of all other manufacturers were found to be fully potent and up to the required standards.

Pathogenic Anaerobes.—The Laboratory of Hygiene is represented on the Subcommittee on War Wounds of the Associate Committee on Medical Research, of the National Research Council, and has contributed a study of a new method of isolating and identifying pathogenic anaerobes with particular attention being paid to the gas gangrene group. This work has been reported in a Canadian scientific journal.

As an extension of this project, the assay of gas gangrene antitoxins is being undertaken.

Dysentery.—Standard strains of dysentery organisms were secured from the University of Oxford Standards Laboratory and from various sources on this continent. At the present time, specific typing sera are being prepared to enable the Laboratory to render assistance to the various Provincial Departments of Health in identifying the causal agent of dysentery.

Influenza.—It was learned that the Rockefeller Foundation had available a supply of the new chick embryo vaccine for protection against influenza. The Foundation kindly offered to donate a supply to Canada for experimental use. A small quantity was obtained and members of the staffs of the Laboratory of Hygiene and the Animal Diseases Research Institute were immunized as an experimental procedure. No untoward effects were noted. The number of volunteers was, however, too small to permit of drawing any conclusions. The data obtained were therefore given to a central agency to be included with other Canadian groups for further evaluation studies.

Disinfectants.—During the past year an arrangement was entered into with the Department of Agriculture whereby the Laboratory of Hygiene agreed to undertake the testing of disinfectants registered under the Department of Agri-

culture Pest Control Products Act. Many of these products are subject to control under the Food and Drugs Act. Thus, by this arrangement, duplication is avoided. A total of 101 specimens was examined; most of these were found to meet the declared phenol coefficient.

A special investigation of a disinfectant recommended for hospital use was conducted and its effect on staphylococci and many strains of streptococci was determined. A report was submitted to the Director of Medical Services.

International Standards.—The Department of Pensions and National Health offered facilities to the Medical Research Council of Great Britain for storing representative portions of International Standards for the assay of pharmacological and biological products. The offer was accepted and, as a result, efficient refrigeration has had to be installed for the purpose. The samples have been received and are being stored under the conditions outlined by the Medical Research Council.

Miscellaneous Specimens.—Ninety-eight miscellaneous specimens of foods, biological products, medical specimens, etc., have been examined.

The total number of specimens received during the past year in the Bacteriological and Immunological Division was one thousand five hundred and six.

KAMLOOPS DIVISION

The Kamloops Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene has been in operation for two years. During that time it has worked in close coöperation with the Provincial Departments of Health of Alberta and British Columbia in field surveys and laboratory studies concerning tick and insect borne diseases. Special attention was given to Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularaemia, tick paralysis and both sylvatic and urban plague. The Provincial Departments of Health for the third year received substantial assistance from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation to carry out their portion of the program. The laboratory was visited by a Senior Officer of the Rockefeller Foundation in the fall of 1940 and all details of the field surveys and the executive and laboratory work pertaining thereto were discussed. He expressed his satisfaction with the work being carried on and at a later date word was received from the Rockefeller Foundation that they would continue their assistance to the Provincial Departments during 1941.

The Laboratory of Hygiene examines all specimens submitted by the provincial field collecting units and also looks after the administrative aspects of the surveys in conference with the Provincial Health Officers. When required, an officer from the laboratory goes into the field to assist the survey crews and investigate any special circumstances which may arise.

In 1940 the Provincial Health Departments of both Alberta and British Columbia sent out a second field unit, one unit to work entirely on tick surveys and collections and the other to spend full time on plague investigations. The resulting increase in specimens submitted to the laboratory in 1940 is shown in the following table:

FIELD COLLECTIONS 1939 AND 1940

	1939	1940	Increase
Ticks.....	23,072	31,876	8,804
Wild Rodents.....	3,199	3,437	238
Wild Rodent Fleas.....	5,262	10,764	5,502
			Decrease
Rats (B.C. only).....	1,243	838	405
Rat Fleas (B.C. only).....	2,088	1,234	854

The decrease in rat and rat flea collections, in 1940, from the coast sea-ports of British Columbia was due to the lengthening of the wild rodent collection time in the interior of the Province at the expense of the rat and rat flea surveys. There was an overall increase of 13,285 specimens over 1939. Despite disruption of the staff by the enlistment of both of the laboratory assistants in the C.A.S.F. during the height of the season's activity, and their replacement by new untrained men, this was handled with no increase in laboratory personnel.

Throughout the year, as time from routine examinations permitted, studies were carried out on the cultivation of rickettsia. As yet uncompleted, experimental studies on the production of hyperimmune anti-tularensis sera were carried out on a small scale. In 1940 for the first year, through the coöperation of the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, all flea species were determined before they were tested bacteriologically. This greatly increased the value of the plague surveys.

The findings in regard to the diseases under investigation may be summarized as follows:

Virulent strains of *Dermacentor rickettsii* (Rocky Mountain spotted fever) have been found in ticks from the Manyberries area in southeastern Alberta, and the Milk River district in southwestern Alberta. In British Columbia, infection has been proven in ticks in the Okanagan Valley near Kelowna. Strains of lower virulence have been found at Rayleigh and in the Nicola district 16 miles south of Kamloops.

Tularaemia has been isolated from ticks in the Manyberries and Milk River districts in Alberta and from Hosmer, Wardner, Bull River Canyon, Fruitvale and Vavenby in British Columbia. This indicates a wide geographical distribution of the infection throughout both Provinces.

Plague infection (*Pasteurella pestis*) has been proven in Richardson's ground squirrels and ground squirrel fleas from eastern Alberta, 180 miles north of the International Boundary. The infection has been shown to extend over an area of at least 144 square miles extending into four townships. Since the domestic rat has extended westward as far as the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, the presence of plague infection near urban rat populations is a matter requiring continued vigilance. An officer from the laboratory visited the infected area in the spring of 1940 and assisted the provincial authorities in the organization of suppressive measures.

No plague has been found in British Columbia nor has any evidence of rodent epizootics suggestive of plague been obtained. It should be emphasized, however, that this does not prove the absence of infection which may lie quiescent for several years only to flare up at periodic intervals. Rat and rat flea surveys were carried out in the mainland sea-ports of British Columbia and at Victoria on the Island. Rat distribution was charted and rat flea infestation studied. All flea species were determined. One of the inland Vancouver collecting areas showed a constantly high "Cheopis Index". Since *Xenopsylla cheopis* is the classical insect vector of epidemic plague, its presence in abnormal numbers would favour the rapid spread of the disease if the infection were introduced into this port.

The findings concerning plague investigations were detailed in a paper "Plague Surveys in Western Canada", presented at the Winnipeg Meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, September 1940, and published in the Canadian Public Health Journal, January 1941.

In the fall of 1940 the British Columbia Game Department approached the Laboratory of Hygiene in regard to a disease condition in deer, of unknown etiology. The direct public health problem was whether the meat would be dangerous for human consumption. Specimens from several deer were obtained. By animal inoculations, cultural studies and comparison with standard cultures

from Washington, D.C., the infection was shown to be due to *Corynebacterium ovis*, the causative agent of caseous lymphadenitis in sheep. Further studies showed that generalized infection can be induced by either wound infection or ingestion of the organism. Though infection of humans has not been recorded, in view of these experimental findings, infected meat must be regarded as dangerous for human consumption. A report of these investigations is being prepared for publication.

In accordance with informal arrangements, this laboratory, when it does not interfere with routine work, does occasional bacteriological investigations for the Department of Agriculture in return for entomological assistance given by that Department to the surveys. In the spring of 1940 an outbreak in "domestic mink", at first thought to be distemper, was investigated. Epidemiological and laboratory studies showed this to be an outbreak of mussel poisoning. A short report of this investigation was published in the *Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine*, March 1941.

The laboratory has now completed two years of continuous work on tularaemia, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and plague, and a short period of work on typhus with not a single laboratory infection. This has only been possible through the carefulness of each individual member of the staff.

DIVISION OF CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

The Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene continued to assist in the Maternal Survey carried out in Manitoba during the last two years. This is the most thorough and valuable study respecting the problems of childbirth ever carried out in Canada and it is, perhaps, the most important effort made by health officials to find ways and means of reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. The questionnaire in use for the survey provides for the securing of the following information: The family history of the mother—her medical history—other factors which might have some influence on the pregnancy, such as social status, nationality and age of the mother, the number of pregnancies, the effect of climate, etc.—information concerning the course of the pregnancy including complications such as miscarriage, haemorrhage, toxæmia—the type of labour, the number of interferences and their character—the nature of the puerperium.

Out of 27,965 births recorded, 22,187 pregnancy records were received. This constituted 89.5 per cent of all births where a doctor was in attendance.

A preliminary report of maternal deaths occurring during the survey has been published by the Department of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba. It will be some time, however, before the final report is available. This data will no doubt be the basis on which definite plans for the whole of Canada will be evolved.

In September a new publication on prenatal and postnatal care—*THE CANADIAN MOTHER AND CHILD*—was released for distribution and 80,000 of the 90,000 copies, printed, have been sent out to applicants. This means a distribution of some 11,000 copies a month. Specimen copies were sent to some 10,000 doctors and hospital superintendents throughout Canada in order to acquaint them with this new book. Judging by the expressions of opinion received from the various medical officers of health, medical practitioners, nurses, hospital superintendents and social workers, this book has been well received, and its usefulness seems to be quite generally recognized. The French edition is in the hands of the printer.

During the year the Division has been able to furnish material for special studies and for the preparation of conferences for voluntary workers and health authorities. The increase in the demand for such material is evidence of an ever-growing interest, concerning the welfare of mothers and children, on the part of health groups and the general public.

A number of articles were published in the National Health Review in the course of the year. A report entitled "Brief Notes on Maternal and Child Mortality in Canada" was prepared and distributed to the medical profession.

The Table below gives a picture of the maternal and infant situation since 1926, the first year for which vital statistics for all nine provinces are obtainable.

BIRTHS, MATERNAL MORTALITY, NEONATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1926-1939

Year	Live Births	Per M. Pop.	Maternal Mortality	Per M. L.B.	Infant Mortality	Per M. L.B.	Neonatal Mortality	Per M. L.B.	Still Births	% of Tot. B.	Illeg. Bths.	% of Tot. L.B.
1926...	232,750	24.7	1,317	5.7	23,692	101	11,091	48	7,105	3.0	6,121	2.63
1927...	234,188	24.3	1,300	5.6	22,010	94	10,532	45	7,336	3.0	6,715	2.87
1928...	236,757	24.1	1,331	5.6	21,195	89	10,349	44	7,577	3.1	7,280	3.07
1929...	235,415	23.5	1,341	5.7	21,674	92	10,430	44	7,566	3.1	7,516	3.19
1930...	243,495	23.9	1,405	5.8	21,742	89	10,247	42	7,707	3.1	8,059	3.31
1931...	240,473	23.2	1,215	5.1	20,360	85	9,897	41	7,619	3.1	8,365	3.48
1932...	235,666	22.5	1,181	5.0	17,263	73	8,845	38	7,284	3.0	8,460	3.59
1933...	222,868	20.9	1,111	5.0	16,284	73	8,271	37	6,848	3.0	8,426	3.78
1934...	221,303	20.5	1,167	5.3	15,870	72	7,777	35	6,452	2.8	8,070	3.65
1935...	221,451	20.3	1,093	4.9	15,730	71	7,747	35	6,449	2.8	8,344	3.77
1936...	220,371	20.6	1,233	5.6	14,574	66	7,393	34	6,350	2.8	8,533	3.92
1937...	220,235	19.9	1,071	4.9	16,693	76	7,527	34	6,275	2.8	8,543	3.90
1938...	229,446	20.5	968	4.2	14,517	63	7,268	32	6,426	2.7	9,228	4.02
1939*	229,063	20.3	967	4.2	13,920	61	7,025	31	6,357	2.7	9,068	4.00

*Preliminary figures.

The first outstanding fact which this Table reveals is the declining birth rate in Canada, which dropped from 24.7 in 1926 to 20.3 in 1939. If the rate of 1939 had been on a par with that of 1926, there would have been approximately 50,000 more live births in that year. This fact of the declining birth rate enhances the value of child life and health, particularly since the population is so small in relation to the size of the country, and more especially in war time when the youth of the country is being depleted.

A second fact worthy of note is the improvement in the maternal situation, the death rate having been reduced from 5.7 to 4.2 per thousand live births. This reduction is due, no doubt, to a better technique in regard to prenatal, intranatal and postnatal care, to the gradually increasing number of prenatal clinics, to better equipment in hospitals, and to closer co-operation of the public as a result of intensive educational efforts over a number of years. The improvement is noticeable particularly with respect to toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperal sepsis.

Causes of Maternal Deaths	Number of Deaths		Rate per 100,000 Live Births	
	1931	1939	1931	1939
Abortion with septic conditions.....	124	108	52	47
Abortion—no mention of septic conditions (haemorrhage included).....	49	32	20	14
(Self-induced abortion, included above).....	(25)	(38)	(11)	(16)
Ectopic gestation.....	39	25	16	11
Other accidents of pregnancy (haemorrhage excluded).....	11	14	5	6
Puerperal haemorrhage.....	137	160	57	60
Puerperal septicaemia.....	310	197	129	86
P. albuminuria and eclampsia.....	229	184	95	80
Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	61	48	25	21
Phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death..	141	101	59	44
Other accidents of childbirth.....	87	83	36	33
Other or unspecified conditions.....	27	10	11	4
Totals.....	1,215	967	505	411

A comparison of Canada's maternal mortality rate for 1939 with the latest available rates for some other countries is helpful as it gives a means of measuring the efforts which have been made, and indicates what is possible of attainment.

Italy.....	2.4	Denmark.....	3.1
Netherlands.....	2.6	Hungary.....	3.5
Norway.....	3.0	Irish Free State.....	3.6
England and Wales.....	3.1	Uruguay.....	3.7
New Zealand.....	3.1	Belgium.....	3.8
		Canada.....	4.2*

* Preliminary figure.

The foregoing tables reveal the fact that our infant mortality rate has been reduced from 101 in 1926 to 61 in 1939. With the exception of the years 1929 and 1937, the decline in the rate has been steady. As should be the case, the improvement is general for all conditions amenable to treatment. In 1939 the rates for the various provinces ranged from 39 to 79 per thousand live births. During that year the rates for the larger cities (40,000 pop. and over) varied from 25 to 108.

The chief cause of infant mortality in Canada to-day is premature birth—25 per cent of all infant deaths (under one year) being due to this condition. More general breast feeding, maternal milk depots, and incubator services would no doubt be very effective means of reducing infant mortality from prematurity. Closer prenatal supervision also would be most helpful in saving the lives of infants, and in preventing premature births.

DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Causes of Deaths	Number of Deaths		Rate per 100,000 Live Births	
	1931	1939	1931	1939
Measles.....	56	69	23	30
Scarlet fever.....	14	13	6	6
Whooping cough.....	502	382	209	167
Diphtheria.....	54	31	22	14
Influenza.....	691	748	287	327
Erysipelas.....	63	15	26	7
Tuberculosis.....	195	108	81	47
Syphilis.....	173	86	72	38
Simple meningitis.....	181	107	75	47
Convulsions.....	281	138	117	60
Bronchitis.....	104	50	43	22
Pneumonia.....	2,164	1,749	900	764
Diseases of the stomach.....	151	73	63	32
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	4,359	1,582	1,813	691
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	69	60	29	26
Congenital malformations.....	1,317	1,322	548	577
Congenital debility.....	2,137	1,123	889	490
Premature birth.....	4,325	2,996	1,799	1,308
Injury at birth.....	1,234	932	513	407
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	968	1,122	403	490
Violent deaths.....	175		73	
Other specified causes.....	994	1,045	413	456
Unspecified or ill-defined causes.....	153	169	64	74
All Causes.....	20,360	13,920		

The following causes of deaths of children need to be emphasized particularly because of the fact that, with our present knowledge and means of control, a marked reduction in these conditions should be possible.

1939

Cause or condition	Deaths	Cases reported
Influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia (under 1 year of age).....	2,547	Not reportable
Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 1 year.....	1,582	"
Diphtheria, all ages.....	336	2,879
Scarlet fever, all ages.....	166	15,179
Whooping cough, all ages.....	541	7,893
Measles, all ages.....	197	44,522

Infant mortality in Canada as compared with some other countries is as follows:—

New Zealand.....	31	Union of South Africa (white).....	57
Australia.....	38	England and Wales.....	58
Sweden.....	46	Canada (1939).....	61*
United States.....	48		

* Preliminary figure.

The various provincial and municipal rates and the position held in relation to other countries show that, notwithstanding a very creditable improvement from 1926 to the present, the infant situation deserves still more attention.

In the autumn of 1940, a special departmental committee was appointed by the Minister to study and make definite recommendations regarding means of reducing maternal and infant mortality. The committee recommended concerning Nursing Service, Incubator Service, Human Milk Depots, and Blood Transfusion Service.

The Director of the Division sincerely appreciates the coöperation afforded by the members of the two Scientific Advisory Committees on Maternal and Child Hygiene.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

In its third year of operation, the Division of Industrial Hygiene continued to function in the development of methods for the improvement and preservation of the health of employees in peacetime and wartime industry. As in the case of many other countries, the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene is an integral part of Canada's public health program.

Experience during the last war showed that the rapid increase in production of war materials was accompanied by a corresponding increase in fatigue, accidents and occupational disease, which threatened to affect the efficiency of the war effort on the home front. In Great Britain the Health of Munition Workers Committee was formed in 1915 to cope with the serious consequences which were arising out of occupational diseases due to the handling of such materials as trinitrotoluene and others. Upon the outbreak of war, the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Pensions and National Health turned its activities in a large measure toward planning methods to prevent the situation experienced by Great Britain and Canada between 1914 and 1918.

Arrangements were made whereby recipients of contracts from the Department of Munitions and Supply and Government-holding companies would be required, by terms of contract, to maintain sanitary working conditions and medical services to the satisfaction of the Minister of Pensions and National Health. The responsibility for supervisory arrangements in this connection was deputed to the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Through arrangements made with the Department of Munitions and Supply, lists of major contracts for materials of war have been forwarded to this Division and, in the case of contracts for materials the manufacture of which involves possible occupational hazards, advice and assistance have been

extended to the contractors, with a view to eradicating health factors leading to inefficiency. In this the facilities of the Division have been extended to the Department of Munitions and Supply.

An industrial hygiene survey is now being conducted in shipbuilding works, on behalf of the Department of Munitions and Supply, for the purpose of determining occupational hazards in this expanding Canadian industry. Practical standards of safe working conditions will be established, with a view to eliminating lead poisoning, poisoning due to welding in confined spaces aboard ship, etc.

A similar survey has been completed in the aircraft industry and a printed report is being prepared for the guidance of Provincial officials and aircraft manufacturers.

A survey of the occupational hazards in the munitions industry has been completed and dealt with as described above.

Owing to the withdrawal of the peacetime supply of toluene for the manufacture of T.N.T., it was anticipated that benzene might be used as a substitute in paints and other products. To cope with the possibility of an increase in benzene poisoning, this Division commenced a campaign, sponsored by the Dominion Council of Health, for the amending of Provincial Factory Acts which would allow regulations to be passed respecting the labelling and handling of benzene-containing products. By such amendments, Provincial health and labour authorities will be in a position to cope with this serious menace and, in addition, to make regulations concerning other sources of occupational disease. Amendments are now in the Legislatures of three provinces.

This Division is supplying Workmen's Compensation Boards with information concerning new occupational diseases arising out of war manufacture, with a view to the possible coverage of these diseases under Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Arrangements have recently been completed whereby some officers of Provincial Health Departments will be given instruction in this Division in industrial hygiene control of war industry. One of these officers has already been trained. This plan eliminates the expenditure of United States currency in obtaining such training.

Services have been rendered to Provincial Departments of Health with respect to industrial hygiene matters.

The laboratory established in the Division last year has proved invaluable in dealing with the solution of many of the occupational hazards found in war industries. In this laboratory, a rapid colorimetric method for the determination of T.N.T. in air has been developed and has been published in the Canadian Journal of Research. This method is for use in setting standards of safe work-room atmospheres in shell-filling plants. Laboratory service has been extended to the Federal Air Raid Precautions Officer in connection with the testing of respirators for protection against war gases.

During the past year, the Division commenced a campaign of education to assist in the control of munitions diseases. A series of pamphlets has been prepared for the benefit of employers and employees. These pamphlets have received the widest publicity in newspapers, as well as in Canadian and American trade and professional journals. A series of posters along similar lines has been commenced.

Through the medium of the National Health Review, a number of technical articles on industrial diseases of peacetime and wartime significance have been supplied to the medical profession in Canada.

In collaboration with the Public Health Engineering Division of this Department and the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works, a number of Federal Government offices have been surveyed, with a view to the elimination of poor working conditions.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL

A widespread epidemic of Influenza during the winter of 1940-41 caused a rise in the number of certificates received for sick leave in the Civil Service of Canada, although the number due to Influenza alone is not known.

During the year, a total of 18,762 sick-leave certificates were scrutinized. There were 2,652 examinations and interviews with respect to sick leave conducted at the Daly Building, Ottawa, and 298 at outside points by Departmental Staff, making a total of 2,950.

Examinations on the long form for entry into the Service totalled 4,036—3,066 examinations being carried out at the Daly Building and 970 at outside points.

CIVILIAN BLIND

Total requests	1,286
1. Accepted without examination	171
2. Rejected without examination	11
3. Total number not examined	182
4. Total number accepted for examination	1,104
5. Referred for examination	989
6. Referred for re-examination	178
7. Total referred for examination or re-examination	1,167
8. Total number rejected after examination or re-examination ..	456
9. Total number accepted after examination or re-examination ..	829
10. Total number rejected on pathology (Items 2 and 8)	467
11. Total number accepted on pathology (Items 1 and 9)	1,000
Total number of pensions paid as at March 31, 1941 (estimated)	6,009
Total number of pensions rejected as at March 31, 1941	1,651

PAYMENTS MADE TO AUTHORIZED AND OCCASIONAL OCULISTS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1940-41

Prince Edward Island	\$ 80
Nova Scotia	615
New Brunswick	1,140
Quebec	2,650
Ontario	605
Manitoba	5
Saskatchewan	225
Alberta	40
British Columbia	40
Total	\$5,360

The following points are worthy of note:—

1. Civilian Blind Pensioners now number more than 6,000. This represents a possible outlay of \$1,442,160, of which the Federal Government pays \$1,081,000.
2. Rejections number 1,651 and from this group come constant demands for re-examination.
3. The problem of Pensions to the Blind is concentrated in the Maritime Provinces.

NUMBER OF INELIGIBLES BY PROVINCES FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941

Prince Edward Island	27
Nova Scotia	143
New Brunswick	546
Quebec	631
Ontario	192
Manitoba	22
Saskatchewan	16
Alberta	15
British Columbia	53
Total	1,645

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS PER 1,000 POPULATION AS OF MARCH 31, 1941

Province	Population	Number on blind pension	Number of blind pensioners per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island.....	88,038	117	1.33
Nova Scotia.....	512,846	618	1.21
New Brunswick.....	408,219	729	1.78
Quebec.....	2,874,255	1,949	0.68
Ontario.....	3,431,683	1,469	0.43
Manitoba.....	700,139	344	0.49
Saskatchewan.....	921,785	286	0.31
Alberta.....	731,605	195	0.27
British Columbia.....	694,263	302	0.43
Total.....	10,362,833	6,009	0.58

Population as of 1931 census.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, BANK OF CANADA—
WORK COMPLETED FOR, TO MARCH 31, 1941

Total applications perused		2,819
Distribution by classes—		
Class 1 } Refused on Pathology	1,046	
Class 2 }	479	54%
Class 3—Recommended	597	21%
Class 4—Approved	697	25%
Total	2,819	100%
Requests or reconsideration—		
Unchanged from former Classes 1 and 2.....	170	
Changed on further medical evidence to Class 3 and 4.....	71	
Total reviewed	241	241
		3,060

Explanation of the Classes as shown above—

Classes 1 and 2—*Refused* on Pathology.Class 3—*Recommended*—These were cases which could not be approved on pathology alone, but where other circumstances such as old age, small amount of money, special family circumstances, etc., permitted Recommendation.Class 4—*Straight Approval* on Pathology.

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION DIVISION

Although its staff was reduced drastically, the Publicity and Health Education Division remained most active throughout the year. The Publicity Assistant and other permanent members of the staff, with the exception of the Director of Publicity and Health Education, were withdrawn soon after the opening of the fiscal year and assigned to war work elsewhere.

However, the Division carried on with practically no diminution of function and, indeed, the increased public demand since the outbreak of the war for health education material increased its work. Only the exhibit activities of the Division were curtailed, the Department refraining from expenditure of public moneys to arrange displays at shows and fairs and conventions.

There was an even greater distribution of free public health literature than in the first two years of the Division's existence and this, coupled with necessary economies in expenditure on printing, depleted the Department's stock of books in the National Health series.

No new books were written, but several completed late in 1940 were added to the series for distribution and proved highly popular. The Division also designed posters, in collaboration with the Division of Industrial Hygiene, and assisted in distribution of this material.

Details of the Division's activities in the fields of press and radio publicity and in health education follow.

PRESS

During the year the Division maintained its policy of issuing news items to the press only when such items were of general interest. Thus, while no effort was made to establish a regular news-release system, the Department obtained more than its share of newspaper space.

Press releases or statements were issued concerning: the new book, "The Canadian Mother and Child"; mental diseases; indigestion; dangers of fatigue in overtime work during the war; tests for diphtheria susceptibility with blood donated by members of the Department's own staff; Canadian participation at international health meetings; civilian defence measures; the child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates; maintenance of food values in wartime; extension of the immigration medical and sick mariners' services due to the war; contributions by war pensioners to war savings funds; hospitalization plans for the Canadian Active Service Force; movements of departmental officers in occupied European countries; meetings of the Dominion Council of Health; warnings concerning dangerous household remedies (e.g., Oil of Wintergreen); accidents and preventable sickness as forms of "fifth column" activity; contributions by "Amps" of the Great War in the present emergency; surveys of the health of Civil Servants; arrangements concerning storage of blood plasma for emergency purposes; development of a new soda glass for artificial eyes, in collaboration with officers of the Department's Orthopedic and Surgical Appliances branch; incidents reported by medical examiners at recruiting stations; surveys of health services in Canadian industries; progress in the Dominion's investigation of rodent plagues; food content of parcels for Britain, and Canadian arrangements for health safeguards in reception of British child-guests.

Representatives of Canadian and foreign newspapers called on the Division frequently for assistance in preparing reports. Assistance was given to The Canadian Press and the British United Press, as well as to correspondents of many newspapers interested in the government's wartime work.

ARTICLES

Magazine and newspaper feature articles were written and published in the magazines *Health* (Toronto), *Le Soldat Canadien* (Montreal), *Dominion Standard-News* (Toronto), *Sport Goods Journal of Canada* (Toronto), and *Canadian Congress Journal* (Ottawa), and in the newspapers, *Ottawa Citizen*, *Montreal Herald* and *Peterborough Examiner*.

RADIO

During the year the Division had the continued co-operation of all units of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and many private radio stations in broadcasting daily "Health notes". Short bulletins, reminding Canadians of existing health-conservation facilities and inviting them to apply to the Department for free health literature, have now been broadcast over 59 radio stations, daily, since October, 1938, and this service continues. This work has been carried on entirely without cost to the government, as far as the use of radio facilities is concerned, the broadcasters accepting and using the health notes as a worthwhile public service.

Additional radio publicity was secured when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in its "Carry on Canada" and "Canadian Snapshots" programs, broadcast dramatized outlines of the work of the Department of Pensions and National Health over its national net-work, in co-operation with this Division.

Several radio stations, including two in Western Canada, were granted permission to supplement the "Health notes" with short items taken from the Department's own health literature.

PUBLICATIONS

An estimated 300,000 general health books were distributed, free, by the Division during the fiscal year, most of them on direct mail request. This does not include distribution of the "National Health Review", issued quarterly to a special medical and educational list, nor the new book "The Canadian Mother and Child", distribution of which was handled by the Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene, and it does not include the issue of leaflets on health hazards produced by the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Many of the department's 45 health booklets were reprinted and during the year the stock of literature was augmented by receipt of copies in both French and English of "Food for Health in Peace and War" produced by the Canadian Medical Association. Copies of this booklet were supplied by the Division when requested.

Large shipments of books on specific diseases were provided to provincial and municipal health authorities and to voluntary organizations in the public health field, notably in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Foreign libraries and colleges asked for the Department's books, and they were also made available to a school medical officer at Cornerbrook, Newfoundland, and to a medical officer establishing a reference library at Jolo, Sulu, Philippine Islands. In another instance medical missionaries proceeding to China were given health books.

There was a general demand from medical officers in the armed forces for the literature, particularly the books on social diseases and sanitation.

Medical schools, clinics, hospitals and large industries requisitioned the publications in quantity. Several large firms presented copies of the books to all their employees after reading them.

Publishers of school text books were granted permission to include lists of the Department's books in health literature recommended for reading by teachers and pupils and a number of national organizations recommended them to their memberships.

Following an outbreak of diphtheria in Nova Scotia, thousands of copies of our publication "Prevention of Diphtheria" were provided, by request, to provincial health authorities and the medical school of Dalhousie University, Halifax, as well as to health officers at other points throughout that province. Minor outbreaks of disease in other provinces also increased demand for books on these diseases, and all such requests were met when the books were available.

During the year the Director was consulted by a representative of Canadian Legion War Services concerning health literature for the troops.

In collaboration with the Department's medical officers, work was undertaken on preparation of books on Nervous Diseases, Food, etc., and it is hoped to be able to print these books next year.

Assistance was rendered to other divisions—to the Child and Maternal Welfare Division in preparation of the new "Canadian Mother and Child" publication, and to the Division of Industrial Hygiene in connection with industrial hazards leaflets. Assistance was also given by the Director in connection with a proposed book for parents by Dr. A. R. Dafoe, of Callander, Ont.

Editorial assistance was given on numerous manuscripts and script for publication or addresses.

NATIONAL HEALTH REVIEW

Four issues of the "National Health Review", the departmental contact with the public health field, were issued during the year, in April, July, October and January, and the April, 1941, issue was compiled and edited for printing. The Review was distributed to 48,000 persons, including all Canadian doctors and many health workers, as well as to workers in the public health field abroad. Articles in the Review, many of them by outstanding members of the medical profession, were widely quoted, and several requests for reprints were received.

Individual reprints were issued, to supply demand for authoritative information on these subjects, of "The Canadian Dietary Standard" and "Sex Hormones", originally published in the "National Health Review".

GENERAL

In consequence of the Division's press and radio work, correspondence was unusually heavy, at times exceeding 500 letters daily. There was a noticeable increase in public interest in health literature compared with pre-war years.

An extended report was made for the Honourable the Minister on pensions legislation enacted during and following the Great War, and the Director was charged with compilation of periodic reports to The Minister of the development of the Department's work.

Co-operation was extended to all divisions in the Pensions and Health Branches, to the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, while the Division acted on occasion as liaison with other departments and with the Director of Public Information.

Posters dealing with the value of good posture, and with hazards associated with welding and spray painting in war industries, were produced in collaboration with the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Press clipping service was maintained for the Department, and a valuable reference file of clippings built up.

Voluntary organizations were assisted. The Director carried out all the publicity work in connection with the taking of National Registration in Ottawa West constituency, at no cost to the government.

An example of the Division's liaison with other agencies in the health education field during the year was a matter of improper advertising of a patent medicine in Australasia. Use of a well-known Canadian official emblem in this advertising was reported to the Director by the New Zealand Association for Health Education, and the use of this advertising was stopped by official action from Ottawa.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS (A.R.P.)

These activities of the Department have continued, under the officer appointed in September, 1939, as executive of Air Raid Precautions of Canada, with the very valuable assistance of the advisory committee of the Department, various officers of the National Research Council, the Dominion Fire Commissioner and individuals who have been for a time in England under actual air raid conditions.

Contact has been maintained with the Chemical Warfare Committee of the National Research Council and the War Services Fire Protection Committee.

Four conventions of Fire Chiefs, including the Dominion Convention, were attended and papers given on fire prevention, especially as it referred to the Incendiary Bomb.

At the request of the United States Conference of Mayors, considerable information and pamphlets were made available and since the organization of the Civilian Defence Committee in the United States, under Mayor La Guardia, co-operation has been requested by that committee and is continuing.

The subject of Air Raid Precautions has received considerable prominence in the press of Canada, especially in reference to air raid shelters. All developments along this line in England have been noted and complete descriptions and specifications of the various types of shelters as used in England are available. However, the situation in this country has not, up to the present time, been considered such as to warrant the expenditure of public moneys on shelters. Also, at present, there is a committee under the chairmanship of Dean McKenzie, comprising mainly members of the Engineering Institute of Canada, which is very carefully investigating this whole subject.

Expenditures have continued to be confined to the purchase of certain essential materials for distribution to the provinces such as first-aid equipment, metal stretchers, protective clothing, respirators, etc. Also, additional moneys have been expended in aid to the various provinces—this is not now in the nature of grants, the accounts being submitted as incurred and payments made direct from moneys allocated.

A large amount of printing has been done for the various provincial and municipal committees in the way of providing forms, booklets, etc. As it was difficult to obtain further supplies from England, the Executive Officer with Colonel Snell of the Saint John Ambulance Association compiled a booklet entitled "Air Raid Precautions, Supplement to First-Aid Manual". This Booklet has been distributed widely throughout the various provinces.

The Saint John Ambulance Association and Brigade in Canada have continued to be of great value in training the Air Raid Precautions Volunteers in First-Aid Organization, First-Aid Posts, etc. The Red Cross Society has also continued to coöperate in this work.

Since last reported, the Province of Ontario has set up a Provincial Committee of sixteen members under the Chairmanship of Mr. Conant, the Attorney-General. A Federal A. R. P. District, centering on the Capital and, with the approval of the Provincial A. R. P. authorities in Ontario and Quebec, including municipalities on both sides of the Ottawa River, has been constituted with a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Bronson. The number of volunteers throughout Canada totals approximately seventy-two thousand.

It has been necessary to emphasize that this particular work of the Department, although called Air Raid Precautions, is organized in such a manner that it will give protection to the civilian population against any form of enemy activity.

The organization of the work has continued to expand in the Provinces as organized, namely Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Quebec. Special attention is being given to enrolling and training of auxiliary fire personnel.

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1941

	Staff			Salaries		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	86	40	126	209,840	45,180	254,820
"A" Province of Quebec...	21	21	42	49,100	25,155	74,255
"B" Province of Nova Scotia.....	16	36	52	31,220	44,620	75,840
"D" Province of Ontario.....	14	1	15	27,300	2,200	29,500
"G" Province of Manitoba.....	7	3	10	16,020	2,940	18,960
"H" Province of Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,740	.....	1,740
"I" Province of Alberta.....	2	.....	2	3,480	.....	3,480
"J" Province of British Columbia.....	20	21	41	39,060	26,310	65,370
"K" Province of New Brunswick.....	10	9	19	17,595	12,860	30,455
"M" Overseas.....	8	.....	8	23,890	.....	23,890
Total.....	185	131	316	419,045	159,265	578,310

Seasonal employees, \$5,748. (During the navigation season, 7 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.)

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION

No meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition was held during the fiscal year 1940-1941.

Meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee, the Committee on Food Analyses and the Committee on Dietary Surveys were held in Toronto on December 18, 1940.

The Committee on Dietary Surveys and the Committee on Food Analyses made reports to the Scientific Advisory Committee.

The results of the four dietary surveys carried out by the Council in Halifax, Quebec City, Toronto and Edmonton were presented. Publication of these results was discussed. It was agreed that a preliminary report* should be issued, followed by the complete data with a detailed technical discussion of the results.

Further work on certain types of food analyses was recommended and the method for the compilation of the Council's "Tables of Food Values" was discussed.

The methods for increasing the vitamin B content of flour were considered and the retention of the B vitamins by suitable milling processes was favoured.

It was recommended that the results of the dietary surveys should form the basis for a national campaign of education to improve the nutrition of Canadians.

KING GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE CANCER FUND FOR CANADA

A complete report in regard to this Fund was published by the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, in the form of a supplement to the *National Health Review* of January, 1939, and covered the period from its inception to December 31, 1938.

* The preliminary reports were issued in the *Canadian Public Health Journal* for May, 1941.

The following is a financial statement of the Fund as at March 31, 1941:—

General Subscriptions	\$300,970 72	
Interest	70,432 86	
		\$371,403 58
Dominion Government Grant		100,000 00
Life Insurance Companies		50,000 00
G. L. Coade Estate—Estimated amount not yet liquidated.....		800 00
		\$522,203 58
Paid to Canadian Medical Association		\$ 56,000 00
Cash at Bank	\$ 11,403 58	
Less cheques outstanding	3,000 00	
		8,403 58
On Deposit, Department of Finance		457,000 00
Coade Estate Estimate		800 00
		\$522,203 58

The previous practice which was initiated at the request of the Canadian Medical Association has been continued in that one-half of the quarterly disbursement is paid direct to the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer (an organization which was established by the Canadian Medical Association primarily for the education of the public), and the other half to the Canadian Medical Association to assist its campaign toward improving practice in diagnosis and treatment in the hospitals throughout the Dominion and by the private practitioner.

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DOMINION OF CANADA


REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS
AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, WAR VETERANS'
ALLOWANCE BOARD, AND CIVIL AIR RAID
PRECAUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1942



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DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE WORK

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, WAR VETERANS'
ALLOWANCE BOARD, AND CIVIL AIR RAID
PRECAUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 31, 1942



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1942



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, K.G. P.C., G.C.B.,
G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of
the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, including the reports of the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans' Allowance Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

IAN A. MACKENZIE,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

June 30, 1942.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

1941-1942

Head Office..... Daly Building, Ottawa

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The Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, K.C., M.A., LL.B.

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R. E. WODEHOUSE, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER

Walter S. Woods

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L.R.C. P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.)

PENSIONS BRANCH

District Offices—

"A" District, Province of Quebec—

Head Office, 379 Common St., Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office, Belanger Block, Quebec, P.Q.

"B" District, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

"C" District, Eastern Ontario—

Head Office, Trafalgar Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

Branch Office, Post Office Building, Kingston, Ont.

"D" District, Central Ontario—

Head Office, Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.

PENSIONS BRANCH—*Concluded*

District Offices—

- "F" District, Western Ontario—
Head Office, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Branch Office, Dominion Public Building, Windsor, Ont.
- "G" District, Manitoba—
Head Office, Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Office, Customs Building, Port Arthur, Ont.
- "H" District, Saskatchewan—
Head Office, New Government Building, Regina, Sask.
Branch Office, 510 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
- "I" District, Alberta—
Head Office, 517 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.
Branch Office, Post Office Bldg., Edmonton S., Alta.
- "J" District, British Columbia—
Head Office, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.
Branch Office, Post Office Building, Victoria, B.C.
- "K" District, New Brunswick—
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

Overseas Office—Canadian Building, Blackburn Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6, England.

DEPARTMENTAL HOSPITALS

Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.
Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.
Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

QUARANTINE STATIONS

Immigration Hospital, Quebec West, P.Q.
Rockhead Hospital, Halifax, N.S.
William Head, Victoria, B.C.

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

Offices in Canada

Quebec—Immigration Hospital, Quebec West.
Montreal—Immigration Building, 1162 St. Antoine St.
Halifax—Immigration Building, Pier 21.
Saint John—Lancaster Hospital, West Saint John.
North Sydney—Immigration Building.
Vancouver—Immigration Building.
Victoria—Immigration Building.

Offices Overseas

British Isles—London—Sun Life of Canada Building.

FOOD AND DRUGS LABORATORIES

Ottawa—Sussex and John Streets.
Halifax—Dominion Public Building (P.O. Box 605).
Montreal—379 Common Street.
Toronto—59 Victoria Street.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Federal Building.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

District Offices

Montreal—379 Common Street.
St. Catharines—15 Bank of Nova Scotia Building.
Saint John—119 Custom Building.
Winnipeg—Cor. Magnus and Main Streets.
Vancouver—Federal Building.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

PENSIONS BRANCH

The Hon. IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the activities of the Pensions Branch for the fiscal year 1941-42.

The activities of the Pensions Branch continued to increase steadily throughout the fiscal year. In the main they consist of the administrative and treatment functions arising from the examination and hospitalization of, and the issue of allowances and ancillary benefits to, former members of the forces who served during the Great and present war and serving members of the present war.

Continuing the arrangement entered into with the Department of National Defence at the outbreak of the present war, the Department has utilized its treatment facilities for the examination and hospitalization of such members of the forces as are referred for that purpose. During the year 41,801 soldiers, sailors and airmen were admitted to hospital, involving 787,336 patient days. Of those admitted, 3,151 were in hospital on March 31, 1942. The treatment has been given in localities where the Department of National Defence has not adequate hospital facilities and the arrangement has eliminated the necessity of the construction and equipping of hospitals which would not be required by that Department on the termination of the war. Not only have the hospitals of the Department of Pensions and National Health been utilized but also those civilian hospitals with which the Department has entered into a contract. Of the total patient days' treatment, 353,723 were afforded in such contract hospitals. In its several districts, the Department has also assisted the Department of National Defence by taking flat chest films of approximately 200,000 persons during the year, and many special examinations, particularly eye examinations, have been carried out in its out-patient clinics.

The treatment of ex-soldiers, as will be seen from tables appearing hereafter, can be divided into two parts: the treatment of veterans of the Great War, and the treatment of members of the forces discharged following service during the present war. It can be anticipated that the treatment of persons who have served during the present war will constitute an increasing proportion of the activities of the Department as further discharges occur, due not only to the larger number involved but also to the additional provisions which have been made during the fiscal year for the extension of treatment benefits to them. At March 31, 1942, the records of the Department of National Defence show that 47,951 had been discharged from the three services.

The treatment of veterans of the Great War still continues to increase notwithstanding the decrease, due to death, in the number of disability pensioners and of other veterans entitled to treatment. The records of the Canadian Pension Commission show that 1,498 disability pensioners died during the fiscal

year. There were, however, on March 31, 1942, 77,971 pensioners. As the age of the pensioner increases, it is found that additional attention in hospital, particularly occasional treatment in the out-patient clinics, is required.

By Order in Council dated October 5, 1939 (P.C. 3005), persons who have served on active service during the present war were placed on a parity with former members of the forces who so served during the Great War with respect to treatment, hospital allowance and other benefits available under Order in Council P.C. 91 as then amended. On May 10, 1941, the regulations were further amended by P.C. 2763 to the extent that a former member of the forces who applies within one year of his discharge may be given treatment in a Departmental hospital for a mendable disease or disability if his circumstances are such that he is unable to arrange for the treatment himself, the conditions under which such treatment may be afforded being similar to those under which treatment may be given to a pensioner at any time for a non-pensionable disability (Class 2 treatment) or to a non-pensioner at any time who saw meritorious service in a theatre of actual war (Class 18 treatment). By Order in Council dated November 22, 1941 (P.C. 115/9130), the regulations were further amended to permit the Department to pay Special Hospital Allowance to the dependents of a person, discharged direct from the forces to the Department for further treatment, up to a maximum of 122 days, irrespective of the fact that the Canadian Pension Commission may, in the meantime, have rendered the decision that pension is not payable. The previous regulation provided only for the payment of such Special Hospital Allowance to a date seven days after the date of issue of the Commission's decision. The extension of the period to 122 days permits the Commission, where the patient is seriously disabled, to determine if he is in necessitous circumstances and entitled to a pension under Section 11 (3) of the Pension Act, as amended by Chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1941. By the same Order in Council, provision has been made for the granting of treatment to persons pensioned under Section 11 (3) of the Pension Act and to the following persons requiring active remedial treatment for a disability in respect of which entitlement to pension has been conceded under the provisions of different Orders in Council:—A person employed on a ship of Canadian registry or licence, a Canadian national employed on a certified non-Canadian ship and a Canadian salt water fisherman, a Dominion Government civil servant sent from Canada on duty, a former member of the Canadian Auxiliary Services, an Air Raid Precautions Worker and a former member of the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Forces.

During the year, 1,318 ex-members of the forces and other persons who served during the present war were admitted to hospital, of whom 576 remained in hospital on March 31, 1942. Treatment involved 148,127 patient days.

The entire hospital activity covering all patients totalled 1,680,789 patient days' treatment of which 1,052,137 were provided in Departmental hospitals, the remainder, 628,652, having been furnished in contract hospitals. This activity involved 50,402 admissions, of which number there were in hospital on March 31, 1942, 5,860 patients.

To provide for the increasing treatment requirements, the extension of hospital accommodation has been continued in different districts throughout the year, having been increased from 4,539 beds to 5,530. A further increase to approximately 6,000 beds will be reached when the work now in hand is completed.

By Orders in Council dated March 23, 1942 (P.C. 2229 and 2291), provision has been made for the treatment by the Department of persons, called out under the National War Services Regulations and persons who have volunteered for active service, who have been found unfit for military service by reason of physical conditions which are deemed to be sufficiently mendable to permit, within a reasonable length of time, of their being placed in a medical category in which they would be acceptable for military service.

The supply of orthopaedic appliances shown by Table 7, indicates an increase in appliances issued. This is accounted for by reason of issues to beneficiaries of the present war. Orthopaedic footwear services are given to the Active Forces. Considerable work has been done for the Air Raid Precautions Branch in connection with splints, etc. The Optical Section continues to make progress in the development of glass for the manufacturing of artificial eyes and in the training of new staff for this work. The supply of appliances on a repayment basis to beneficiaries of Allied Governments, the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards and, in a few cases, to those of the Federal Government Departments, has been continued.

With the increase in the number of discharges from the Armed Forces, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of applications for pension which have been received by the Veterans' Bureau. Details are shown in Table 8.

In extending the Department's enabling authority to reimburse Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers directly responsible in respect of industrial accidents to pensioners, provision was made to include, as from April 1, 1941, pensioners of the present war.

A fair indication of the increase in the activities of the Pensions Branch is reflected by the net increase in staff of 347 persons during the fiscal year.

Details of the expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year 1941-42 appear in statements following the report of the Chief Treasury Officer.

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

June 30, 1942.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DEPUTY MINISTER

The Hon. IAN MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR:—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1941-42.

Order in Council P.C. 1715 of March 15, 1941, provides "that it is expedient to provide for the appointment of an Associate Deputy Minister who can give his undivided attention to the problems arising from the rehabilitation of ex-service men of the Great War and the present war."

The writer was appointed under that authority and has since undertaken the direction of all the Departmental functions relating to rehabilitation with the exception of medical treatment. These functions are briefly referred to hereunder.

Welfare Division—

A Welfare Division has been established under the Rehabilitation Branch of the Department and Welfare Officers appointed in all large centres throughout the Dominion. The duties of the Welfare Officers are to advise and assist discharged persons in matters pertaining to their re-establishment in civil life and to secure preference in employment for former members of the Forces.

These Welfare Officers are stationed in the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and in collaboration with the Placement Service of that organization have placed over ten thousand discharged persons in employment since last August.

Owing to the demand occasioned by war time industry, unemployment amongst discharged men has reached a minimum. As at March 31, 1942, out of 40,000 men discharged from the army, only just over one thousand were recorded with our Welfare Division throughout the Dominion as being unemployed, many of these being temporarily incapacitated.

Business men's committees in all large centres have rendered invaluable assistance to the Welfare Officers which has resulted in the placement in employment of a great number of discharged persons.

At those points where no Welfare Officer is stationed, the Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L. has undertaken to represent the Welfare Division so far as can reasonably be done. Their co-operation in this regard is invaluable.

Compulsory Re-instatement—

Although the Civil Employment Re-instatement regulations (P.C. 4758) were introduced by the Department of Labour, when claims for assistance in re-instatement have arisen they have been referred to this Department to handle. Approximately 16 cases have been dealt with and, in any case where it was felt the man had a sound claim under the Order, his re-instatement has been effected.

Post Discharge Re-establishment Order—

Many important rehabilitation measures have been enacted, largely as a result of the consideration of the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation, and are now being administered by this branch of the Department.

The most important and far-reaching of these is the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order (P.C. 7633) which became effective October 1, 1941. The Order's six-fold benefits are:

1. Out-of-work benefits similar to Unemployment Insurance benefits to those awaiting employment.
2. The provision of vocational training with maintenance grants to any discharged person who needs a skill.
3. Maintenance grants to those engaged in agriculture and private enterprise while awaiting returns.
4. Maintenance grants to discharged persons who are temporarily incapacitated from accepting work or taking training.
5. The provision of maintenance and student fees in university for those whose education was interrupted.
6. The crediting of war service after July 1, 1941, to those who on discharge enter insurable employment.

The term for which grants and benefits may be paid is governed by the length of service and limited to one year, except in the case of educational benefits which may extend beyond one year up to the total length of service rendered.

Table No. 9 in the statistics following this report indicates the number that have been assisted by grants and benefits under the categories mentioned above. Already over \$100,000 has been expended under this Order.

Attention is directed to the fact that, at the close of the Great War, vocational training was available only to pensioners and those who joined the army as minors under 18. The new Post Discharge Re-establishment Order makes vocational training available to all who served provided they require a skill or an improvement in their skill. Likewise, university education is made available to all, provided their education was interrupted and they have the basic educational standing to warrant it.

The organization to develop this work is now being planned and certain key positions set up at once in order to be prepared for the load at the time of demobilization.

It is satisfactory to note that a preference in Government munition contracts is extended to discharged persons and that the same preference in the Dominion Civil Service that has been enjoyed by ex-members of the C.E.F. has now been made available to those serving in the Forces engaged in this conflict.

A land settlement measure has been prepared by a sub-committee of the General Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation and this is presently receiving consideration by a Parliamentary Committee.

Provision is made whereby claims arising with Workmen's Compensation Boards from industrial accidents suffered by pensioners are paid by this Department. Table No. 10 gives particulars of expenditures in this regard.

Unemployment Assistance to pensioners has reached a new low owing to the fact that most of them have found employment opportunities. Table No. 11 shows the expenditures in this regard.

Plans are being laid throughout the Dominion so that the facilities of rehabilitation which are provided by the Government are buttressed by the assistance of committees in every community to assist discharged persons in their problem of re-entering civil life with a minimum of discomfort and inconvenience.

It is recorded with satisfaction that all the universities of the Dominion are co-operating with the Department in preparing to handle the number of students at demobilization whose education will be facilitated by Order in Council P.C. 7633.

Provincial Governments have already taken steps to co-operate with the Federal Government in the problem of demobilization and rehabilitation, and it is noted with satisfaction that under the Post War Rehabilitation Act a Post War Rehabilitation Council has been set up by the Government of British Columbia. A special Rehabilitation Committee has been appointed by the Government of Saskatchewan under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario is still functioning and in fact has been in existence since the Great War. The government of Quebec has established a special committee to co-operate with this Department and most other Provincial Governments are co-operating in a similar manner.

Further adjustments in the Department's rehabilitation programme must take place from time to time in the light of experience, but in the meantime it may be said that a structure has already been created that provides a comprehensive and workable programme offering social security and opportunity infinitely superior to anything that has yet been enacted for ex-service men.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. WOODS,
Associate Deputy Minister.

OTTAWA, May 13, 1942.

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 1.—HOSPITAL ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-41	Admissions	Transferred In	Transferred Out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-42
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	628	3,818	695	308	4,051	56	726
B	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec, Que.	48	585	141	60	682	.....	32
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	385	5,670	37	96	5,590	38	368
D	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.	602	5,507	181	190	5,238	178	684
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	575	1,847	205	42	1,708	56	821
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	190	1,690	358	222	1,693	57	266
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.	121	2,355	49	77	2,256	35	157
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	192	3,086	121	62	2,960	115	262
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	148	1,254	360	239	1,384	19	120
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	2,889	25,812	2,147	1,296	25,562	554	3,436
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....	233	6,069	420	835	5,307	37	543
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	95	658	22	29	602	15	129
C	Eastern Ontario.....	171	3,357	28	64	3,246	53	193
D	Central Ontario.....	72	2,120	143	130	2,070	32	103
F	Western Ontario.....	52	989	55	169	841	9	77
G	Manitoba.....	169	3,730	235	361	3,322	26	425
H	Saskatchewan.....	154	2,340	54	45	2,164	27	312
I	Alberta.....	152	1,899	111	75	1,804	42	241
J	British Columbia.....	227	1,986	90	143	1,865	34	261
K	New Brunswick.....	75	1,292	203	361	1,123	16	70
M	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada...	1,400	24,440	1,361	2,212	22,344	291	2,354
U	United Kingdom.....	40	48	.....	.....	41	6	41
	U.S.A.....	25	102	.....	.....	93	5	29
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	1,465	24,590	1,361	2,212	22,478	302	2,424
	Grand Total.....	4,354	50,402	3,508	3,508	48,040	856	5,860

Patient Days—Departmental Hospitals..... 1,052,137

Contract Hospitals..... 628,652

Total..... 1,680,789

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 1a.—HOSPITAL ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1941-1942

(Included in Table 1)

District	Departmental Institutions	On strength 31-3-41	Admissions	Transferred In	Transferred Out	Discharges	Deaths	On strength 31-3-42
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	355	338	63	23	347	39	347
B	Savard Park Hospital, Que.....		4			4		
D	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S..	40	594	4	2	552	20	64
	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ont.....	252	1,416	22	23	1,248	151	268
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont..	508	403	30	13	362	49	517
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	140	603	114	67	613	52	125
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alta.....	52	259		2	240	17	52
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.....	82	1,001	34	26	883	107	101
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.	26	338	35	35	312	18	34
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.....	1,455	4,956	302	191	4,561	453	1,508
	Other Institutions							
A	Quebec.....	14	138	23	56	101	4	14
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Is.	43	34	2	4	28	5	42
C	Eastern Ontario.....	35	405		10	373	24	33
D	Central Ontario.....	21	175	21	20	141	19	37
F	Western Ontario.....	18	65	14	28	43	6	20
G	Manitoba.....	72	247	68	115	191	14	67
H	Saskatchewan.....	88	371	6	6	360	18	81
I	Alberta.....	99	364	5	3	362	29	74
J	British Columbia.....	151	345	34	42	288	25	175
K	New Brunswick.....	21	34	35	35	39	4	12
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada...	562	2,178	208	319	1,926	148	555
M	United Kingdom.....	40	48			41	6	41
U	U.S.A.....	25	101			92	5	29
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	627	2,327	208	319	2,059	159	625
	Grand Total.....	2,082	7,283	510	510	6,620	612	2,133

Patient Days—Departmental Hospitals..... 524,555

Contract Hospitals..... 220,771

Total..... 745,326

PRESENT WAR
TABLE 1c.—HOSPITAL ACTIVITY OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES AND OTHER PERSONS, FISCAL YEAR 1941-42
(Included in Table 1)

District	Departmental Institutions	On Strength 31-3-41	Admissions	Reclassified In	Transferred In	Reclassified Out	Transferred Out	Discharges	Deaths	On Strength 31-3-42
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.	46	126	534	69	95	39	554	11	126
B.	Savard Park Hospital, Quebec.	1	2	58	5	2	14	50		
B.	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.	1	140	107	10	21	37	180	4	16
D	Christie Street Hospital, Toronto, Ontario.	30	235	542	27	91	23	607	11	102
F	Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.	9	89	243	16	33	10	273	2	39
G	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.	20	74	318	90	28	58	367	3	46
I	Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta.	7	75	62	5	1	10	133		5
J	Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.	10	105	136	18	35	6	196	2	30
K	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B.		68	89	19	10	22	132		12
	Total: Departmental Hospitals.	124	914	2,139	259	316	219	2,492	33	376
	Other Institutions									
A	Quebec.	5	58	101	51	15	58	117	1	24
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Is.	14	10	67	10	10	11	51	1	28
C	Eastern Ontario.	7	66	124	4	16	17	147	4	17
D	Central Ontario.	18	21	54	19	13	15	60	1	23
F	Western Ontario.	4	18	29	7	12	5	29		12
G	Manitoba.	10	61	74	55	11	87	77	4	21
H	Saskatchewan.	4	66	81	16	11	13	123	1	19
I	Alberta.	13	74	111	21	24	10	149	3	33
J	British Columbia.	4	26	103	10	4	19	107	1	12
K	New Brunswick.		4	23	21	1	19	17		11
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada.	79	404	767	214	117	254	877	16	200
	Grand Total.	203	1,318	2,906	473	433	473	3,369	49	576

Patient Days'—Departmental Hospitals.	93,969
Contract Hospitals.	54,158
Total.	148,127

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 2.—HOSPITAL STRENGTH, ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION, ON MARCH 31, 1942 AND ACTIVITY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General	Mental	T.B.	Miscel- laneous	Total
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	362	234	58	72	726
B	Savard Park Hospital.....	32				32
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	276		2	90	368
F	Christie St. Hospital.....	587		18	79	684
G	Westminster Hospital.....	337	413	1	70	821
I	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	222	1	3	40	266
J	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	124			33	157
K	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	239		4	19	262
	Lancaster Hospital.....	100		2	18	120
	Total: Departmental Hospitals....	2,279	648	88	421	3,436
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	24,173	10	381	1,248	25,812
	Reclassified In.....	2,405	17	151	89	2,662
	Transferred In.....	2,044	4	66	33	2,147
	Reclassified Out.....	2,492	1	137	32	2,662
	Transferred Out.....	1,115	5	140	36	1,296
	Discharges.....	24,189	11	254	1,108	25,562
	Deaths.....	439	16	23	76	554
<i>Other Hospitals</i>						
A	Quebec.....	516	3	17	7	543
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	50	35	42	2	129
C	Eastern Ontario.....	181		10	2	193
D	Central Ontario.....	26	4	71	2	103
F	Western Ontario.....	45		32		77
G	Manitoba.....	349	48	21	7	425
H	Saskatchewan.....	224	62	26		312
I	Alberta.....	162	45	25	9	241
J	British Columbia.....	105	99	20	37	261
K	New Brunswick.....	43	4	20	3	70
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada..	1,701	300	284	69	2,354
M	United Kingdom.....	9	30		2	41
U	U.S.A.....	12	7	10		29
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	1,722	337	294	71	2,424
	Grand total.....	4,001	985	382	492	5,860
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	23,985	12	399	194	24,590
	Reclassified In.....	746		178	16	940
	Transferred In.....	1,095	4	226	36	1,361
	Reclassified Out.....	773	1	164	2	940
	Transferred Out.....	2,063	3	113	33	2,212
	Discharges.....	21,963	12	326	177	22,478
	Deaths.....	240	10	34	18	302

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 2a.—HOSPITAL STRENGTH, ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION, ON MARCH 31, 1942

(Included in Table 2)

Dis- trict	Departmental Hospitals	General	Mental	T.B.	Miscel- laneous	Total
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	49	225	7	66	347
B	Savard Park Hospital.....					
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	31			33	64
F	Christie St. Hospital.....	181		8	79	268
G	Westminster Hospital.....	42	411		64	517
I	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	84	1		40	125
J	Colonel Belcher Hospital.....	21			31	52
K	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	80		2		101
	Lancaster Hospital.....	16			18	34
	Total: Departmental Hospitals...	504	637	17	350	1,508
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	4,008	10	101	837	4,956
	Reclassified In.....	343	3	15	87	448
	Transferred In.....	271	3	6	22	302
	Reclassified Out.....	410	1	11	26	448
	Transferred Out.....	145	3	18	25	191
	Discharges.....	3,706	4	81	770	4,561
	Deaths.....	350	15	16	72	453
<i>Other Hospitals</i>						
A	Quebec.....	11	3			14
B	N.S. and P.E.I.....	3	35			42
C	Eastern Ontario.....	30		2	2	41
D	Central Ontario.....	8		2	1	33
F	Western Ontario.....	7	4	24	1	37
G	Manitoba.....	12		13		20
H	Saskatchewan.....	16	48	4	3	67
I	Alberta.....	22	62	3		81
J	British Columbia.....	27	44	1	7	74
K	New Brunswick.....	27	99	12	37	175
	Total: Other Hospitals in Canada.	3	4	4	1	12
		139	299	65	52	555
M	United Kingdom.....	9	30		2	41
U	U.S.A.....	12	7	10		29
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	160	336	75	54	625
	Grand Total.....	664	973	92	404	2,133
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	2,151	11	98	67	2,327
	Reclassified In.....	88		2	15	105
	Transferred In.....	145	3	34	26	208
	Reclassified Out.....	101	1	1	2	105
	Transferred Out.....	274	3	19	23	319
	Discharges.....	1,902	11	87	59	2,059
	Deaths.....	109	10	26	14	159

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 2b.—HOSPITAL STRENGTH OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCES, ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION, ON MARCH 31, 1942

(Included in Table 2)

District	Departmental Hospitals	General	Mental	T.B.	Miscellaneous	Total
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	239		9	5	253
	Savard Park Hospital.....	32				32
B	Camp Hill Hospital.....	229		2	57	288
D	Christie St. Hospital.....	308		6		314
F	Westminster Hospital.....	258		1	6	265
G	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	94		1		95
I	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	98			2	100
J	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	130		1		131
K	Lancaster Hospital.....	73		1		74
	Total: Departmental Hospitals...	1,461		21	70	1,552
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	19,498		262	182	19,942
	Reclassified In.....	69		5	1	75
	Transferred In.....	1,538		39	9	1,586
	Reclassified Out.....	1,797		101		1,898
	Transferred Out.....	789		88	9	886
	Discharges.....	18,289		106	114	18,509
	Deaths.....	62		2	4	68
<i>Other Hospitals</i>						
A	Quebec.....	487		11	7	505
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edw. Isld.	32		27		59
C	Eastern Ontario.....	137		5	1	143
D	Central Ontario.....	14		28	1	43
F	Western Ontario.....	36		9		45
G	Manitoba.....	326		7	4	337
H	Saskatchewan.....	197		15		212
I	Alberta.....	112		20	2	134
J	British Columbia.....	69		5		74
K	New Brunswick.....	35		10	2	47
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	1,445		137	17	1,599
<i>Grand Total</i>						
		2,906		158	87	3,151
<i>Activity—</i>						
	Admissions.....	21,469		264	126	21,859
	Reclassified In.....	59		8	1	68
	Transferred In.....	788		142	9	939
	Reclassified Out.....	598		120		718
	Transferred Out.....	1,568		62	9	1,639
	Discharges.....	19,311		114	117	19,542
	Death.....	117		6	4	127

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 2c.—HOSPITAL STRENGTH OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE FORCES, ACCORDING TO MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION, ON MARCH 31, 1942

(Included in Table 2)

District	Departmental Hospitals	General	Mental	T.B.	Miscellaneous	Total
A	Ste. Anne's Hospital.....	74	9	42	1	126
B	Savard Park Hospital.....					
D	Camp Hill Hospital.....	16				16
F	Christie St. Hospital.....	98		4		102
G	Westminster Hospital.....	37	2			39
I	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	44		2		46
J	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	5				5
K	Shaughnessy Hospital.....	29		1		30
	Lancaster Hospital.....	11		1		12
	Total: Departmental Hospitals...	314	11	50	1	376
Activity—						
	Admissions.....	667		18	229	914
	Reclassified In.....	1,993	14	131	1	2,139
	Transferred In.....	235	1	21	2	259
	Reclassified Out.....	285		25	6	316
	Transferred Out.....	181	2	34	2	219
	Discharges.....	2,194	7	67	224	2,492
	Deaths.....	27	1	5		33
Other Hospitals						
A	Quebec.....	18		6		24
B	Nova Scotia and Prince Edw. Isld.	15		13		28
C	Eastern Ontario.....	14		3		17
D	Central Ontario.....	4		19		23
F	Western Ontario.....	2		10		12
G	Manitoba.....	11		10		21
H	Saskatchewan.....	11		8		19
I	Alberta.....	28	1	4		33
J	British Columbia.....	9		3		12
K	New Brunswick.....	5		6		11
	Total: Other Hospitals.....	117	1	82		200
Grand Total.....						
		431	12	132	1	576
Activity—						
	Admissions.....	365	1	37	1	404
	Reclassified In.....	599		168		767
	Transferred In.....	162	1	50	1	214
	Reclassified Out.....	74		43		117
	Transferred Out.....	221		32	1	254
	Discharges.....	750	1	125	1	877
	Deaths.....	14		2		16

TABLE 3.—APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL BY THE MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION AND THE DEPARTMENT, TO MARCH 31, 1942 AND COMPARATIVE PATIENT STRENGTH FROM 1921 TO 1942

All Institutions	Admissions during period			Patient strength at end of period		
	European War	Present War	Total	European War	Present War	Total
July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916.....	22,742		22,742			
January 1, 1917 to March 31, 1918.....	28,258		28,258			
April 1, 1918 to December 31, 1919.....	36,625		36,625			
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	23,591		23,591			
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	13,890		13,890	5,340		5,340
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	10,015		10,015	4,307		4,307
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	8,516		8,516	3,744		3,744
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	2,461		2,461	3,427		3,427
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	7,978		7,789	3,529		3,529
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	7,710		7,710	3,097		3,097
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	7,243		7,243	2,839		2,839
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	8,191		8,191	3,257		3,257
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	8,890		8,890	2,998		2,998
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	9,941		9,941	3,447		3,447
April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931.....	12,077		12,077	3,151		3,151
April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932.....	11,116		11,116	2,649		2,649
April 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933.....	10,693		10,693	2,546		2,546
April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	9,172		9,172	2,410		2,410
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	10,150		10,150	2,424		2,424
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	10,411		10,411	2,438		2,438
April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.....	9,486		9,486	2,220		2,220
April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	9,223		9,223	2,105		2,105
April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.....	10,348		10,348	2,231		2,231
April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	10,087	14,974	25,061	1,943	926	2,869
April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	6,992	43,792	50,784	1,752	2,271	4,023
April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942.....	7,283	43,119	50,402	2,133	3,727	5,860

TABLE 4.—CLINICAL TREATMENTS

May 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919.....	126,057
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920.....	447,142
January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921.....	300,895
January 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922.....	216,991
January 1, 1923 to December 31, 1923.....	167,291
January 1, 1924 to March 31, 1924.....	42,156
April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925.....	142,047
April 1, 1925 to March 31, 1926.....	134,248
April 1, 1926 to March 31, 1927.....	120,141
April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928.....	102,580
April 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929.....	104,091
April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.....	122,683
April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931.....	162,124
April 1, 1931 to March 31, 1932.....	180,034
April 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933.....	183,635
April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934.....	193,388
April 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935.....	196,951
April 1, 1935 to March 31, 1936.....	204,474
April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937.....	206,233
April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938.....	194,791
April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.....	200,414
April 1, 1939 to March 31, 1940.....	231,775
April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941.....	245,320
April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942.....	253,141
Total.....	4,478,602

EUROPEAN AND PRESENT WAR

TABLE 5.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS AND TOTAL PATIENT STRENGTH

1941	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Total Strength at end of month
April.....	3,883	3,895	71	4,271
May.....	4,046	4,075	66	4,176
June.....	3,441	3,550	58	4,009
July.....	3,399	3,386	69	3,953
August.....	3,611	3,536	71	3,957
September.....	3,337	3,242	64	3,988
October.....	3,868	3,617	80	4,159
November.....	3,926	3,528	77	4,480
December.....	4,041	4,137	75	4,309
1942				
January.....	5,344	4,055	73	5,525
February.....	5,630	5,139	80	5,936
March.....	5,876	5,880	72	5,860
Totals.....	50,402	48,040	856	.....

Patient strength as at March 31, 1941..... 4,354
 Patient strength as at March 31, 1942..... 5,860

DENTAL SERVICES

In the fiscal year, there has been a definite decline in Class 2 and Class 18 Treatment cases for dental services but this has been partially offset by the post-discharge services for ex-members of the Active Force.

In May, 1941, at the request of the Department of National Defence, this Department accepted the responsibility for the administration of post-discharge dental services for all ex-members of the Active Force.

At March 31, 1942, 2,287 cases had been dealt with, 900 of which had been completed. While the number applying for post-discharge services is increasing, it will not reach its peak until demobilization of the Active Force takes place. Seventeen Departmental Dental Clinics, full time or part time, are in operation, with a slight increase of staff over the last year. The Department continues to administer dental services to all personnel of the R.C.M.P., members of the Active Force including the Navy, Army and Air Force who are hospitalized in Departmental institutions and in addition treatment is supplied, when requested, to Ex-Imperials, to personnel of the Royal Navy and the Royal Norwegian Forces and to Prisoners of War.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years:

TABLE 6.—DENTAL SERVICES

	1939-40		1940-41		1941-42	
	Treatments	Patients Completed	Treatments	Patients Completed	Treatments	Patients Completed
Departmental Clinics.....	89,130	5,945	75,438	6,008	55,942	5,278
Dental Representatives.....	32,391	3,629	24,055	2,000	17,099	2,087
U.S. Veterans Administration.....	83	13	97	12	72	15
	121,604	9,587	99,590	8,020	73,113	7,380

TABLE 8.—VETERANS' BUREAU

Applications received, October 1, 1930 to September 30, 1933.....	33,695
Applications received, October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1942.....	24,005
Total applications received to date.....	57,700
Record of Entitlement Applications dealt with during period October 1, 1933 to March 31, 1942—	
Applications on hand, October 1, 1933.....	15,766
Applications added to March 31, 1942.....	24,005
Total.....	39,771
Applications added April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942.....	3,132
Applications Cancelled by Withdrawal and Failure to Proceed—	
Cancelled by withdrawal.....	4,947
Cancelled by failure to proceed.....	5,386
Cancelled by First Hearing.....	82
Cancelled Summary Mailed.....	67
Cancelled Second Hearing.....	33
Total.....	10,515
Total Applications Reported Ready for Hearing by Quorum or Appeal Board October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1942.....	18,810
Number of Applications Awaiting Hearing as at March 31, 1942.....	494

APPLICATIONS AWAITING LOCAL HEARING BY QUORUM OR APPEAL BOARD SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1933, WHEN
CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION TOOK OFFICE

Applications ready as at September 30, 1933.....	1,168
Applications ready as at September 30, 1934.....	1,894
Applications ready as at March 31, 1935.....	3,495
Applications ready as at March 31, 1936.....	2,802
Applications ready as at March 31, 1937.....	501
Applications ready as at March 31, 1938.....	506
Applications ready as at March 31, 1939.....	442
Applications ready as at March 31, 1940.....	615
Applications ready as at March 31, 1941.....	564
Applications ready as at March 31, 1942.....	494

APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH UNDER 1936 AND 1939 AMENDMENTS

Applications accepted for Second Hearing.....	13,730
Summary of Evidence mailed to Applicant.....	12,517
Submitted to Canadian Pension Commission for Second Hearing.....	9,559
Summaries mailed and no reply from applicant, cancelled 6 months.....	1,062
Second Hearings given by Canadian Pension Commission and no reply from applicant, cancelled 90 days.....	898

ACTIVE FORCES

Applications.....	3,225
Summaries mailed to applicant.....	2,499
Second Hearings forwarded to Canadian Pension Commission.....	1,297
Number of cases heard by Pension Appeal Board to Dec. 31, 1941.....	197
Number of cases awaiting hearing by Pension Appeal Board.....	253

RESERVE FORCES

Applications.....	53
Summaries mailed to applicant.....	22
Second Hearings forwarded to Canadian Pension Commission.....	12
Number of cases heard by Pension Appeal Board.....	1

CIVILIAN

Applications under P.C. 3359 dealing with Canadian Seamen.....	2
--	---

NOTE.—C.E.F., A.F., and R.F. Applications April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942..... 3,132

Nominations—

Veterans' Bureau.....	2,594
Canadian Legion.....	522
Outside Counsel.....	16

3,132

TABLE 9.—MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NUMBERS OF DISCHARGED MEMBERS OF THE FORCES GRANTED ASSISTANCE UNDER P.C. 7633 AND EXPENDITURE INVOLVED

Benefit No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Amount expended
							\$ cts.
November 1941.....	99	12	6	32	.....	149	3,246 50
December 1941.....	311	77	9	88	1	486	15,577 99
January 1942.....	445	138	11	136	1	731	23,774 55
February 1942.....	462	218	9	167	2	853	26,476 63
March 1942.....	452	295	19	220	2	988	35,349 23
							104,424 90

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1942-42

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNTS PAID TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS AND TO EMPLOYERS IN RESPECT OF PENSIONERS OF NOT LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT NOR MORE THAN SEVENTY-NINE PER CENT

	Number	Amount
		\$ cts.
Quebec.....	25	1,669 17
Nova Scotia.....	52	2,557 80
Ontario.....	348	18,685 25
Manitoba.....	76	6,433 34
Saskatchewan.....	22	3,208 00
Alberta.....	67	4,442 83
British Columbia.....	40	3,100 33
Total.....	630	40,096 72

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

TABLE 11.—GRANTS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO PENSIONERS AND COMMUTED PENSIONERS DURING 1941-42 AS COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Number of men.....	10,732	8,907	6,302	3,150
Number of issues.....	85,703	68,388	39,253	17,068
Average number of issues per man.....	7.99	7.68	6.23	5.41
Expenditures on orders issued.....	\$2,186,682 93	\$1,847,229 17	\$1,005,832 21	\$ 408,421 61

STAFF — PENSIONS BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	219	149	368	421,080	166,130	587,210
"A" Montreal, Que.....	178	237	415	265,460	266,284	531,744
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	63	185	248	108,888	193,320	302,208
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	38	27	65	77,960	36,380	114,340
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	324	278	602	528,812	305,888	834,700
"F" London, Ont.....	166	197	363	233,484	197,504	431,048
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	74	101	175	125,040	112,140	237,180
"H" Regina, Sask.....	25	29	54	53,540	32,660	86,200
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	66	85	151	120,064	98,360	218,424
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	124	128	252	212,388	137,000	349,388
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	30	68	98	46,764	75,840	122,604
"M" London, England.....	10	1	11	21,940	720	22,660
Total.....	1,317	1,485	*2,802	2,215,420	1,622,286	3,837,706

*There was a net increase of 347 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Number	Percentage
<i>Great War 1914-18—</i>		
Service in France.....	1,361 (a)	48.6
Service in England.....	147 (b)	5.2
Service in Canada.....	77 (c)	2.8
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	7	.3
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	165	5.8
Civilians—Male.....	46	1.6
Civilians—Female.....	929	33.2
<i>Present War—</i>		
Service outside Canada.....	18	.6
Service in Canada.....	28	1.0
Rejected for Military Service.....	24	.9
Total.....	2,802	100.0

NOTE.—(a) Includes 57 Nursing Sisters.

(b) Includes 29 Nursing Sisters.

(c) Includes 4 Nursing Sisters.

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MALE STAFF BY WAR SERVICE CLASSIFICATION AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Number	Percentage
<i>Great War 1914-18—</i>		
Service in France.....	1,304	73.1
Service in England.....	118	6.6
Service in Canada.....	73	4.1
Rejected or exempted from Military Service.....	7	.4
Boys under and Men over Military Age.....	165	9.3
Civilians.....	46	2.6
<i>Present War—</i>		
Service outside Canada.....	18	1.0
Service in Canada.....	28	1.5
Rejected for Military Service.....	24	1.4
Total.....	1,783	100.0
Male Staff with War Service.....	1,541	86.4
Male Staff without War Service.....	242	13.6

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF—CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION WORK AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
Head Office.....	69	37	106	\$137,640	\$36,480	\$174,120
"A" Montreal, Que.....	7	1	8	16,140	2,100	18,240
"B" Halifax, N.S.....	8	2	10	13,560	2,280	15,840
"C" Ottawa, Ont.....	4	.....	4	8,760	.....	8,760
"D" Toronto, Ont.....	20	5	25	37,380	5,160	42,540
"F" London, Ont.....	5	1	6	10,480	720	11,200
"G" Winnipeg, Man.....	9	3	12	18,320	2,940	21,260
"H" Regina, Sask.....	3	2	5	4,680	4,320	9,000
"I" Calgary, Alta.....	5	3	8	13,600	2,640	16,240
"J" Vancouver, B.C.....	10	2	12	23,080	2,040	25,120
"K" Saint John, N.B.....	4	.....	4	8,440	.....	8,440
Total.....	144	56	200	\$292,080	\$58,680	\$350,760

The above statement is exclusive of the Chairman and 8 Members whose salaries during the fiscal year amounted to \$55,000.00.

† There was a net increase of 15 during the fiscal year.

DISABLEMENT FUND COMMITTEE

Chairman, A. M. WRIGHT—Member, C. A. BELL.

The following statement shows the activities of the Disablement Fund during the fiscal year, and also the general condition of the Fund at March 31, 1942.

Subscriptions and interest.....				\$ 186,622 80
	Fiscal year 1941-42	Previous years	To Mar. 31, 1942	
Donations.....	\$ 3,110 69	\$ 109,589 85	\$ 112,706 54	
Bad debts—				
Refunded.....	\$ 267 34			
Written off.....	150 22	117 12cr.	30,750 04	30,632 92
Administration.....	29 50	2,445 26	2,474 76	
Reduction in Fund to March 31, 1942.....				145,808 22
Amount now in Fund (March 31, 1942).....				\$ 40,814 58
Standing as at March 31, 1942:	Head Office	Districts	Total	
Loans Outstanding.....	\$ 787 85	\$ 1,535 41	\$ 2,323 26	
Cash on hand.....	532 69	3,379 41	3,912 10	
Securities held at cost.....			34,579 22	
(Market value plus accrued interest), \$39,899.65				
Total.....				\$ 40,814 58

During the year 902 loans were made, totaling \$10,831.94.

It is to be noted that the funds administered by the Committee are not public funds appropriated by the Dominion Government but are the residue of private subscriptions made by public-spirited Canadians in the year 1915, creating a fund which might be used to assist former members of the forces who are in necessitous and distressful circumstances and are unable to secure assistance from any other source.

REPORT OF CHIEF TREASURY OFFICER

The various items of income and expenditure set out in Statements No. 1 and No. 2 are in agreement with the amounts shown in the Public Accounts and Auditor General's report.

Complete details of the financial operations will be found in the statements which follow. These statements are shown in the same form as preceding years; a short description of each is given:—

1. *Income and Expenditure—Pensions Branch, fiscal year 1941-42*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament; revenue received from all sources, together with the balance of Trust Funds as at the first of the year.

On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, divided into direct payments to men and their dependents, payments for services rendered such men, payments made from War Appropriations, and payments made for administration of the Department, unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year and the balance of Trust Funds at the close of the year.

The summary statement covers the main divisions of the Department's income and expenditure condensed for reference purposes.

2. *Income and Expenditure—National Health Branch, Fiscal Year 1941-42*

On the left side are shown the appropriations granted by Parliament, together with revenue received from all sources. On the right side are shown the gross disbursements made, together with the unexpended portions of the appropriations voted by Parliament for the Fiscal Year.

3. *Net Disbursements of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the period July, 1915, to March 31, 1942*

4. *Current Assets of the Department as at March 31, 1942*

Cash Advances outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Stores—Value of supplies, held by Department for use in Hospitals, offices, etc.

Disposal Stores—Surplus goods available for sale or transfer to other Government Departments.

5. *Accounts Receivable at March 31, 1942*

Amounts due from Great Britain, British Dominions, United States and Allied Governments for treatment of their ex-nationals, services rendered Canadian Government Departments, outstanding accounts of Vetract Workshops and outstanding Repatriation and Vocational Loans.

6. *Passenger, Freight and Express Transportation Fiscal Year 1941-42*

Services of the Department on which passenger transportation expense was incurred; freight and express on goods purchased, shipped, etc.; distributed according to railways used.

7. *Returned Soldiers' Insurance*

Policy activities, Claims, Lapses and Reinstatements, Income and Expenditure.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Pensions.....	\$40,794,808 04
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,178,172 58
Unemployment Assistance.....	415,270 11
Hospital Allowances.....	544,380 72
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	915 91
Funds under Administration.....	1,047,724 18
Returned Soldiers' Insurance.....	823,627 94
War Savings Certificate Fund.....	263,054 50
	<hr/> \$51,067,953 98

SERVICES FOR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

Care of Patients.....	\$ 5,840,422 35
Veterans' Bureau.....	155,823 02
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	40,312 89
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	83,991 89
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	85,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	9,000 00
	<hr/> 6,214,550 15
MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.....	8,329 92

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-members, Defence Forces.....	2,761,269 50
Treatment—R.C.M.P.....	99,570 86
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	897,129 21
Air Raid Precautions.....	638,184 74
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board.....	25,120 12
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	16,964 80
Treatment of fishermen and seamen.....	560 50
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	8,506 25
Public Health Engineering.....	15,095 17
Food and Drugs.....	2,611 00
Quarantine Service.....	56,298 93
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....	14,400 00
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....	500 00
Additional Accommodation—Departmental Hospitals.....	57,990 24
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals...	41,883 99
Committee on Demobilization.....	10,533 47
Evacuation of Persons from England.....	2,579 27
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	44,483 90

COST OF ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
FISCAL YEAR 1941-42—*Concluded*WAR APPROPRIATIONS—*Concluded*

Processing of Blood	100,840 46	
Addition—Camp Hill Hospital.....	52,403 94	
Addition—Lancaster Hospital.....	133,108 44	
Maintenance of non-resident seamen	9,946 50	
Committee on Reconstruction.....	8,800 53	
Extension—Nurses Home—Westminster.....	33,499 16	
Staff Accommodation and Recreation Building, Ste. Anne's.....	46,369 35	
Additional Accommodation—Savard Park.....	42,923 45	
Additional Accommodation—Calgary.....	30,641 78	
Detention Allowances—Canadian Seamen.....	53,161 31	
Addition—University of Alberta.....	23,980 87	
Improvements—Deer Lodge Hospital.....	13,502 85	
Alterations to Steam Mains—Ste. Anne's.....	16,042 40	
Infectious Unit—Shaughnessy Hospital.....	19,784 20	
Post Discharge Re-establishment.....	110,902 76	
Addition—Rockhead Hospital.....	130 00	
Reserve Stores (revolving account).....	340,711 08	
		5,730,431 03

HEALTH SECTION

Food and Drugs.....\$	178,916 69	
Opium and Narcotics.....	60,656 09	
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	15,030 29	
Quarantine and Leprosy.....	155,763 87	
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	119,370 87	
Immigration Medical Inspection.....	116,112 68	
Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	22,556 18	
Public Health Engineering.....	36,099 08	
Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	385,945 19	
Industrial Hygiene.....	8,735 09	
Medial Investigations.....	24,007 34	
Nutrition Service.....	8,669 46	
Veneral Diseases.....	49,408 82	
Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors.....	2,600 00	
Miscellaneous Grants.....	100,650 00	
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	1,020 00	
Refunds of Revenue.....	5,796 87	
		\$ 1,291,338 52
		\$64,312,603 60

REFUNDS AND REVENUE

HEALTH SECTION

Refunds.....\$	84,007 96	
Revenue.....	445,307 79	
		\$ 529,315 75

PENSIONS SECTION

Refunds and Revenue.....\$	3,678,337 58	
Casual Revenue.....	216,731 19	
Deposits to Trust Funds.....	3,090,899 47	
		\$ 6,985,968 24
		\$ 7,515,343 99
		\$71,827,947 59

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

The Minister.....\$	12,000 00	
Departmental Administration.....	122,503 16	
Branch Administration—Pensions.....	1,047,967 19	
Branch Administration—Health.....	46,132 70	
Canadian Pension Commission.....	474,158 46	
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	165,483 54	
		\$ 1,868,245 05
		\$73,696,192 64

Cost of Administration 2.535%.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PENSIONS BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

Appropriations—Ordinary.....	\$55,860,132 01				
Appropriations—War.....	5,981,250 00				
	<u>\$61,841,382 01</u>				\$40,704,808 04
Revenue and Refunds.....					7,178,172 58
Casual Revenue and Refunds.....					415,270 11
Deposits to Trust Funds 1941-42.....	\$3,090,899 47				544,380 72
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1941.....	<u>20,729,957 06</u>				915 91
					<u>1,047,724 18</u>
					263,054 50
					<u>823,627 94</u>
					<u>\$51,067,953 98</u>
<i>Services to Veterans and Dependents—</i>					
Care of Patients.....					5,840,422 35
Veterans' Bureau.....					155,823 02
Employers' Liability Compensation.....					40,312 89
Grant to Last Post Fund.....					85,000 00
Grant to Canadian Legion.....					9,000 00
Veterans' Welfare Division.....					<u>83,991 89</u>
					6,214,550 15
					5,730,431 03
					<u>216,731 19</u>
<i>War Appropriations.</i>					
<i>Casual Revenue and Refunds.</i>					
<i>Cost of Administration—</i>					
The Minister.....					12,000 00
Departmental Administration.....					122,503 16
Branch Administration.....					1,017,997 19
Canadian Pension Commission.....					474,138 46
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....					<u>165,483 54</u>
					1,822,112 35
					8,329 92
					<u>21,685,534 00</u>
<i>Miscellaneous Payments.</i>					
Balance of Trust Funds at March 31, 1942.....					2,443,406 52
Unexpended Appropriations—Ordinary.....					<u>2,308,258 17</u>
Unexpended Appropriations—War.....					<u>2,811,664 69</u>
					<u>\$89,557,307 31</u>

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1942

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Statute The Minister.....	\$ 12,000 00
Vote 202 Departmental Administration.....	\$ 114,460 00
502 Departmental Administration— tion—Supplementary.....	8,000 00
203 Branch Administration.....	885,034 00
420 Branch Administration— Bonus.....	39,169 85
Statute Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pen- sion Commission.....	122,460 00
Vote 204 Administration Expenses—Canadian Pen- sion Commission.....	924,203 85
205 War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	50,642 44
206 European War Pensions.....	456,000 00
207 War Veterans' Allowances.....	192,565 00
208 Unemployment Assistance.....	39,600,000 00
209 Hospital and Other Allowances.....	7,800,000 00
210 Care of Patients.....	1,100,000 00
211 Veterans' Bureau.....	2,923,028 00
212 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	171,780 00
213 Grant to Last Post Fund.....	50,000 00
214 Grant to Canadian Legion.....	85,000 00
240 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	9,000 00
Statute Pensions—Militia Pensions Act.....	18,000 00
Statute Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	1,648,362 80
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	4,999 92
Vote 503 Veterans' Welfare Division.....	3,330 00
433 Veterans' Welfare Division— Supplementary.....	8,370 00
	80,390 00
	88,760 00
	\$55,860,132 01

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-Members, Defence Forces.....	2,700,000 00
Treatment—R.C.M.P.....	96,000 00
Pensions—Defence Forces, etc.....	895,000 00
Air Raid Precautions.....	700,000 00
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board.....	26,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS

DIRECT PAYMENTS TO VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS

<i>European War Pensions—</i>		
Pensions.....	\$38,621,098 71	
Retroactive Adjustments.....	50,112 35	
First Payments—Canadian Pension Commission.....	53,243 32	
Gratuities.....	36,620 43	
New Zealand Pensions (recoverable)	15,519 34	
Supplementary—Imperial.....	164,193 81	
Supplementary — French, Italian and Belgian.....	21,665 95	
Burial Grants.....	61,076 22	
Permanent Force Disabilities.....	55,333 89	
Final Payments Restored.....	1,289 61	
Awards—Pension Appeal Board.....	41,214 85	
	\$39,121,368 48	
North West Rebellion.....	17,638 96	
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	1,655,800 60	
	\$40,794,808 04	
War Veterans' Allowances.....	7,178,172 58	
Unemployment Assistance.....	7,415,270 11	
Hospital Allowances.....	544,380 72	
War Service Gratuity Fund.....	915 91	
Funds under Administration.....	1,047,724 18	
War Savings Certificate Fund.....	263,054 50	
<i>Returned Soldiers' Insurance—</i>		
Death Benefits.....	235,732 94	
Annuities.....	240,838 43	
Disability Benefits.....	19,877 43	
Cash Surrender Value.....	242,327 44	
Return of Premiums.....	78,051 31	
Renewal Premiums Refunded.....	6,800 39	
	823,627 94	
	10,273,145 94	
Total Direct Payments.....	\$51,067,953 98	
<i>Care of Patients—</i>		
Salaries—		
Medical Administration.....	\$ 161,823 30	
Doctors—Hospitals and Clinics.....	324,855 86	
Hospital Service Staff.....	800,822 42	

SERVICES TO MEN AND DEPENDENTS

Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	\$ 17,000 00	Hospital Clerical Staff.....	\$ 50,807 94
Treatment—Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	1,500 00	Dental Staff.....	19,527 10
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	12,000 00	O. & S. A. Factory Staff.....	128,884 88
Public Health Engineering.....	16,000 00	Temporary Staff.....	1,130,605 55
Food and Drugs.....	4,000 00		\$ 2,617,357 05
Quarantine Service.....	60,000 00	General—	
Hospital Pavillon—Saint John.....	500 00	Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	18,492 07
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....	14,400 00	Equipment and Maintenance.....	135,998 12
Additional Accommodation — Departmental Hospitals.....	71,800 00	Proportion of Costs—Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	5,017 36
Fixtures and Furnishings — Departmental Hospitals.....	42,270 00	Maintenance of Buildings and Fixtures.....	132,073 35
Committee on Demobilization.....	12,200 00	Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates.....	78,905 74
Evacuation from England.....	3,000 00	Laundry.....	55,886 42
Quarantine Station — Saint John.....	45,500 00	Miscellaneous Expenses.....	24,003 74
Processing of Blood for Transfusions.....	125,000 00	Wages of Poppy Makers.....	31,982 10
Addition—Camp Hill Hospital.....	76,000 00	Accounts receivable.....	528,384 39
Addition—Lancaster Hospital.....	154,000 00	Dental Services.....	41,998 61
Maintenance—Non-resident Seamen.....	10,000 00	Medical Examination Fees—Outside Doctors.....	62,176 01
Committee on Reconstruction.....	9,500 00	Maintenance of Patients—Outside Hospitals.....	363,428 07
Extension — Nurses' Home — Westminster.....	35,000 00	Special Hospital Charges.....	18,768 95
Staff Accommodation and Recreation Building Ste. Anne's.....	60,000 00	X-Ray.....	8,845 66
Additional Accommodation — Savard Park.....	60,200 00	Funerals and Grave Markers.....	70,271 03
Additional Accommodation—Calgary.....	30,650 00	Rents.....	423 25
Detention Allowances—Canadian Seamen.....	100,000 00	Reserve Stores.....	340,711 08
Addition—Edmonton Hospital.....	63,500 00	Poppy Stores.....	443,501 89
Improvements—Deer Lodge.....	15,000 00	Poppy Supplies.....	29,401 48
Alterations to Steam Mains—Ste. Anne's.....	17,000 00	Stationery and Office Supplies.....	16,909 12
Infectious Unit—Shaughnessy.....	23,100 00	Food and Ice.....	497,993 89
Rehabilitation Benefits.....	125,000 00	Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	39,416 90
Additional Accommodation—Keniville, N.S.....	10,000 00	X-Ray Supplies.....	66,663 56
Addition—Rockhead Hospital.....	130 00	Janitors Supplies.....	13,772 20
Reserve Stores—Revolving Account.....	350,000 00	O. & S. A. Supplies.....	13,772 20
		Power House Supplies.....	78,908 88
		Miscellaneous Supplies.....	5,816 48
		Freight, Cartage & Express.....	27,241 83
		Ambulance and Taxe Hire.....	34,760 46
		Transportation & Travelling — Staff.....	3,671 15
		Transportation and Travelling — Patients and Escorts.....	10,804 33
		Transportation of the Blind.....	16,912 93
			314 25
			3,223,065 30
			5,840,422 35

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—Continued

REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Vote 202 Departmental Administration.....	\$ 1,748 51
203 Branch Administration.....	131,599 52
204 Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....	7,975 88
205 War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	1,491 00
206 European War Pensions.....	217,904 24
207 War Veterans' Allowances.....	38,173 42
208 Unemployment Assistance.....	6,848 50
209 Hospital and Other Allowances.....	13,243 07
210 Care of Patients.....	3,129,803 87
211 Veterans' Bureau.....	1,526 49
212 Employers' Liability Compensation.....	216 17
240 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	45 62
Statute Militia Pensions Act.....	7,437 80
Vote 503 Veterans' Welfare Division.....	2,884 29
War Treatment—Members and Ex-members, Defence Forces.....	65,683 37
Treatment—R.C.M.P.....	5,522 80
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	10,852 78
Air Raid Precautions.....	19,624 23
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	2,818 23
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	107 42
Public Health Engineering.....	699 17
Quarantine Service.....	4,341 13
Committee on Demobilization.....	1,046 52
Maintenance of Non-resident Seamen.....	32 57
Committee on Reconstruction.....	13 12
Additional Accommodation—Calgary.....	30 00
Detention Allowances—Canadian Seamen.....	190 00
Rehabilitation Benefits.....	6,477 86
	<u>\$ 3,678,337 58</u>

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	\$ 160,338 78
Pensions.....	56,392 41

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

VETERANS' BUREAU

Salaries—	
Permanent Staff.....	\$ 119,186 06
Temporary Staff.....	31,805 55
	<u>150,991 61</u>
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	2,077 14
Equipment and Maintenance.....	19 10
Miscellaneous Expense.....	191 46
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	87 86
Transportation & Travelling—Staff	2,455 85
	<u>4,831 41</u>
	<u>\$ 155,823 02</u>

VETERANS' WELFARE DIVISION

Salaries.....	66,604 19
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	2,340 43
Equipment and Maintenance.....	473 92
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,090 67
Materials and Supplies.....	1,492 84
Transportation and Travelling.....	6,757 54
Cash Advances.....	2,085 75
Supplementary and Special Services	3,146 55
	<u>17,387 70</u>
	<u>83,991 89</u>

Employers' Liability Compensation—

Quebec.....	1,669 17
Nova Scotia.....	2,557 80
Ontario.....	18,685 25
Manitoba.....	6,433 34
Saskatchewan.....	3,424 17
Alberta.....	4,442 83
British Columbia.....	3,100 33
Grant to Last Post Fund.....	40,312 89
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	85,000 00
	<u>9,000 00</u>
Total Payments for Services.....	<u>\$ 6,214,550 15</u>

TRUST FUNDS

War Service Gratuity—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....\$ 108,104 88

Unclaimed Cheques—Suspense—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....5 91

Returned Soldiers' Insurance—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....\$19,683 993 11
Deposits—Premiums, etc.....926 921 28
Deposits—Interest on the Fund.....786,755 92

21,397,670 31

Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....934,156 80
Deposits.....1,112,777 91

2,046,934 71

War Savings Certificate Fund—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....3,696 36
Deposits.....264,444 36

268,140 72

23,820,856 53

WAR APPROPRIATIONS

Treatment—Members and Ex-members

Defence Forces—

Naval—

Dental Services.....\$ 181 64
Medical Fees.....13,172 05
Hospitalization.....258,535 64
Special Hospital Charges.....3,451 65
Nurses and Attendants.....663 45
X-Ray.....28,267 75
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.
Supplies.....1,116 07
Transportation.....278 30

305,666 55

Military—

Dental Services.....1,961 75
Medical Fees.....176,728 97
Hospitalization.....1,339,854 60
Special Hospital Charges.....39,133 78
Nurses and Attendants.....21,115 37
X-Ray.....174,314 57
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.
Supplies.....7,946 47
Transportation.....6,188 20

1,767,243 71

Air Force—

Dental Services.....214 00
Medical Fees.....14,828 39
Hospitalization.....38,998 19
Special Hospital Charges.....2,582 12
Nurses and Attendants.....1,138 50
X-Ray.....30,928 60
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.
Supplies.....517 89
Transportation.....475 46

89,683 15

Ex-Defence Forces—

Dental Services.....21,582 61
Medical Fees.....2,335 53
Hospitalization.....368,987 50
Special Hospital Charges.....2,780 05
Nurses and Attendants.....271 90
X-Ray.....3,227 50
Funerals and Grave Markers.....3,865 19
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A.
Supplies.....3,806 45
Transportation.....3,934 67

410,791 40

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

WAR APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Hospital Allowances.....\$ 167,136 88

Pension Examinations—

Legal Expenses and Outside Investiga-	4 00
tions.....	
Pension Examination Fees.....	4,068 96
Hospitalization.....	4,109 07
Special Hospital Charges.....	107 00
X-Ray.....	658 75
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	260 00
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	12 50
Transportation & Travelling.....	9,565 18
Loss of Wages.....	1,962 35
	<hr/>
	20,747 81

\$ 2,761,269 50

Treatment—R.C.M.P.—

Dental Services.....	22,307 70
Examination of Special Constables.....	2,514 48
Medical Fees and Drugs—Dependents.....	5,948 91
Medical Fees and Drugs—Force.....	29,947 61
Hospitalization.....	36,446 19
Medical, Surgical and O. & S.A. Supplies.....	1,437 30
Drugs for Prisoners.....	701 98
Transportation.....	266 69
	<hr/>
	99,570 86

Pensions—Defence Forces—

Pensions—Active Force.....	610,174 97
First Payments.....	182,933 09
Retroactive Adjustments.....	5,293 96
Pensions—Reserve Force.....	4,768 15
Awards—Pension Appeal Board.....	11,836 02
Supplementary to Imperial Awards.....	8,845 17
Air Training Plan.....	39,857 47
Pensions—Seamen.....	30,852 22
Pensions—Auxiliary Services.....	1,137 03
Pensions—Civilian Employees.....	1,431 13
	<hr/>
	897,129 21

Air Raid Precautions—

Cash Advances (recoverable).....	811 00
Transportation and Travelling.....	3,225 71
Salaries.....	2,664 91
Books and Publications.....	6,742 99
Clothing for Working Parties.....	76,187 77
Motion Picture Talkie Films.....	939 00

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Fire Protection Apparatus.....	\$ 497,213 74	
Badges and Arm Bands.....	6,062 04	
First Aid Equipment.....	8,353 24	
First Aid Supplies.....	5,375 66	
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	19,498 64	
Advances and Payments to Provinces.....	11,110 04	638,184 74
<i>Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams & Postage.....	100 82	
Investigation Fees—Social Agencies.....	5,753 04	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	520 43	
Transportation and Travelling—Departmental Staff.....	17,308 86	
Mileage—Social Agencies.....	1,436 97	25,120 12
<i>Inspection of Industrial Plants—</i>		
Salaries.....	6,409 73	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	1,085 53	
Materials and Supplies.....	3,492 75	
Transportation and Travelling.....	5,976 79	16,964 80
Treatment of Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....		560 50
<i>Laboratory of Hygiene—</i>		
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,910 55	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	263 59	
Materials and Supplies.....	4,039 34	
Salaries.....	2,292 77	8,506 25
<i>Public Health Engineering—</i>		
Salaries.....	6,425 68	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	958 91	
Materials and Supplies.....	191 02	
Transportation and Travelling.....	7,519 56	
<i>Food and Drugs—</i>		
Cost of Analysis for Department of National Defence.....		15,095 17
		2,611 00
<i>Quarantine Service—</i>		
Salaries.....	41,977 84	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	5,236 66	
Hire of Motor Launch—Sydney, N.S.....	5,793 95	
Laboratory Fees.....	1,200 00	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,900 03	
Materials and Supplies.....	3,999 17	
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,191 28	
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harbour.....		56,293 93
Hospital Pavilion—Saint John.....		14,400 00
		500 00

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

WAR APPROPRIATIONS—Concluded

<i>Additional Accommodation—Departmental Hospitals—</i>		
Ste. Anne's.....\$	6,387 30	
Christie Street.....	9,383 30	
Westminster.....	5,858 49	
Deer Lodge.....	27,909 60	
Camp Hill.....	8,471 55	
Fixtures and Furnishings—Departmental Hospitals.....		\$ 57,990 24
		41,883 99
<i>Committee on Demobilization—</i>		
Salaries.....	8,210 70	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	266 46	
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,056 31	
Evacuation of Persons from England.....		10,533 47
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....		2,579 27
Processing of Blood—Connaught Laboratories.....		44,483 90
Addition—Camp Hill Hospital.....		100,840 46
Addition—Lancaster Hospital.....		52,403 94
Maintenance of Non-resident Seamen.....		133,108 44
		9,946 50
<i>Committee on Reconstruction—</i>		
Salaries.....	3,274 22	
Sundries.....	983 77	
Fees.....	1,545 00	
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,987 54	
Extension—Nurses' Home, Westminster.....		8,800 53
Staff Accommodation and Recreation Bldg. Ste. Anne's.....		33,499 16
Additional Accommodation—Savard Park.....		46,369 35
Additional Accommodation—Calgary.....		42,923 45
Detention Allowances—Canadian Seamen.....		30,641 78
Addition—University of Alberta.....		53,161 31
Improvements—Deer Lodge Hospital.....		23,980 87
Alterations to Steam Mains—Ste. Anne's.....		13,502 85
Infectious Unit—Shaughnessy Hospital.....		16,042 40
		19,784 20
<i>Post Discharge Re-establishment—</i>		
Out of work benefits.....	57,689 19	
Vocational Training Benefits.....	26,861 35	
Agriculture and other Benefits.....	2,052 00	
Benefits to temporarily incapacitated.....	23,877 79	

Benefits for interrupted education.....	\$ 386 00
Unemployment Insurance.....	36 43
	<hr/>
Addition—Rockhead Hospital.....	110,902 76
Reserve Stores (revolving account).....	130 00
	<hr/>
Total—War Appropriations.....	340,711 08
	<hr/>
	5,730,431 03

CASUAL REVENUE AND REFUNDS

Departmental.....	160,338 78
Pensions.....	56,392 41
	<hr/>
	216,731 19

63,229,666 35

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>The Minister—</i>	
Salary.....	10,000 00
Car Allowance.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>

12,000 00

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	\$ 95,265 21
Temporary Staff.....	15,688 22
	<hr/>
<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	3,618 95
Equipment.....	500 00
Transportation and Travelling.....	7,430 78
	<hr/>
	110,953 43

122,503 16

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Permanent Staff.....	580,505 71
Temporary Staff.....	200,020 67
	<hr/>
	780,526 38

<i>General—</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	23,601 30
Equipment and Maintenance.....	20,164 96
Maintenance of Buildings and Fix- tures.....	3,314 19
Light, Heat, Power and Water Rates	3,983 06
Interest on Trust Funds.....	3,608 78
Accounts Receivable.....	8,379 65
Miscellaneous Expense.....	6,004 94
Bank and Legal.....	88 40
Investigations—Soldiers' Settle- ment Board.....	4,926 00
Rents.....	3,208 01

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION—Concluded

Stationery and Office Supplies.....\$	81,276 51
Photostat Supplies	13,528 48
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	2,546 80
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	5,620 89
Transportation and Travelling.....	8,578 87
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	60,445 63
Investigations — D.A. Board (recoverable).....	18,164 34
	<u>\$ 287,440 81</u>
	<u>\$ 1,047,967 19</u>

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

<i>Salaries—</i>	
Commissioners.....	50,642 44
Permanent Staff.....	305,479 97
Temporary Staff.....	47,567 19
	<u>403,689 60</u>

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	9,773 69
Equipment and Maintenance.....	475 28
Loss of Wages—Witnesses and applicants.....	1,272 52
Light, Heat and Power.....	631 92
Miscellaneous Expense.....	186 64
Pensions to Commissioners.....	2,877 66
Outside Investigations.....	71 23
Pensions Examination Fees.....	1,708 65
Maintenance of Pensioners.....	558 23
Special Hospital Charges—including X-Ray.....	1,795 92
Stenographic Assistance.....	371 60
Fees—Outside Specialists.....	2,641 41
Investigations — Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	798 00
Rents.....	15 00
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	7,647 24
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	6 42
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	26,300 66
Transportation and Travelling — Outside Specialists.....	371 99
Transportation and Travelling — Pensioners and Applicants.....	12,964 80
	<u>70,468 86</u>
	<u>474,158 46</u>

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

Salaries

Members of the Board.....	\$ 17,786 67
Permanent Staff.....	75,253 80
Temporary Staff.....	11,666 57
	<u>\$ 104,687 04</u>

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1,425 84
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,817 24
Miscellaneous Expense.....	163 80
Medical Examination Fees.....	1,839 60
Maintenance.....	134 50
Special Hospital Charges including X-Ray.....	266 00
Bank and Legal.....	73 16
Investigations—Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	40,620 00
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	7,641 56
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	545 00
Transportation and Travelling—Staff.....	4,945 92
Transportation and Travelling — Applicants.....	1,323 88
	<u>60,796 50</u>
Total—Cost of Administration.....	<u>\$ 165,483 54</u> 1,822,112 35

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS

Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	4,999 92
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	3,330 00
	<u>8,329 92</u>
	<u>\$65,060,108 62</u>

TRUST FUNDS

<i>War Service Gratuity—</i>	
Balance at March 31, 1941.....	108,104 88
Deposits.....	
	<u>108,104 88</u>
Disbursements.....	<u>915 91</u>
Balance at March 31, 1942.....	107,188 97

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—PENSIONS BRANCH—*Concluded*
 APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued*TRUST FUNDS—*Concluded**Returned Soldiers' Insurance—*

Balance at March 31, 1941.....\$19,683,993 11
 Deposits.....1,713,677 20

Disbursements.....21,397,670 31
 823,627 94

Balance at March 31, 1942.....\$20,574,042 37

Funds under Administration—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....934,156 80
 Deposits.....1,112,777 91

Disbursements.....2,046,934 71
 1,047,724 18

Balance at March 31, 1942.....999,210 53

War Savings Certificates—

Balance at March 31, 1941.....3,696 36
 Deposits.....264,444 36

Disbursements.....268,140 72
 263,054 50

Balance at March 31, 1942.....5,086 22

Unclaimed Cheques—Suspense—

Balance at March 31, 1942.....5 91
 \$21,685,534 00

86,745,042 62

UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 202 Departmental Administration.....1,705 35
 203 Branch Administration.....7,836 18
 204 Administration Expenses—Canadian
 Pension Commission.....40,459 86
 205 War Veterans' Allowance Board.....28,572 46
 206 European War Pensions.....696,535 76
 207 War Veterans' Allowances.....660,000 84
 208 Unemployment Assistance.....691,578 39
 209 Hospital and Other Allowances.....68,862 35
 210 Care of Patients.....212,409 52
 211 Veterans' Bureau.....17,483 47

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212 Employers' Liability Compensation.....\$	9,903 23	
240 Pensions—North West Rebellion.....\$	406 66	
503 Veterans' Welfare Division.....	7,652 40	\$ 2,443,406 52
War		
Treatment—Members and Ex-members, Defence Forces.....	4,413 87	
Treatment—R.C.M.P.....	1,951 94	
Pensions—Defence Forces.....	8,723 57	
Air Raid Precautions.....	81,439 49	
Investigations—Dependents' Allowance Board.....	879 88	
Inspection of Industrial Plants.....	2,853 43	
Treatment of Canadian Fishermen and Seamen.....	939 50	
Laboratory of Hygiene.....	3,601 17	
Public Health Engineering.....	1,604 00	
Food and Drugs.....	1,389 00	
Quarantine Service.....	8,042 20	
Additional Accommodation—Depart- mental Hospitals.....	13,809 76	
Furnishings.....	386 01	
Committee on Demobilization.....	2,713 05	
Evacuation from England.....	420 73	
Quarantine Station—Saint John.....	1,016 10	
Processing of Blood for Transfusions.....	24,159 54	
Addition—Camp Hill Hospital.....	23,596 06	
Addition—Lancaster Hospital.....	20,891 56	
Maintenance—Non-resident Seamen.....	86 07	
Committee on Reconstruction.....	712 59	
Extension—Nurses Home,—Westminster. Staff Accommodation and Recreation Building, Ste. Anne's.....	1,500 84	
Additional Accommodation—Savard Park.....	13,630 65	
Additional Accommodation—Calgary.....	17,276 55	
Detention Allowances—Canadian Seamen, Addition—University of Alberta.....	38 22	
Improvements—Deer Lodge Hospital.....	47,028 69	
Alterations to Steam Mains—Ste. Anne's, Infectious Unit—Shaughnessy.....	39,519 13	
Rehabilitation Benefits.....	1,497 15	
Additional Accommodation—Provincial Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S.....	957 60	
Reserve Stores—revolving account.....	3,315 80	
	20,575 10	
	10,000 00	
	9,288 92	
	388,253 17	
	2,811,664 69	
Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds.....\$89,557,307 31		
Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances.....\$89,557,307 31		

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH BRANCH—FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1942

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 215 Branch Administration.....	\$ 49,570 00
216 Food and Drugs.....	172,690 00
217 Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	61,065 00
218 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	\$ 14,890 00
420 Proprietary or Patent Medicines—Bonus.....	533 41
219 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	15,423 41
220 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	148,580 00
221 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	118,390 00
222 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	81,495 00
223 Public Health Engineering.....	24,895 00
224 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	34,920 00
434 Treatment of Sick Mariners—Supplementary.....	200,000 00

225 Industrial Hygiene.....	406,470 00
226 Medical Investigations.....	11,230 00
435 Nutrition Service.....	34,810 00
227 Venereal Diseases.....	10,000 00
228 Grants to Institutions Assisting Sailors.....	50,000 00
Statute Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	2,600 00
Grant to the:—	1,020 00

Vote 229 Canadian Welfare Council.....	8,100 00
230 Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
231 Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
232 Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
233 L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	4,050 00
234 L'Institut Nazareth de Montréal.....	4,050 00
235 Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
236 Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
237 Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
238 St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
239 Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
	\$ 1,323,808 41

DISBURSEMENTS

BRANCH ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Bonus.....	\$ 31,538 14
General—	
Advertising and Publicity.....	9,252 04
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	140 00
Equipment and Maintenance.....	171 76
Miscellaneous Expense.....	141 25
Materials and Supplies.....	1,502 63
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	740 05
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,496 83
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	150 00
	14,594 56
	\$ 46,132 70

FOOD AND DRUGS

Salaries and Bonus.....	149,764 07
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	2,302 61
Equipment and Maintenance.....	1,791 11
Purchase of Samples.....	2,072 92
Miscellaneous Expense.....	711 81
Professional and Special Services.....	764 20
Materials and Supplies.....	5,700 60
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	438 68
Transportation and Travelling.....	12,618 04
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	2,752 65
	29,152 62
	178,916 69

OPIMUM AND NARCOTICS

Salaries and Bonus.....	31,866 80
General—	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	207 59
Equipment and Maintenance.....	66 15
Miscellaneous Expense.....	64 16
Legal Services, etc.....	23,021 37
Materials and Supplies.....	1,081 58
Transportation and Travelling.....	3,048 44
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1,300 00
	28,789 29
	60,656 09

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REFUNDS

Vote 215 Branch Administration.....	\$ 327 79
216 Food and Drugs.....	6,596 55
217 Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	1,497 06
219 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	10,262 48
220 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	3,811 20
221 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	54,482 00
222 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	450 00
223 Public Health Engineering.....	2,730 64
224 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	875 05
225 Industrial Hygiene.....	1,440 10
435 Nutrition Service.....	1,535 00
	<hr/> \$ 84,007 96

REVENUE

<i>Food and Drugs—</i>	
Licences.....	\$ 490 00
Analysis.....	2,135 00
Penalties.....	5,135 00
Costs.....	1,396 95
	<hr/> 9,156 95
<i>Opium and Narcotics—</i>	
Business Licences.....	3,015 00
Import Licences.....	175 00
Export Licences.....	155 00
Penalties.....	5,493 13
	<hr/> 8,838 13
<i>Patent Medicines—</i>	
Registration Fees.....	802 00
Licence Fees.....	5,087 00
Penalties.....	10 00
	<hr/> 5,899 00
<i>Sick Mariners' Dues.....</i>	405,475 93
<i>Quarantine—</i>	
Fumigation and Inspection of Ships.....	13,132 58
Use of Quarantine Launch.....	1,800 00
	<hr/> 14,932 58
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	26 61
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	153 00
Refund of Previous Year's Expenditure.....	825 59
	<hr/> 445,307 79

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINES

Salaries and Bonus.....	\$ 12,888 41
<i>General—</i>	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	6 86
Retaining Fees.....	1,885 00
Materials and Supplies.....	250 02
	<hr/> 2,141 88
	<hr/> \$ 15,030 29

QUARANTINE AND LEPROSY

Salaries and Bonus.....	124,141 51
<i>General</i>	
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage.....	1,586 26
Equipment and Maintenance.....	7,923 35
Lands and Buildings.....	71 08
Miscellaneous Expense.....	2,322 21
Medical and Nurses Fees.....	1,434 30
Fumigation Supplies.....	3,281 64
Food.....	4,956 41
Fuel for Boats.....	3,126 08
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	4,035 06
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	692 26
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,693 71
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	490 00
	<hr/> 31,622 36
	<hr/> 155,763 87

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Salaries and Bonus.....	79,339 34
<i>General—</i>	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	5,263 89
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,921 07
Fees.....	6,000 00
Chemical and Laboratory Supplies.....	3,623 52
Animals and Animal Food.....	12,205 99
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	2,587 16
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	1,422 53
Transportation and Travelling.....	3,876 72
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	3,120 65
	<hr/> 40,031 53
	<hr/> 119,370 87

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH BRANCH—Continued

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL INSPECTION		
Salaries and Bonus.....	\$	77,706 34
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage\$	653 49	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	7,489 08	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	3,558 64	
Professional and Special Services..	82 35	
Rents.....	4,080 98	
Food.....	14,601 50	
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	4,102 18	
Freight, Cartage and Express.....	196 25	
Transportation and Travelling.....	2,874 02	
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	767 85	
	38,406 34	
	\$	116,112 68
 CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE		
Salaries and Bonus.....		10,610 28
<i>General—</i>		
Advertising and Publicity.....	8,600 00	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,432 92	
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,462 98	
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	450 00	
	11,945 90	
		22,556 18
 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING		
Salaries and Bonus.....		24,061 47
<i>General—</i>		
Telephones, Telegrams and Postage	883 64	
Equipment and Maintenance.....	229 46	
Purchase of Samples.....	1,014 01	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	1,081 54	
Materials and Supplies.....	730 23	
Transportation and Travelling.....	5,993 23	
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	2,105 50	
	12,037 61	
		36,099 08

TREATMENT OF SICK MARINERS

Salaries and Bonus.....\$ 21,607 17

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage\$ 584 29
 Equipment and Maintenance..... 1,622 23
 Lands and Buildings..... 3,411 48
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 1,578 08
 Medical Fees..... 84,715 71
 Nurses Fees..... 3,641 40
 Maintenance of Patients—Hospitals, 249,391 20
 Maintenance of Patients—Private Homes..... 3,136 05
 Burial of Destitute Sailors..... 50 00
 Rents..... 1,690 49
 Medical Supplies..... 10,409 26
 Miscellaneous Supplies..... 1,870 80
 Transportation and Travelling..... 2,237 03

384,333 02
 \$ 385,945 19

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Salaries and Bonus..... 6,629 44

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage 33 10
 Equipment and Maintenance..... 546 49
 Miscellaneous Expense..... 464 25
 Transportation and Travelling..... 345 81
 Cash Advances (recoverable)..... 716 00

2,105 65
 8,735 09

MEDICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Salaries and Bonus..... 23,275 68

General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage 5 21
 Miscellaneous Expenses..... 1 30
 Professional and Special Services.. 276 33
 Materials and Supplies..... 185 42
 Transportation and Travelling..... 263 40

731 66
 24,007 34

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—HEALTH BRANCH—*Concluded*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE—*Concluded*DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded*

NUTRITION SERVICE

Salaries and Bonus.....	\$	4,902 54
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General—

Telephones, Telegrams and Postage\$	35 44
Equipment and Maintenance.....	5 00
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	4 00
Materials and Supplies.....	294 69
Transportation and Travelling.....	1,896 79
Cash Advances (recoverable).....	1,531 00
	<hr/>
	3,766 92

\$

8,669 46

Veneral Diseases—Distribution of Arsenicals to Provinces.....	49,408 82
Grants to Institutions assisting sailors.....	2,600 00
Canadian Welfare Council.....	8,100 00
Committee for Mental Hygiene.....	10,000 00
Health League of Canada.....	5,000 00
Canadian National Institute for the Blind.....	18,000 00
L'Association Canadienne Française des Aveugles.....	4,050 00
L'Institut Nazareth de Montreal.....	4,050 00
Montreal Association for the Blind.....	4,050 00
Canadian Tuberculosis Association.....	20,250 00
Victorian Order of Nurses.....	13,100 00
St. John Ambulance Association.....	4,050 00
Canadian Red Cross Society.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	1,020 00

REFUNDS OF REVENUE

Opium and Narcotics.....	15 00
Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	375 11
Sick Mariners' Dues.....	5,406 76
	<hr/>
	5,796 87

Revenue (as per contra) Less Refunds of Revenue.....	439,510 92
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UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS

Vote 215 Branch Administration.....	\$ 3,765 09
216 Food and Drugs.....	369 86
217 Opium and Narcotic Drugs.....	1,905 97
218 Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	333 12
219 Quarantine and Leprosy.....	3,078 61
220 Laboratory of Hygiene.....	2,830 33
221 Immigration Medical Inspection.....	19,864 41
222 Child and Maternal Hygiene.....	2,788 82
223 Public Health Engineering.....	1,551 56
224 Treatment of Sick Mariners.....	21,399 86
225 Industrial Hygiene.....	3,935 01
226 Medical Investigations.....	10,802 66
227 Venereal Diseases.....	591 18
435 Nutrition Service.....	2,865 54

76,142 02

Grand Total—Appropriations, Revenue and Refunds..... \$ 1,853,124 16

Grand Total—Disbursements and Unexpended Balances..... \$ 1,853,124 16

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

No. 3—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH NET DISBURSEMENTS TO MARCH 31, 1942

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1936	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40	Fiscal Year 1940-41	Fiscal Year 1941-42
The Minister.....	204,413 72	136,913 84	9,499 92	9,999 96	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
Departmental Administration.....	443,656 76				102,420 65	110,187 67	110,293 79	120,754 65
Branch Administration.....	11,941,347 68	8,146,736 02	215,165 27	180,593 43	817,496 07	845,501 98	819,487 24	916,367 67
Pensions—Commissioners, Salaries—Commissioners, Canadian Pension Commission.....	552,416 64	204,511 11	71,763 25	56,999 96	54,999 96	58,499 96	54,999 96	50,642 44
Administration Expenses, Canadian Pension Commission.....	11,715,611 73	9,080,686 41	446,149 30	429,396 59	494,978 80	463,065 41	405,795 08	415,540 14
War Veterans' Allowance Board.....	787,543 71	87,733 12	17,400 75	18,999 96	144,280 73	188,847 10	166,289 51	163,992 54
Pension Appeal Court.....	219,239 21	105,328 19	25,887 24	28,999 80	43,021 52	16,002 46		
European War Pensions.....	909,723 12	667,475,644 39	41,424,432 74	40,774,880 80	40,613,297 53	40,614,558 12	39,917,345 30	38,903,464 24
War Veterans' Allowances.....	42,832,555 60	8,941,165 82	3,178,616 18	3,903,007 16	5,308,097 89	7,098,029 79	7,333,669 60	7,139,999 16
Unemployment Assistance.....	27,949,446 04	17,833,597 09	2,435,265 30	2,232,397 73	2,136,682 93	1,847,229 17	1,005,832 21	408,421 61
Hospital Allowances.....	70,691,207 00	65,869,926 05	1,161,400 55	1,017,652 88	845,930 05	702,503 52	562,656 30	531,137 65
Probational Training Allowances.....	137,768 24			67,209 01	39,477 44	29,585 69	1,496 10	
Care of Patients.....	59,226,171 28	44,874,660 67	1,392,321 43	1,461,855 96	3,019,544 99	3,108,559 47	2,658,610 28	2,710,618 48
Veterans' Bureau.....	640,754 99			174,942 80	160,625 01	150,890 65	150,890 65	154,296 53
Sheltered Employment.....	1,564,401 66	1,496,951 50		28,376 18		3,243 90	35,830 08	
Employers' Liability Compensation.....	844,764 12	530,569 56	18,590 27	39,997 40	77,840 98	74,995 17	62,674 02	40,096 72
Continuing Projects—Veterans' Assistance Commission Grant to Last Post Fund.....	655,798 78	720,000 00	99,572 25	264,715 93	133,098 12	108,827 81	49,584 67	
Grant to Canadian Legion.....	131,000 00	77,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	75,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	81,666 54		9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00
Pensions—North West Rebellion.....	655,950 12	544,322 76	20,056 29	20,000 00	19,009 96	17,399 60	17,571 17	17,583 34
Militia Pensions Act 1901.....	22,737,909 00	13,593,496 13	1,356,181 92	1,445,028 32	1,548,537 55	1,586,380 98	1,579,921 28	1,638,362 80
Miscellaneous Gratuities.....	62,349 73	39,309 74	2,550 00	2,370 00	3,620 00	3,909 99	5,940 00	4,350 00
Salaries.....	70,226,390 35	65,024,643 08	2,567,999 00	2,633,748 27				
Appropriations inactive since 1935-36.....	38,589,293 23	38,589,293 23						
Health Branch.....	22,703,331 50	16,445,960 99	862,062 15	913,791 87	1,012,081 33	1,113,506 88	1,111,281 89	1,246,646 39
Gratuities to Members — Pension Appeal Court.....	41,672 21					41,672 21		
Annuity to Col. John T. C. Thompson.....	15,416 42					5,416 58	4,999 92	4,999 92

Treatment — Members and Ex-members — Defence Forces.	5,517,722 65				2,143,734 78	2,695,588 13
Treatment—R.C.M.P.	222,333 04				79,267 51	94,048 06
Pensions — Defence Forces, Seamen, etc.	1,079,975 29					
Air Raid Precautions.	814,387 24					
Investigations — Dependents Allowance Board.	49,900 72					
Inspection of Industrial Plants	16,117 73					
Treatment of (Canadian Fish- ermen and Seamen.	570 00					
Laboratory of Hygiene — Biological Assistance	16,560 69				9 50	560 50
Public Health Engineering— Inspection Camp Sites.	21,887 61				8,161 86	8,398 83
Food and Drugs—Examina- tion of Supplies.	3,822 00				7,491 61	14,396 00
Quarantine Service	65,921 61					
Hospital Pavilion — Saint John.	74,697 64				1,211 00	2,611 00
Construction — Camp Hill Hospital.	80,603 59				13,963 81	51,957 80
Hire of Boat—Halifax Harb- our.	28,313 34				74,197 64	500 00
Additional Accommodation —Departmental Hospitals.	546,689 24				1,825 09	52,403 94
Fixtures and Furnishings — Departmental Hospitals.	177,813 81				13,913 34	14,400 00
Committee on Demobiliza- tion.	14,065 39				488,699 00	57,990 24
Evacuation of Persons from England.	4,121 97				135,929 82	41,883 99
Quarantine Station — Saint John.	54,033 12				67 45	9,486 95
Processing of Blood for Trans- fusions.	110,840 46				1,542 70	2,579 27
Purchase of Land — Lan- caster.	5,000 00				9,549 22	44,483 90
Addition—Lancaster.	133,108 44				10,000 00	100,840 46
Maintenance — Non-resident Seamen	9,913 93				5,000 00	133,108 44
Committee on Reconstruction.	8,787 41					9,913 93
Extension — Nurses' Home, Westminster.	33,499 16					8,787 41
Staff Accommodation and Recreation Building, Ste. Anne's.	46,369 35					33,499 16
						46,369 35

No. 3—DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH NET DISBURSEMENTS TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Concluded*

Details	Total	July 1915 to March 1936	Fiscal Year 1936-37	Fiscal Year 1937-38	Fiscal Year 1938-39	Fiscal Year 1939-40	Fiscal Year 1940-41	Fiscal Year 1941-42
Additional Accommodation —Savard Park.....	42,923 45							42,923 45
Additional Accommodation —Calgary.....	30,611 78							30,611 78
Detention Allowances — Canadian Seamen.....	52,971 31							52,971 31
Addition — University of Alberta.....	23,980 87							23,980 87
Improvements — Deer Lodge Hospital.....	13,502 85							13,502 85
Alterations to Steam Mains— Ste. Anne's.....	16,042 40							16,042 40
Infectious Unit—Shaughnessy Hospital.....	19,784 20							19,784 20
Post Discharge Re-establish- ment—Rehabilitation Benefits.....	104,424 90							104,424 90
Addition — Rockhead Hos- pital.....	130 00							130 00
Reserve Stores — Revolving Account.....	340,711 08							340,711 08
Total Disbursements.....	1,306,000,167 65	959,348,449 72	55,373,933 81	55,570,945 03	56,763,732 43	59,134,535 39	59,531,187 51	60,277,383 71
Less Casual Revenue — De- partmental.....	5,917,200 35	5,276,332 78	105,137 43	69,695 17	71,186 94	89,048 97	145,460 28	160,338 78
Less Casual Revenue — Pen- sions.....	1,314,704 43	1,040,718 55	39,236 97	39,558 81	31,808 95	45,145 91	61,842 83	56,392 41
Less Health Revenue.....	5,672,949 01	3,829,861 81	243,359 96	249,408 53	247,308 45	314,804 41	348,694 83	439,510 92
Net Disbursements.....	1,293,095,313 86	949,201,536 58	54,986,199 45	55,212,282 52	56,413,428 14	58,685,536 10	58,975,189 47	59,621,141 60

No. 4.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ASSETS
BY DISTRICTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

District	Province	Total	Cash Advances	Treatment Stores	Disposal Stores
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
"H.O."	Ottawa.....	559,371 23	89 45	559,220 99	60 79
"A"	Quebec.....	53,309 63		53,309 63	
"B"	Nova Scotia.....	30,781 40		30,757 75	23 65
"D"	Central Ontario.....	30,638 98		30,630 33	8 65
"F"	Western Ontario.....	34,483 78		33,955 49	528 29
"G"	Manitoba.....	16,439 66		16,323 66	116 00
"I"	Alberta.....	11,358 49		11,338 49	20 00
"J"	British Columbia.....	12,840 30		12,836 30	4 00
"K"	New Brunswick.....	19,321 36		19,071 60	249 76
Total.....		768,544 83	89 45	767,444 24	1,011 14

No. 5.—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

Great Britain.....	3,095 01
Imperial Ministry of Labour.....	88,005 40
British Dominions, U.S.A. and Allied Governments.....	20,854 35
Air Training Plan.....	48,822 00
Canadian Government Departments, etc.....	37,644 16
Repatriation Loans.....	15,317 32
Vocational Loans.....	15,455 30
Total.....	229,193 54

No. 6.—TRANSPORTATION EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

SERVICE	Total Expenditure
Head Office Administrative, Personnel travelling.....	\$ 2,070 83
Branch Administrative, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	2,332 31
Dependents' Allowance Board, Investigations.....	1,458 67
Canadian Pension Commission, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	5,974 91
Canadian Pension Commission, Pensioners, Applicants and Witnesses.....	8,001 51
Canadian Pension Commission, Outside Specialists, Physicians, Surgeons.....	44 67
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Investigations and Staff travelling.....	226 12
War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Applicants.....	992 81
Transportation issued in lieu of Unemployment Assistance.....	10 54
Medical, Dental and O. & S.A. Staff travelling.....	3,214 90
Transportation, Clinical, Hospital and Orthopaedic Treatment.....	8,313 20
Blind or Totally Disabled Ex-Members of the Forces.....	225 55
Veterans' Bureau Staff travelling.....	651 33
Last Post Fund (Head Office).....	17 54
Defence Forces Transportation for Members and Ex-Members.....	11,494 97
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Transportation and Treatment.....	42 27
Air Raid Precaution, Staff travelling.....	855 64
Committee on Demobilization, Personnel travelling.....	856 94
Veterans' Welfare Division.....	1,874 01
Committee on Reconstruction.....	765 81
	\$ 49,424 53
Freight and Express.....	\$ 38,058 70
Total Net Expenditure.....	\$ 87,483 23
Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 5,059 99
Total Gross Expenditure.....	\$ 92,543 22

DISTRIBUTION BY RAILWAYS

Passengers—	\$ cts.	Per cent
Canadian National Railways.....	24,679 80	47.6
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	22,614 05	43.6
Sundry Railway, Bus and Steamship Companies.....	4,513 79	8.8
		100.0 \$ 51,807 64
Freight and Express—		
Canadian National Railways and Express.....	30,671 56	75.3
Canadian Pacific Railway and Express.....	9,871 82	24.2
Sundry Railway, Motor and Steamship Companies.....	192 20	.5
		100.0 \$ 40,735 58
Total Amount paid.....		\$ 92,543 22

No. 7.—RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE—STATEMENT FOR PERIOD APRIL 1, 1941
TO MARCH 31, 1942

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Dr.		Cr.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance of Fund March 31, 1941.....	\$19,683,993	11		
Income.....	926,921	28		
Interest 1941-42.....	786,755	92		
Expenditures.....			823,627	94
Balance.....			20,574,042	37
	21,397,670	31	21,397,670	31
Surrendered for cash to March 31, 1941.....	13,960		32,924,183	88
Surrendered for cash 1941-42.....	261		679,223	60
Total surrendered for cash.....	14,221		33,603,407	48
Reduced Paid-up Insurance to March 31, 1941.....	568		602,539	74
Reduced Paid-up Insurance 1941-42.....	32		40,777	59
Total.....	600		643,317	33
Reduced Paid-up Insurance terminated.....	17		18,262	00
Reduced Paid-up Insurance in force.....	583		625,055	33
On Extended Term Insurance to March 31, 1941.....	1,343		2,975,868	97
On Extended Term Insurance 1941-42.....	183		402,715	09
Total.....	1,526		3,378,584	06
Extended Term Insurance terminated (including those shown as surrendered for cash).....	303		646,796	57
Total policies on Extended Term Insurance.....	1,223		2,731,787	49
Disability Claims admitted to March 31, 1941.....	177		279,276	93
Disability Claims admitted 1941-42.....	32		87,718	97
Total.....	209		366,995	90
Terminated or reduced.....	21		59,859	36
Disability Claims in force.....	188		307,136	54
DEATH CLAIMS				
Policy Value of Death Claims to March 31, 1941.....	5,222		12,357,171	67
Policy Value of Death Claims 1941-42.....	325		590,060	66
Total policy value.....	5,547		12,947,232	33
Settled by cash or annuity to March 31, 1941.....	3,772		9,831,696	41
Settled by cash payment of annuity 1941-42.....	246		419,102	41
	4,018		10,250,798	82
To adjust deduct.....	3		11,000	00
Total.....	4,015		10,239,798	82
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. to March 31, 1941.....	1,382		1,243,112	76
Insurance and premiums paid under Sec. 10, R.S.I. 1941-42.....	81		116,030	01
Reserve paid Section 11, 1941-42.....				
	1,463		1,359,142	77
To adjust Add. Section 10.....	3		6,696	68
Total.....	1,466		1,365,839	45
Claims pending settlement March 31, 1942.....	66		116,652	88
LAPSES AND REINSTATEMENTS				
Lapses to March 31, 1941.....	51,790		118,766,428	96
Lapses 1941-42.....	838		1,891,456	17
Total.....	52,628		120,657,885	13
Reinstatements to March 31, 1941.....	38,788		88,958,819	71
Reinstatements 1941-42.....	812		1,820,220	57
Total.....	39,600		90,779,040	28
Net Lapses including policies on Extended Term.....	13,028		29,878,844	85
Policies in force March 31, 1942.....	20,600		43,054,472	14

CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

The Honourable IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 (2), Chapter 157 (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), as amended, I have the honour to submit a report of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1942.

In common with other war service departments or those closely connected with war activities, the Commission's responsibilities and functions experienced a further marked expansion during the last fiscal year.

The most important phase of the year's operations arose from the appointment of a Special Parliamentary Committee which functioned under the chairmanship of the Honourable Cyrus M. MacMillan with powers to consider the general provisions of the Pension Act and the War Veterans' Allowance Act, and held thirty meetings during the period from February to June, 1941. The Committee's powers were later enlarged so as to enable it to consider numerous problems affecting ex-service men of both the first and second Great Wars.

As a result of the Committee's recommendations, the Pension Act was amended by Chapter 23, 4-5 George VI, assented to on the 14th of June, 1941. Perhaps the most important amendment was the introduction of a new subsection to section 11, namely subsection 3, which vests the Commission with power to make discretionary awards, under certain conditions, to, or in respect of, members of the forces *whose service was in Canada only* and who are otherwise precluded from receiving pension by the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of section 11 of the Statute. The new sub-section permits the Commission to authorize awards in such amounts, as it may from time to time deem adequate, not exceeding the amount payable under Schedules A and B, in cases in which,—

- (a) pension is not awardable as of right, that is, under subsections 1 and 2 of section 11;
- (b) the injury or disease or the aggravation thereof resulting in serious disability or death was incurred during service;
- (c) the applicant is in necessitous circumstances, and in the case of disability, both seriously disabled and in necessitous circumstances.

Another important amendment was the introduction of a new section, numbered 46A. This provides for the extension of the benefits of the Pension Act, in so far as such benefits are not provided under the laws of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, to persons domiciled in Canada at the commencement of the present war or during the four years previous thereto, who subsequently serve during the war in the forces of the United Kingdom and are awarded pension under the laws of that country in respect of disability or death. Payments under this section may be made only while the beneficiaries thereunder are residents of Canada. It provides not only for the supplementation of Imperial pensions to Canadian rates but also for the additional benefits which are provided under the Canadian Pension Act but not under the Imperial regulations.

The number of pensioners of the first Great War as at the 31st of March, 1942, was 95,701, and the annual liability in respect thereto was \$38,679,159.

This represents a decrease of 1,233 in the number of disability pensioners, a decrease of 211 in the number of dependents, and a decrease of \$919,021 in the annual pension liability for the first Great War. The total number of beneficiaries, including wives, children, parents, housekeepers, and other persons on whose account benefits were in force, was 199,088.

The number of cases in which pension was increased following medical examination was 1,412, representing an increased liability of \$274,331 per annum.

The number of pensioners of the present war as at the 31st of March, 1942, was 2,130, and the annual liability in respect thereto was \$1,049,825.

Further statistical details of the Commission's activities will be found in the appended statements.

By arrangement with the British Ministry of Pensions and with the invaluable assistance of its local representative, procedure was set up for dealing with claims arising out of casualties incurred by graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan while serving as attached to the Royal Air Force. This procedure has proved to be very satisfactory and ensures the issue of pension with a minimum of delay to persons found to be entitled to awards.

The intensification of submarine warfare and the increased number of merchant ships sunk or damaged by enemy action has resulted in a corresponding increase in pension claims and has necessitated the setting up of a special branch to deal with such cases.

The hearing of appeals from coast to coast throughout the Dominion, continued to occupy much of the time of a majority of the Commissioners, who are to be commended for the cheerful and assiduous manner in which they discharge these onerous duties.

As provided by section 6 of the Pension Act, the Commission, during the period under review, has become responsible for the administration of several additional Orders in Council dealing with compensation for various classes of persons, such as, detention allowances for merchant seamen who may be captured or interned in foreign countries, civilian employees of the Dominion Government who may suffer disability or death outside of Canada as a result of enemy action, air raid precautions personnel, and others. A list of these Orders in Council with brief explanatory notes follows:—

Order in Council P.C. 10/4209—12th June, 1941, as amended by P.C. 87/5204—16th July, 1941.

(Rescinds P.C. 3359—10th November, 1938.)

Makes provision for the payment of pension under certain conditions to or in respect of merchant seamen and salt-water fishermen who suffer injury or death as a result of enemy action or counter-action taken against the enemy.

Order in Council P.C. 12/4209—12th June, 1941, as amended by P.C. 87/5204—16th July, 1941.

Provides for the payment of detention allowances as compensation for loss of wages to or in respect of any of the following who may be captured or interned in a foreign country:—

- (a) personnel of ships of Canadian registry or licence;
- (b) persons of Canadian nationality serving on ships not of Canadian registry or licence which the Transport Controller certifies were engaged in essential war work on behalf of the British Commonwealth or its allies at the time a voyage was commenced; and
- (c) persons of Canadian nationality employed upon fishing vessels or boats engaged in the fishing industry of Canada in tidal waters.

Order in Council P.C. 196/4417—18th June, 1941.

Provides for the payment of compensation to civilian employees of the Canadian Government employed outside Canada, who suffer disability or death as a result of enemy action or counter-action taken against the enemy. Provision is made for the granting of special leave with pay, if certified by a qualified medical practitioner and approved by the Commission, for periods not exceeding 180 days.

Order in Council P.C. 197/4417—18th June, 1941.

Makes provision for the payment of pensions under the terms of the Pension Act to members of the Canadian Auxiliary Services who suffer injury or death as the result of enemy action or counter-action taken against the enemy. The personnel of these auxiliary services are at present drawn from the

Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.,
Y.M.C.A.,
Salvation Army, and
Knights of Columbus.

Order in Council P.C. 110/4840—3rd July, 1941.

This Order in Council transfers to the Commission authority for adjudication, assessment and awards in respect of regular members of the R.C.M.P. who may claim compensation for personal injury incurred during their R.C.M.P. service, as provided by section 21A of the R.C.M.P. Act.

Order in Council P.C. 4/7635—1st October, 1941.

Under this Order in Council provision is made for the payment of pension, subject to the provisions of the Pension Act, to members of the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Forces who suffer injury or disease or aggravation thereof while serving in such forces.

Order in Council P.C. 7147—10th November, 1941.

Provides for medical services and compensation, subject to the provisions of the Pension Act, to or in respect of such Air Raid Precautions personnel who may suffer disability or death in the performance of their duties while training or during a blackout period as the result of enemy action or counter-action taken against the same.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to report a continuation of the splendid demonstration previously given by thousands of our pensioners of their determination to assist in the successful prosecution of the war by donating portions, and in some cases the entire amount, of their pensions to the purchase of War Savings Certificates. The number of pensioners so contributing during the month of March, 1942, was 9,798, representing a yearly average of \$917,753.49. In addition to these contributions from pensioners, the Commission has received numerous donations from generous individuals desirous of contributing to the war effort and from others who wish to assist in alleviating suffering and distress arising out of the war. On being approached, the Honourable the Minister of Finance kindly consented to set up, in his Department, two funds to which contributions for either of these two types of assistance may be deposited. The funds are respectively known as the "War Donations Fund" and the "War Special Assistance Fund". The administration of the latter was placed in the hands of the Commission to enable it to afford relief in cases of extreme hardship and distress in which pension cannot be awarded under the terms of the Pension Act.

A generous gift of \$5,000 was also received from Mrs. Florence Martineau, of New York, to be administered as outlined in the following extract from the letter accompanying the gift:—

"Mrs. Martineau wishes to have the money administered by the Canadian Pension Commission for the benefit of ex-members of the R.C.A.F. and/or their dependents, who are not otherwise pensionable or who may be in necessitous circumstances, and she is very happy to be able to contribute to so worthy a cause as this."

It is with sincere regret that I record the retirement during the last fiscal year of two distinguished members of the Commission, Lieutenant-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.

In July, 1941, Major J. K. Matheson, M.C., was appointed to be a member of the Commission and in the following September, H. M. Barnes, Esquire, B.A., M.D., C.M., and H. A. Bridges, Esquire, M.A., B.C.L., were appointed members. Dr. Barnes had served for many years as a Medical Adviser and latterly as Chief Medical Adviser to the Commission. Mr. Bridges has had long experience in pension and Departmental work, having served as a Pension Counsel and later as Solicitor to the Department.

In January, 1942, Major C. M. Keillor, M.D., was appointed Chief Medical Adviser to succeed Dr. Barnes. Major Keillor served in the Great War with the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was appointed to the Board of Pension Commissioners in 1919 as medical adviser and continued to serve the Board and Commission until he was released in July, 1940, for service with the Active Force. He served on the staff of the Director General of Medical Services until he was recalled at the urgent request of the Commission.

I should like once more to express my appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the Commission's staff, the whole-hearted co-operation of the Veterans' Bureau and the assistance so willingly given by other branches of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. McDONALD,

Chairman.

OTTAWA, June 25, 1942.

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF PENSION ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31 1942

DISABILITIES	
Disability Pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	79,204
Disability Pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	215
Disability Pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	102
Total.....	79,521
Disability Pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	1,498
Other causes.....	52
	1,550
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1942.....	77,971
DEPENDENTS	
Dependent pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	17,941
Dependent pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	520
Dependent pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	109
Total.....	18,570
Dependent pensions discontinued during the fiscal year—	
Death.....	579
Other causes.....	261
	840
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1942.....	17,730

DISABILITIES AND DEPENDENTS	
Total pensions in force March 31, 1941.....	97,145
Total pensions awarded during the fiscal year.....	735
Total pensions reinstated during the fiscal year.....	211
Total.....	98,091
Total pensions discontinued during the fiscal year.....	2,390
Total number of pensions in force March 31, 1942.....	95,701

TABLE 2.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	77,971	
" " Wives.....	54,222	
" " Children.....	44,446	
" " Mothers.....	607	
" " Fathers.....	75	
" " Two parents (68).....	136	
" " Housekeepers (Section 22-9 and 66B, Pension Act).....	601	
	178,058	
Dependent pensioners.....	17,730	
Dependent pensioners' children.....	2,301	
Other relatives in addition to main dependents.....	999	
	21,030	

SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT

Disability, as per table 15.....	250
Dependents, as per table 15.....	94
Grand Total.....	199,432

TABLE 3.—ANNUITIES IN RESPECT OF DECORATIONS AWARDED TO CANADIANS IN THE GREAT OR OTHER WARS*,

Victoria Cross (8 in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	15
Military Cross or Distinguished Conduct Medal (in receipt of both pension and annuity).....	439
Total.....	454

* These annuities are paid by Great Britain.

TABLE 4.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1918 TO 1942

Year Ended March 31	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1918.....	15,335	3,105,125 55	10,488	4,168,602 00	25,823	7,273,727 55
1919.....	42,932	7,470,729 02	16,753	9,593,055 56	59,685	17,063,784 52
1920.....	69,203	14,335,118 41	17,823	10,841,169 50	87,026	25,176,287 91
1921.....	51,452	18,230,697 16	19,209	12,954,140 54	70,661	31,184,837 70
1922.....	45,133	17,991,535 00	19,606	12,687,237 00	64,739	30,678,772 00
1923.....	43,263	18,142,145 00	19,794	12,279,621 00	63,057	30,421,766 00
1924.....	43,300	18,787,206 00	19,971	12,037,843 00	63,271	30,825,049 00
1925.....	44,598	19,816,380 00	20,015	11,804,825 00	64,613	31,621,205 00
1926.....	46,385	21,456,941 00	20,005	11,608,530 00	66,390	33,065,471 00
1927.....	48,027	22,811,373 00	19,999	11,419,276 00	68,026	34,230,349 00
1928.....	50,535	24,374,502 00	19,975	11,209,351 00	70,610	35,583,853 00
1929.....	54,620	26,035,150 00	20,062	11,090,158 00	74,622	37,185,308 00
1930.....	56,996	27,059,992 00	19,844	10,742,518 00	76,640	37,802,510 00
1931.....	66,669	29,226,208 00	19,676	10,985,518 00	86,345	40,211,726 00
1932.....	75,878	30,998,571 00	19,308	10,859,808 00	95,186	41,858,377 00
1933.....	77,967	31,124,543 00	18,745	10,624,775 00	96,712	41,749,318 00
1934.....	77,855	30,453,454 00	18,236	10,339,971 00	96,091	40,793,425 00
1935.....	78,404	30,406,414 00	18,241	10,372,607 00	96,645	40,779,021 00
1936.....	79,124	30,473,353 00	18,175	10,381,121 00	97,299	40,854,474 00
1937.....	79,789	30,365,865 00	18,186	10,417,158 00	97,975	40,783,023 00
1938.....	79,876	30,270,960 00	18,105	10,411,095 00	97,981	40,682,055 00
1939.....	80,104	30,094,890 00	17,896	10,318,775 00	98,000	40,413,665 00
1940.....	86,133	29,845,959 00	18,177	10,610,293 00	98,310	40,456,252 00
1941.....	79,204	29,058,304 00	17,941	10,539,876 00	97,145	39,598,180 00
1942.....	77,971	28,194,967 00	17,730	10,484,192 00	95,701	38,679,159 00

The following disability and dependent pensions, in respect of service as such since the war are included in the above figures:—

Disability.....	106	Annual Liability.....	\$ 32,061
Dependent.....	132	Annual Liability.....	19,684
	<u>132</u>		<u>\$ 51,745</u>

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23
DISABILITY PENSIONS

Fiscal Year Ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			
31-3-23....	1,278	503,822 00	736	210,304 00	3,855	895,906 00	1,097	111,469	471
31-3-24....	1,140	376,128 00	911	276,865 00	2,014	648,238 00	587	115,603	470
31-3-25....	1,673	481,532 00	1,241	347,347 00	1,503	559,442 00	595	124,544	475
31-3-26....	1,674	487,118 00	1,459	414,457 00	1,346	588,208 00	799	134,209	481
31-3-27....	1,441	417,933 00	1,290	394,231 00	1,089	572,033 00	1,090	141,982	304
31-3-28....	1,828	459,528 00	1,821	490,364 00	1,041	617,377 00	440	151,502	329
31-3-29....	2,557	520,331 00	2,322	491,853 00	894	541,855 00	7,776	165,506	319
31-3-30....	1,774	352,849 00	1,603	313,014 00	953	557,538 00	8,811	174,732	307
31-3-31....	2,722	511,706 00	7,901	1,019,540 00	950	530,787 00	5,911	203,176	300
31-3-32....	3,091	552,256 00	7,268	902,781 00	1,150	613,279 00	5,823	232,303	302
31-3-33....	1,912	347,727 00	1,580	207,618 00	1,403	649,901 00	16,209	239,599	298
31-3-34....	1,058	179,071 00	1,054	173,232 00	2,224	780,405 00	13,377	237,794	296
31-3-35....	1,170	207,967 00	901	138,619 00	1,522	640,956 00	10,367	236,474	293
31-3-36....	1,233	198,933 00	769	91,401 00	1,222	611,821 00	9,172	233,205	286
31-3-37....	1,273	185,738 00	671	85,622 00	1,279	656,681 00	8,824	227,594	281
31-3-38....	952	136,666 00	436	52,514 00	1,301	599,361 00	5,403	219,323	280
31-3-39....	1,018	142,099 00	525	72,275 00	1,315	639,838 00	4,884	210,793	272
31-3-40....	924	135,504 00	383	57,317 00	1,278	603,421 00	4,140	201,391	268
31-3-41....	357	59,458 00	169	23,895 00	1,455	679,461 00	2,276	189,734	256
31-3-42....	215	43,271 00	102	16,994 00	1,550	743,678 00	1,115	178,058	249

Supplementary Pensions include both disability and dependent for years 1923 to 1926.

TABLE 5.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS COMMENCING FISCAL YEAR 1922-23
—Concluded

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Fiscal Year Ended	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations		Refusals	Beneficiaries	
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	No.	No.	Supple- mentary Pensions
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			
31-3-23.....	739	281,765 00	57	28,332 00	727	364,607 00	.....	34,433	See
31-3-24.....	753	367,758 00	42	13,716 00	618	281,778 00	880	34,146	Disability
31-3-25.....	665	311,062 00	61	21,864 00	640	268,511 00	1,533	33,273	Statement
31-3-26.....	565	295,060 00	42	15,043 00	617	250,355 00	828	32,345	
31-3-27.....	609	319,604 00	51	16,140 00	666	275,162 00	896	31,392	122
31-3-28.....	624	314,120 00	51	18,744 00	599	270,903 00	867	30,220	117
31-3-29.....	722	349,552 00	61	19,548 00	756	283,419 00	1,095	29,298	119
31-3-30.....	584	271,580 00	104	23,514 00	1,058	330,226 00	1,321	27,691	112
31-3-31.....	988	531,624 00	164	47,160 00	1,120	343,918 00	848	27,162	106
31-3-32.....	796	419,352 00	255	68,301 00	1,389	423,656 00	1,498	26,086	102
31-3-33.....	618	338,364 00	360	91,776 00	1,541	472,123 00	2,429	24,845	98
31-3-34.....	555	295,260 00	417	112,488 00	1,491	479,519 00	2,229	23,812	93
31-3-35.....	726	370,722 00	385	124,820 00	1,106	384,578 00	2,002	23,777	90
31-3-36.....	723	385,692 00	252	76,195 00	1,041	359,723 00	2,177	23,541	89
31-3-37.....	802	441,081 00	176	53,618 00	937	355,077 00	2,054	23,368	92
31-3-38.....	658	383,930 00	163	44,396 00	902	332,953 00	1,933	22,928	96
31-3-39.....	560	318,260 00	178	49,696 00	947	362,002 00	1,119	22,306	99
31-3-40.....	1,062	711,734 00	162	44,666 00	943	372,132 00	2,012	22,494	100
31-3-41.....	509	342,001 00	127	37,044 00	872	339,867 00	2,405	21,712	98
31-3-42.....	520	355,651 00	109	32,324 00	840	343,229 00	2,301	21,030	94

NOTE.—Number of dependent refusals for year 31-3-23 is not available.

TABLE 6.—DCMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY
AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Disability			Dependent			Total		
	No.	Per- centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per- centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per- centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$			\$
Quebec.....	5,436	6.98	1,920,466	1,458	8.22	865,576	6,894	7.20	2,786,042
N.S. and P.E.I.....	4,417	5.66	1,726,010	1,198	6.76	611,009	5,615	5.87	2,337,019
Fast. Ontario.....	4,322	5.54	1,518,545	963	5.43	583,076	5,285	5.52	2,101,621
Cent. Ontario.....	17,212	22.12	6,158,882	3,860	21.77	2,439,092	21,102	22.05	8,597,974
West. Ontario.....	5,509	7.14	2,180,469	974	5.49	597,404	6,543	6.84	2,777,873
Manitoba.....	7,135	9.15	2,460,943	1,158	6.53	670,786	8,293	8.66	3,131,729
Saskatchewan.....	3,986	5.12	1,346,153	411	2.32	236,714	4,397	4.59	1,582,867
Alberta.....	5,434	6.96	1,857,719	725	4.09	439,636	6,159	6.44	2,297,355
British Columbia.....	11,216	14.39	4,260,812	2,060	11.62	1,325,695	13,276	13.88	5,586,717
New Brunswick.....	2,054	2.63	808,628	641	3.62	324,640	2,695	2.82	1,133,268
Great Britain.....	4,282	5.49	1,754,102	2,748	15.50	1,528,712	7,030	7.34	3,282,814
United States.....	6,362	8.15	1,999,300	1,262	7.12	739,142	7,624	7.97	2,738,442
Other Countries.....	516	0.67	202,938	272	1.53	122,500	788	82	325,438
Total.....	77,971	100.00	28,194,967	17,730	100.00	10,484,192	95,701	100.00	38,679,159

NOTE.—Pensioners residing in other countries are as follows:—

Alaska.....	1	Iceland.....	5	Pacific Islands.....	14
Africa.....	40	India.....	4	Palestine.....	1
Australia.....	139	Islands contiguous to Great		Poland.....	11
Belgium.....	34	Britain.....	85	Portugal.....	1
British West Indies.....	52	Italy.....	25	Roumania.....	3
Bulgaria.....	1	Japan.....	22	Russia.....	26
China.....	3	Latvia.....	1	South America.....	14
Cuba.....	3	Lithuania.....	2	Sweden.....	10
Denmark.....	13	Malay Straits.....		Switzerland.....	3
Egypt.....	2	Malta.....	8	Syria.....	1
Estonia.....	1	Mexico.....	6	Yugoslavia.....	15
France.....	47	Newfoundland.....	98		
Greece.....	13	New Zealand.....	69		
Holland.....	3	Norway.....	12		
				Total.....	788

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT DISABILITY PENSIONS, IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1942

Resident in	Total Number of Pensions	Number of Pensions Permanent	Percentage of Pensions Permanent
			%
Quebec.....	5,436	5,128	94.33
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	4,417	4,231	95.78
Eastern Ontario.....	4,322	2,811	65.03
Central Ontario.....	17,242	16,740	97.08
Western Ontario.....	5,569	5,353	96.12
Manitoba.....	7,135	6,802	95.33
Saskatchewan.....	3,986	3,851	96.61
Alberta.....	5,434	5,244	96.50
British Columbia.....	11,216	10,874	96.95
New Brunswick.....	2,054	2,013	98.00
Great Britain.....	4,282	4,057	94.74
United States.....	6,362	6,131	96.36
Other Countries.....	516	495	95.93
Total.....	77,971	73,730	94.56

TABLE 8.—COUNTRY WHERE MAN SERVED

Country	Disability			Dependent		
	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability	No.	Per-centage	Annual Liability
			\$			\$
France.....	68,311	87.99	25,163,759	15,498	87.41	8,993,998
England.....	6,275	8.05	1,959,853	1,232	6.95	824,032
Canada.....	2,628	3.38	900,078	864	4.87	581,106
Others.....	457	0.58	166,277	136	0.77	85,056
Total.....	77,971	100.00	28,194,967	17,730	100.00	10,484,192

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1942, ALSO COUNTRY WHERE PENSIONER SERVED

Class	Country				Degree of Disability	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	France	England	Canada	Others			
							\$
1.....	3,319	303	153	27	100	3,802	4,664,336
2.....	71	1	1	.....	95	73	89,763
3.....	307	40	32	4	90	383	429,695
4.....	365	7	3	.....	85	375	397,499
5.....	2,304	106	50	9	80	2,469	2,423,745
6.....	678	45	18	2	75	744	692,107
7.....	1,379	85	40	2	70	1,506	1,332,837
8.....	392	23	13	2	65	430	348,024
9.....	2,128	170	67	17	60	2,382	1,769,731
10.....	412	29	11	3	55	457	312,211
11.....	3,843	333	157	31	50	4,362	2,686,802
12.....	610	33	16	8	45	667	358,452
13.....	3,604	312	128	33	40	4,077	1,996,104
14.....	1,858	121	48	8	35	2,035	876,712
15.....	4,471	333	148	22	30	4,974	1,831,579
16.....	4,587	395	138	37	25	5,157	1,576,667
17.....	7,906	712	300	51	20	8,969	2,183,151
18.....	8,017	688	301	51	15	9,057	1,651,261
19.....	14,473	1,338	550	91	10	16,452	1,990,476
20.....	7,887	1,201	454	58	5	9,600	583,785
Totals.....	68,611	6,275	2,628	457	.....	77,971	28,194,967

TABLE 10.—NUMBER AND ANNUAL LIABILITY OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1942, GROUPED UNDER MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE, WITH THE RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO THE WHOLE, AND THE INJURIES OR DISEASES CAUSING DISABILITIES FOR WHICH PENSION IS BEING PAID

Medical Nomenclature and Groups	Temporary		Permanent		Total Pensions	Number Injuries or Diseases	Annual Liability		
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage			Temporary	Permanent	Total
							\$	\$	\$
General Diseases.....	432	10.20	6,167	8.37	6,599	11,085	171,160	1,958,134	2,129,294
Nervous System.....	367	8.65	3,979	5.40	4,346	7,317	199,483	1,471,804	1,671,287
Special Senses.....	427	10.07	5,789	7.85	6,216	10,310	141,639	1,842,932	1,984,571
Circulatory System.....	579	13.65	7,697	10.44	8,276	14,464	233,790	2,808,851	3,042,641
Respiratory System.....	959	22.62	11,028	14.96	11,987	17,794	541,018	5,138,035	5,679,053
Gastro Intestinal System..	221	5.21	2,956	4.01	3,177	5,906	83,173	839,691	922,864
Urinary and Genital.....	106	2.50	1,571	2.13	1,677	2,942	45,166	512,276	557,442
Amputations and Disarticulations.....	26	0.61	1,562	2.11	1,588	4,618	20,472	1,135,015	1,155,487
G.S.W. and Injuries to Joints.....	196	4.62	5,925	8.04	6,121	8,673	61,448	1,629,846	1,691,294
G.S.W. Injuries and Fractures.....	742	17.49	23,965	32.50	24,707	33,403	277,594	8,473,276	8,750,870
General Diseases and Injuries.....	169	3.98	2,950	4.00	3,119	6,634	32,289	528,612	560,901
Veneral Diseases Sequelae	17	0.40	141	0.19	158	206	6,027	43,236	49,263
Total.....	4,241	100.00	73,730	100.00	77,971	123,352	1,813,259	26,381,708	28,194,967

General Diseases.—Diabetes, Pernicious Anaemia, Dermatitis, Hodgkin's Disease, Rheumatism, Tumours, General tuberculosis, etc.

Nervous System.—Poliomyelitis, Dementia praecox, Epilepsy, Encephalitis lethargica, Paralysis agitans, etc.

Special Senses.—Otitis Media, Optic atrophy, Cataracts, Glaucoma, etc.

Circulatory System.—Myocarditis, Valvular disease of the heart, Arterio Sclerosis, Thrombo-angeitis obliterans, Angina pectoris, etc.

Respiratory System.—Bronchitis, Tubercle of lung, pneumonia, etc.

Gastro Intestinal System.—Appendicitis and peritonitis, Gastric ulcer and Duodenal ulcer, Cirrhosis of the liver, etc.

Urinary and Genital.—Nephritis, Nephrolithiasis, and pyelitis, Hydronephrosis, etc.

Amputations and Disarticulations.—Shoulder, Arm, Hip, Knee, etc.

G.S.W.'s and Injuries to Joints.—Shoulder, Elbow, Hip, Ankle, etc.

G.S.W.'s Injuries, Fractures.—Skull, Humerus, Femur, etc.

General Diseases and Injuries.—Brain tumour, Disfigurement, Flat Feet, Malaria, Raynaud's Disease, etc.

Veneral Diseases Sequelae.—Locomotor ataxia, General paresis of Insane, Gonorrhoeal arthritis, etc.

TABLE 11.—RANK OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS ON DISCHARGE FROM C.E.F. AND RANK OF DECEASED SOLDIERS ON WHOSE BEHALF DEPENDENT PENSIONS ARE PAYABLE

Rank	Disability Pensions				Dependent Pensions			
	Number	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Amount	Per-centage
			\$				\$	
Private.....	66,325	85.06	23,902,498	84.77	14,902	84.12	8,489,312	81.00
Sergeant.....	7,189	9.22	2,469,548	8.76	1,523	8.56	1,013,406	9.64
R.S.M.....	288	0.37	102,585	0.36	47	0.26	31,368	0.29
W.O.....	149	0.19	54,751	0.19	28	0.15	18,648	0.17
Lieutenant.....	2,286	2.93	836,133	2.96	645	3.66	408,744	3.94
Captain.....	894	1.15	404,438	1.44	302	1.67	231,800	2.18
Major.....	326	0.42	186,188	0.67	174	0.98	168,236	1.60
Lt.-Colonel.....	99	0.12	72,257	0.26	87	0.50	99,228	0.96
Colonel.....	10	0.02	7,936	0.02	7	0.03	8,820	0.08
Brig.-Gen. and higher ranks.....	8	0.01	9,444	0.03	7	0.03	12,470	0.12
Nurses—Lieut.....	394	0.50	148,489	0.53	8	0.04	2,160	0.02
Nurses—Capt.....	3	0.01	700	0.01				
Total.....	77,971	100.00	28,194,967	100.00	17,730	100.00	10,484,192	100.00

TABLE 12.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1942

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Part of main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
						\$
*Widow.....	10,963		2,119	77	13,159	8,265,342
Mother.....	4,534			1	4,535	1,541,375
Father.....	819			1	820	223,004
Orphan children.....	155		73	2	230	68,965
Grandparents.....	3				3	960
Brothers and Sisters.....	80	3			83	22,908
Orphan brothers and sisters.....	27	3			30	7,428
Other relatives.....	1		6		7	1,284
Children.....	236		103		339	67,938
Parents.....	912	912			1,824	284,988
Total.....	17,730	918	2,301	81	21,030	10,484,192

* Of the 10,963 widows, 1,338 are in receipt of additional pension for children as follows:—832, one child; 310, two children; 135, three children; 49, four children; 8, five children; 3, six children; 1, eight children; making a total of 2,119 pensionable children.

TABLE 13.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Number
Children only (widows also on pension).....	2,119
Children only (pensioned in own right).....	339
Children orphan (pensioned in own right).....	228
Children only (with other dependent pensioners).....	6
Total.....	2,692

TABLE 14.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE PENSION ACT

Helplessness.....	385
Wear and tear of clothing.....	3,945

TABLE 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS PAYABLE UNDER SECTIONS 45 TO 49 OF THE PENSION ACT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Num-ber	Annual Liability	Num-ber	Annual Liability	Num-ber	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>European War—</i>						
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			1	443	1	443
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			3	987	3	987
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Pension Act, Sec. 46).....			32	19,965	32	19,965
Supplementary to awards paid by Great Britain (Pension Act Secs. 45 and 46).....	185	30,425	49	11,637	234	42,062
<i>Other Wars—</i>						
South African War (Pension Act Sec. 47).....	44	8,572	3	1,062	47	9,634
1885 and General (Pension Act Secs. 48 and 49).....	21	10,332	6	4,608	27	14,940
Total.....	250	49,329	94	38,702	344	88,031

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

	Disability		Dependents		Total	
	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability	Num- ber	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
1885 and General.....	10	1,429				1,429
Militia Pensions.....	1,552	1,497,326	233	172,401	1,785	1,669,727
<i>Order in Council P.C. 2187—</i>						
Pensions in respect of persons injured or killed while flying in the public services.....	1	276			1	276
Total.....	1,563	1,499,031	233	172,401	1,796	1,671,432

TABLE 17.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	1,498	
Disappearance of disability.....	19	
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	12	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	20	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	1	
Miscellaneous.....		1,550
DEPENDENT		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	6	
Under Section 33.....	11	
Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	43	
Mothers remarried (Section 40-1).....		
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	119	
Pensioner died.....	78	
Miscellaneous.....	579	
Marriage of last child.....	3	
	1	
		840
Total.....		2,390

* In addition to these totals, 14 widow's pensions were discontinued on remarriage, but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

TABLE 18.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING FISCAL YEAR

	Number of Pensions	Number of Allowances
Pensions.....	1,550	
Wives.....		906
Children.....		587
Mothers.....		6
Fathers.....		1
Widowers allowances (Sec. 22-9 and 66B).....		13
Helplessness.....		14
Wear and tear of clothing.....		61
Total.....	1,550	1,588

TABLE 19.—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING FISCAL YEAR BY REASON OF CHILDREN REACHING EXPIRY AGE LIMIT, VIZ. 16 FOR BOYS AND 17 FOR GIRLS

Children of disability pensioners.....	9,587
Children in own right and children of dependent pensioners.....	1,105
	<u>10,692</u>

TABLE 20.—DEATHS DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

	Number	Total
<i>Pensioners—</i>		
Death related to service.....	347	
Death not related to service.....	1,046	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....	105	
	<u>1,498</u>	
Wives of Pensioners.....	392	
Children of Pensioners.....	49	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Mother).....	52	
Other relatives receiving allowances (Father).....	9	
		2,00
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS		
	Pensions cancelled	Pensions continued to other dependents
Widows.....	138	8
Mothers.....	351	38
Fathers.....	84	94
Children.....		
Brothers and Sisters.....		
Grandparents.....	2	2
Parents.....	3	3
Orphan Brothers and Sisters.....	1	1
	<u>579</u>	<u>140</u>
Grant total.....		71
		2,71

FUNERAL GRANTS IN RESPECT OF DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Grant approved.....	580
Grant refused.....	166
	<u>746</u>

TABLE 21.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF DECEASED DISABILITY PENSIONERS

SECTION 22-8

One Year's pension for children who are not entitled to pension after death of father.

Number of Children	Amount
290	8,986

SECTION 38

One Month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability.

Relationship and number affected	Amount
Widows.....	321
Children.....	181
Total.....	<u>502 \$21,639</u>

TABLE 22.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—pension for children continued.....	14
Widows remarried—with no pensionable children.....	43
Mothers remarried.....	
Children.....	52
Total.....	109

TABLE 23.—PENSIONS REINSTATED DURING FISCAL YEAR AND REASONS UNDER WHICH PREVIOUSLY DISCONTINUED

	Number	Totals
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Disappearance of disability.....	21	102
Under Section 20-2 (unclaimed).....	8	
Final payment by agreement (Section 25-4 1936 Amendment).....	27	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	17	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	27	
Miscellaneous.....	2	
DEPENDENT PENSIONS		
Misconduct (Section 39).....	5	213
On youngest orphan child attaining age limit.....	78	
On youngest child attaining age limit.....	119	
Under Section 33.....	11	
Total.....		315
NOTE.—In addition to the above the following were reinstated, where pension was in force (Disability or Dependent).		
DISABILITY PENSIONS		
Children of disability pensions on attaining age limit.....	1,085	1,154
Wives of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death.....	40	
Children of disability pensioners previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age limit.....	29	
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS		
Children of dependent pensioners or dependent children attaining age limit.....	394	395
Widows of dependent pensioners previously cancelled for reasons other than death.....	1	
Grand total.....		1,864

TABLE 24.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS (C.E.F.)
ON APPLICATIONS, APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942

1. DISABILITY APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total
(a) Injury or disease.....	385	1,021	1,406
(b) Death.....	369	2,200	2,569
(c) Retroactive pension.....	273	12	285
(d) Assessment.....	29	32	61
Total.....	1,056	3,265	4,321

First hearings.....	Granted.....	271
	Not granted.....	824

Total..... 1,095

Second hearings.....	Granted.....	31
	Not granted.....	596

Total..... 627

Other than 1st or 2nd hearing.....	Granted.....	452
	Not granted.....	1,801

Total..... 2,253

Applications for second hearing (accepted).....	552
90 days expired, no application for second hearing.....	364
90 days not expired.....	167
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired on first hearing (accepted).....	67

2. DISABILITY PENSIONERS' APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL OR OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applica- tions
(a) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	1,042	133	1,175
(b) Children increased under Sec. 22-6.....	17		17
(c) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	45	3	48
(d) Wife, person in lieu of wife, and wife and children together.....	11	1	12
(e) Other allowances—mother, father, sister or brother, etc.....	10	9	19
(f) Helplessness allowances.....	12	1	13
(g) Wear and tear of clothing allowances.....	68		68
(h) Person in lieu of wife Sec. 22-9 1936 amendments.....	11		11
(i) Wife, Sec. 30-5 1936 Amendments.....	44		44
(j) Wife assumes care of minor children, Sec. 66 1936 amendments.....			
Total.....	1,260	147	1,407

3. DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total
(a) Widow.....	302	84	386
(b) Mother.....	29	5	34
(c) Father.....	12	2	14
(d) Parents jointly.....	16	6	22
(e) Main applicant (child, orphan child, sister or brother).....	24	2	26
(f) Extension of pension for child or orphan child under Sec. 22 (1) (a) or (b).....	485	47	532
(g) Application for child or children not under Sec. 22 (1) (a) or (b).....	2	19	21
(h) Child's rate to be increased to orphan rate.....	2	1	3
(i) Assessment.....	105	35	140
(j) Retroactive pension.....	15		15
(k) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 1 to 5 1936 Amendments.....	60	1	61
(l) Widow, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11 1939 Amendments.....	66	1	67
(m) Child, deceased soldier in classes 6 to 11, 1939 Amendments.....	4		4
Total.....	1,122	203	1,325

TABLE 25.—SUMMARY OF APPEAL BOARD DECISIONS (C.E.F.)—1·7·39 to 31·3·42

Appeals to Pension Appeal Court remaining unheard on 30-6-39.....	370	
Referred to Quorum and remaining unheard on 30-6-39.....	561	
Appeals lodged effective 1-7-39.....	2,826	
Basis of entitlement.....	90	
Remitted for re-hearing by C.P.C.....	4	
Total cases submitted to Appeal Board to 31-3-42.....		3,851

DECISIONS RENDERED

Favourable to applicant.....	596	
Unfavourable to applicant.....	2,811	
Decisions rendered on basis of entitlement—		
(a) Changed.....	62	
(b) No change.....	11	
Total decisions rendered to 31-3-42.....		3,480
Appeals withdrawn	29	
Appeals remaining unheard.....	342	
		371
This figure includes 20 of the 931 cases not disposed of by the Appeal Court on 1-7-39.....		3,851
Application for leave to renew claim under Section 57 (4) of the Pension Act—		
Granted.....	91	
Not Granted.....	246	
Total.....	337	

TABLE 26.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS (C.E.F.) BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, APRIL 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions					Total
	Changed, Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	No Change	Referred to A.B.	Aggra- vation Assessed	
(a) Entitlement.....	3	1	22	28		54
(b) Basis of entitlement (as- sessed by C.P.C.).....			1			1
(c) Review degree of ag- gravation.....			4			4
(d) Degree of aggravation (assessed on new award).....					1	1
(e) Assessment.....	14	2	9			25
Total.....	17	3	36	28	1	85

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Changed, Reduced, or Cancelled	No Change	Total
ENTITLEMENT			
(a) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	517	2	519
(b) Parents—one or both.....	42		42
(c) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....	9	1	10
Total.....	568	3	571

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Changed, Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	Opportunity to Appear	No Change	Total
ENTITLEMENT					
(a) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....	75	35		847	957
(b) Widow, child or orphan child.....	137			19	156
Total.....	212	35		866	1,113

TABLE 27.—MERITORIOUS (SECTION 21)

APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO MARCH 31, 1941

	To Commis- sion	To Pension Appeal Court	Total
Pensions awarded.....	407	3	410
Award not approved.....	1,190	3	1,193
	1,597	6	1,603

ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

Pensions awarded.....	69		69
Award not approved.....	86		86
	155		155

SUMMARY TO MARCH 31, 1942

Pensions awarded.....	476	3	479
Award not approved.....	1,276	3	1,279
	1,752	6	1,758

MERITORIOUS PENSIONS IN PAYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1942

	Number
Ex-Service men.....	56
Widows.....	226
Children.....	28
Mothers.....	12
Fathers.....	2
Other Relatives.....	24
Total.....	348

TABLE 28.—PENSIONERS RECEIVING TREATMENT UNDER THE DEPARTMENT, AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Number	Total
Pensioners.....	1,063	
Final Payment.....	27	
Gratuities—first awards.....		
Discontinued with gratuity.....	53	
Discontinued disappearance of disability.....	52	
Discontinued classified insane.....	178	1,373
Number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the Fiscal Year.....		7,007

TABLE 29.—PENSION ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL

Reasons for Increase	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Awards.....	215	43,271			520	355,051		
Reinstatements.....	102	16,994			109	32,324		
(Additional allowances included in above)—								
Wives.....	59							
Children.....	50				236			
Other allowances.....	6							
Total Pensions.....			317	60,265			629	387,375
By change in social condition—								
Addition of wife and children.....	Wives... 128							
	Children... 120	9,585						
Addition of wife and children Sec. 25-1936 P.A.....	Wives... 11							
	Children... 6							
Addition of wife and children Sec. 30-5 1936 Amend. P.A.....	Wives... 37							
	Children... 4	2,847						
Reinstatement of wife and children.....	Wives... 3							
	Children... 1	147						
Reinstatement of wife and children Sec. 25-4 P.A.....								
By additional allowances—								
Addition of child or children.....	35	1,230			4	420		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1A P.A.....	207	14,025			97	16,848		
Reinstatement of child after age expiry Sec. 22-1B P.A.....	878	67,552			297	47,874		
Reinstatement of child previously cancelled for other reasons.....	24	684						
Daughter in lieu of widow Sec. 22-10 P.A.....								
By Other Allowances—								
Addition of mother.....	9	495			1	180		
Addition of father.....	2	36						
Addition of brother or sister.....								
Addition of helplessness allowance.....	10	3,100						
Addition of allowance for wear and tear of clothing.....	13	611						
Addition of widower's allowances Sec. 22-9 P.A.....	73	8,560						
Addition of widower's allowance Sec. 66 B-1936 Amendments P.A.....	45	4,425						
Miscellaneous Activities—								
Increase on medical re-examination.....	1,412	274,331						
Widow re-instated after re-marriage Sec. 40-2 P.A.....					1	396		
Dependents increased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					119	11,190		
Orphan children increased to orphan rates.....					6	1,068		
Helplessness allowance increased Sec. 26 P.A.....		109						
			449,481					465,351
Miscellaneous.....		4,744	4,744		2,132			2,132
Total increase.....			454,225					467,483

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
		\$		\$		\$
Pensions in force ending 31-3-1941.....	79,204	29,058,304	17,941	10,539,876	97,145	39,598,180
Pensions in force ending 31-3-1942.....	77,971	28,194,967	17,730	10,484,192	95,701	38,679,159
Net increase or decrease.....	1,233	863,337	211	55,684	1,444	919,021

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1942

Reasons for Decrease	Disability				Dependent			
	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.	No.	Liab.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Discontinuations</i> Deaths.....	1,498	732,032			579	250,453		
(Other reasons).....	52	11,646			261	92,776		
(Additional allowances included in above)—								
Wives.....	906							
Children.....	587				4			
Other allowances.....	95							
Total Pensions.....			1,550	743,678			840	343,229
<i>By change in social condition—</i>								
Wife deceased.....	392	36,887						
Wife divorced.....	42							
	1	2,974						
Wife also wife and children dis- continued other reasons.....	116							
	15	8,949						
<i>By additional allowances—</i>								
Child age expiry.....	9,587	465,971			908	146,482		
Child marriage.....	29	1,776			8	1,308		
Child deceased.....	49	2,120			3	444		
Child discontinued for other reasons than age expiry or death.....	150	9,818			44	7,542		
<i>By other allowances—</i>								
Death of mother.....	52	4,528			38	540		
Death of father.....	9	927			2	60		
Death of father.....					92			
Remarriage of widowed mother.....	1	90						
Cancellation of helplessness allowance.....	1	480						
Other allowances discontinued for other reasons	42	2,241						
Cancellation of widower's allowances Sec. 22-B P.A.....	105	13,403						
Cancellation of widower's allowance Sec. 66-B 1936 Amendments P.A.....	43	4,461						
<i>Miscellaneous Activities—</i>								
Decreased on medical re-examination.....	94	18,584						
Remarriage of widow, pension continued to others.....					14	10,080		
Dependents decreased under Sec. 33 P.A.....					64	7,830		
Orphan children decreased to ordinary rates.....					1	180		
Widow cancelled, immorality, pension continued to others, Sec. 39-1 P.A.....								
Death of widow, pension continued to others.....					8	3,888		
			1,316,887					521,583
Miscellaneous.....		675		675		1,584		1,584
Total decrease.....			1,317,562					523,167

DEPENDENT AWARDS UNDER SECTION 32-2 (CLASSES 6 TO 11) 1939 AMENDMENTS TO THE P.A.

	Pensions		Children with main Pensioner	Liability
	Widows	Children		
				\$
Widows only.....	367			265,716
Widows with children.....	193		383	197,485
Children in own right.....		34	26	11,943
Total.....	560	34	409	475,144

TABLE 30.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY	
Number of disability pensions increased.....	1,412
Number of disability pensions decreased.....	94
Number of disability pensions continued at same rate.....	5,164
Number of disability pensions made permanent on award and by medical review.....	1,294
Number of permanent disability pensions changed to temporary on medical examination.....	121
Number of children of disability pensioners added.....	155
Number of disability pensions with allowances for wife cancelled for reasons other than death...	158
Number of additions to pensions in respect of children of disability pensioners cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	166
Number of disability pensioners awarded increase by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	9
Fathers.....	2
Allowances for housekeeper (Section 29).....	73
Allowance for wife in lieu of housekeeper (Section 66b).....	45
Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	13
Helplessness allowance.....	10
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowance for wife.....	128
Number of helplessness allowances increased.....	1
Number of allowances for wear and tear of clothing cancelled.....	9
Number of disability pensioners' other allowances discontinued for reasons other than death or marriage—	
Widowers (housekeepers allowance) (sec. 29).....	105
Wife in lieu of housekeeper (Section 66b).....	43
Mothers.....	29
Fathers.....	4
Number of pensions for children of disability pensioners continued after age limit—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	207
For educational purposes.....	878
Number of disability pensions—basis of award changed.....	2
Number of awards of additional pension on behalf of disability Pensioners reinstated—previously discontinued for reasons other than death or age expiry including those not previously reinstated with pensioner—	
Wives.....	40
Children.....	29
Number of awards of disability pension made retroactive—	
For less than 12 months (Section 27 (1) (a) 1939 Amendments.....	56
For more than 12 months (Section 27 (1) (b) 1939 Amendments.....	167
Number of disability pensions reviewed and continued under Section 5 (2).....	8
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for wife under Section 30 (5) (1936 Amendments).....	11
Number of disability pensioners awarded additional allowances for children under Section 30 (5) (1936 Amendments).....	6
DEPENDENT	
Number of dependent pensioners' awards increased by addition of other allowances—	
Mothers.....	1
Number of children or orphan children increased to orphan rates.....	6
Number of children or orphan children reduced to ordinary rates.....	1
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers continued after age limit reached—	
Because of physical or mental infirmity.....	97
For educational purposes.....	297
Number of awards on behalf of children of deceased soldiers cancelled for reasons other than death or age expiry.....	44
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows, Section 32A.....	5
Number of dependent pensions awarded to widows, Section 32-(2), 1939 Amendments.....	560
Number of dependent pensions reinstated after having been discontinued on remarriage, Section 40-(2)—	
Widows.....	1
Number of children of dependent pensioners added.....	4
Number of dependent pensions other than widows and children dealt with under Section 33—	
(A) Reinstated.....	1
(B) Increased.....	119
(C) Decreased.....	64
(D) No change.....	757
(E) Discontinued.....	11
Number of awards of dependent pensions made retroactive—	
A. For less than 12 months following date of death Section 37 (1) (a) (i).....	380
B. For more than 12 months subsequent to date of death Section 37 (1) (a) (ii).....	23

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1942

Age in 1942	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total	
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children	Total Dependents		
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia					
7											
8											
9									6	6	6
10									18	18	18
11									13	13	13
12									13	13	13
13									21	21	21
14									30	30	30
15									59	59	59
16									65	65	65
17									65	65	65
18									48	48	48
19									16	16	16
20									4	4	4
21									9	9	9
22		1							13	13	14
23											
24											
25	1	1							1	1	3
26									4	4	5
27		3							8	8	11
28									7	7	8
29		1							6	6	6
30		2		2					5	7	8
31		3		1					4	5	7
32			1					1	6	8	11
33		2	5						5	10	12
34			4						9	14	16
35	1		7	1				1	4	13	13
36		3	14						3	17	21
37	2	4	10					2	3	15	19
38			20	1				5	1	27	33
39		4	31						1	32	36
40		2	43					1	1	45	52
41	5	1	78	1						79	107
42	27	4	73	1				4		78	177
43	95		142	1				1	2	146	582
44	431	5	132							132	1,560
45	1,424	4	188	2					3	193	3,069
46	2,875	1	255						1	259	4,504
47	4,242	3	229	1				3	1	237	4,898
48	4,660	1	320	2				6		325	4,805
49	4,476	4	369					3		370	4,925
50	4,554	1	386	1					1	389	4,743
51	4,352	2	394	2				2		399	4,793
52	4,393	1	337					3		340	4,018
53	3,677	1	425		1			3		427	4,157
54	3,725	5	452	1	1			1		457	3,912
55	3,452	3	482		1			5		488	3,986
56	3,494	4	404	1	3			2		470	3,469
57	2,996	3	449		1			3		453	3,389
58	2,934	2	463	1	2			5		471	3,099
59	2,623	5	507		1			5		513	3,112
60	2,599		418		4			6		428	2,637
61	2,205	4	510		14			3		527	2,816
62	2,286	3	391		15			3		412	2,286
63	1,872	2	450		28		1	5		482	2,414
64	1,931	1	370		40			3		415	2,102
65	1,684	3	310		57			3		370	1,830
66	1,460		307		66			4		377	1,690
67	1,312	1	302		107					409	1,716
68	1,306		272	1	126			5		404	1,498
69	1,092	2	254		178			2		434	1,391
70	956	1	200		189					389	1,247
71	857	1	172		252	1				425	1,270
72	844		124	1	245			3		373	1,022
73	649		139		338					477	1,050
74	572	1	87		318					405	820
75	415		80		353			1		434	769
76	335		64		364			2		430	700
77	270		41		354			1		396	609
78	213		45		388			1		434	593
79	159		29		386			1		416	525
80	109		26		365	1		1		393	489
81	95	1	24		357					381	440
82	59		11		185			1		197	243
83	46		12		377			1		390	429
84	39		6		230					236	253
85	17		7		189					196	212
86	8		3		163					166	174
87	9		4		137					141	150
88	3				113					113	116
89	4				95					95	99
90			1		65					66	66

TABLE 31.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1942—*Concluded*

Age in 1942	Disability Pensioners		Dependent Pensioners							Grand Total
			Widows		Parents Grandparents		Brothers, Sisters, and Others	Children	Total Dependents	
	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia	C.E.F.	Militia				
90...	1		1		54				55	56
91...			1		24				25	25
92...	2				28				28	30
93...					18				18	18
94...					11				11	11
95...					7				7	7
96...					4				4	4
97...	1				3				3	4
98...					1				1	1
99...					2				2	2
100...			1		1				2	2
101...					2				2	2
104...					1				1	1
Total...	77,865	106	10,942	21	6,264	4	108	391	17,730	95,701

The average age of disability pensioners in 1941 is—54.09 years.

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 32.—NUMBER OF PENSIONS IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1942, WITH ACTIVITY DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY

Branch of Service	In Force 31-3-41	Awards	Reinstatement- ments	Discontinued		In Force 31-3-42
				Death	Other Reasons	
Navy.....	10	55			1	64
Army.....	299	904		6	17	1,180
Air Force.....	7	32				39
R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.....						
Total.....	316	991		6	18	1,283

In addition to the above, gratuities were awarded (disability less than 5%).

	To 31-3-41	To 31-3-42
Navy.....	1	8
Army.....	80	253
Air Force.....	4	7
R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.....		
Total.....	85	268

DEPENDENT

Branch of Service	In Force 31-3-41	Awards	Reinstatement- ments	Discontinued		In Force 31-3-42
				Death	Other Reasons	
Navy.....	134	57			4	187
Army.....	144	304			7	441
Air Force.....	36	74			5	105
R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.....		114				114
Total.....	314	549			16	847

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 33.—MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS

DISABILITY

	In Force 31-3-41	Awards	Rein- state- ments	Discontinued		In Force 31-3-42	Annual Liability
				Death	Other Reasons		
P.C. 10/4209 Merchant Sea- men.....		5				5	702
P.C. 10/4209 Salt Water Fishermen.....							
P.C. 87/5204 Supplementary Merchant Seamen.....							
P.C. 87/5204 Supplementary Salt Water Fishermen.....							
P.C. 196/4417 Civilian Employees.....							
P.C. 197/4417 Canadian Auxiliary Services.....							
Total.....		5				5	702

DEPENDENT

P.C. 10/4209 Merchant Sea- men.....	54	1	53	41,700
P.C. 10/4209 Salt Water Fishermen.....				
P.C. 87/5204 Supplementary Merchant Seamen.....	6		6	3,183
P.C. 87/5204 Supplementry Salt Water Fishermen.....				
P.C. 196/4417 Civilian Employees.....	3		3	1,440
P.C. 197/4417 Canadian Auxiliary Services.....	1		1	1,244
Total.....	64	1	63	47,567
Grand Total.....	69	1	68	48,269

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 34.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Number	Total
Disability pensioners.....	1,283	3,183
Disability pensioners' Wives.....	720	
Disability pensioners' Children.....	1,166	
Disability pensioners' Mothers.....	14	
Dependent pensioners.....	847	1,762
Dependent pensioners' children.....	837	
Other relatives in addition to main dependent.....	78	

SECTION 46/A PENSION ACT SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN FORCE

Disability.....	3
Dependent.....	19
Grand Total.....	4,967

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 35.—HELPLESSNESS AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCES UNDER SECTION 26
PENSION ACT

	Number
Helplessness.....	2
Wear and tear of clothing.....	30
	32

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 36.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1941
AND FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

DISABILITY PENSIONS

To March 31		Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations				Number Bene- ficiaries	Supple- mentary Sec. 46-A P.A.
		No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	Death		Other Reasons			
						No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability		
			\$		\$		\$		\$		
Navy.....	1941 10	2,652									
	1942 55	25,824						1	774		
Total.....	65	28,476						1	774		
Army.....	1941 302	73,825			1	1,200	2	552			
	1942 904	256,078			6	3,438	17	3,271			
Total.....	1,206	329,903			7	4,638	19	3,823			
Air Force.....	1941 7	1,543									
	1942 32	16,718									
Total.....	39	18,261									
Summary.....	1941 319	78,020			1	1,200	2	552	757		
	1942 991	298,620			6	3,438	18	4,045	2,426		3
Total.....	1,310	376,640			7	4,638	20	4,597	3,183		3

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 37.—MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PENSIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1941
AND FISCAL YEAR 1941-42

DEPENDENT PENSIONS

To March 31	Awards		Reinstatements		Discontinuations				Number Bene- ficiaries	Supple- mentary Sec. 46-A P.A.
	No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability	Death		Other Reasons			
					No.	Annual Liability	No.	Annual Liability		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		
Navy.....	1941 134	107,732								
	1942 57	41,876					4	2,880		
Total.....	191	149,608					4	2,880		
Army.....	1941 144	122,632								
	1942 304	227,069					7	4,616		
Total.....	448	349,701					7	4,616		
Air Force.....	1941 36	27,940								
	1942 74	48,556					5	3,480		
Total.....	110	76,496					5	3,480		
R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.....	1941 114	74,072								
	1942 114	74,072								
Total.....	114	74,072								
Summary.....	1941 314	258,304							694	
	1942 549	391,573					16	10,976	1,068	19
Total.....	863	649,877					16	10,976	1,762	19

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 38.—PENSIONS IN FORCE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEARS

Year ended March 31	Navy		Army		Air Force		R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.		Total	
	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability	Pensions in force	Liability
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1941.....	10	2,652	299	72,073	7	1,543			316	76,268
1942.....	64	29,724	1,180	358,828	39	18,948			1,283	407,500

DEPENDENT										
1941.....	134	107,732	144	122,632	36	27,940			314	258,304
1942.....	187	143,884	441	350,213	105	72,896	114	75,332	847	642,325

SUMMARY										
1941.....	144	110,384	443	194,705	43	29,483			630	334,572
1942.....	251	173,608	1,621	709,041	144	91,844	114	75,332	2,130	1,049,825

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 39.—DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1942 BY: (A) BRANCH OF SERVICE; (B) LENGTH OF SERVICE; (C) THEATRE OF SERVICE

Length of Service	Canada				Outside Canada			
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Up to 90 days.....		5		5				
91 days—180 days.....	1	44	5	50	2	9		11
181 days—270 days.....	5	70	15	90	5	45	1	51
271 days—364 days.....	2	72	4	78	4	118		122
1 year—1 year 90 days.....	4	58	7	69	11	179	1	191
1 year 91 days—1 year 180 days.....		18	3	21	7	149		156
1 year 181 days—1 year 270 days.....	3	11	1	15	7	161		168
1 year 271 days—1 year 364 days.....	1	5		6	7	104	1	112
2 years—2 years 90 days.....		3		3	4	110	1	115
2 years 91 days—2 years 180 days.....					1	19		20
Total.....	16	286	35	337	48	894	4	946

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 40.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL OF PENSIONERS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY AS AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Disability		Dependent		Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$
Quebec.....	217	52,753	98	76,240	315	128,993
N.S. and P.E.I.....	93	30,516	89	71,516	182	102,032
East. Ontario.....	71	20,338	65	56,624	136	75,962
Central Ontario.....	323	95,721	193	150,029	516	245,750
Western Ontario.....	108	38,000	55	43,540	163	81,540
Manitoba.....	100	32,605	66	50,604	166	83,209
Saskatchewan.....	61	19,294	47	28,468	108	47,762
Alberta.....	133	43,654	50	34,168	183	77,822
British Columbia.....	121	54,563	118	89,212	239	143,775
New Brunswick.....	47	17,011	32	21,440	79	38,451
Great Britain.....			8	6,624	8	6,624
United States.....	9	3,045	26	13,860	35	16,905
Total.....	1,283	407,500	847	642,325	2,130	1,049,825

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 41.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE
MARCH 31, 1942 SHOWING THEATRE OF SERVICE

Class	Canada		Outside Canada		Degree of Disability %	Number of Pensions	Annual Liability
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability			
		\$		\$			\$
1.....	21	24,228	50	61,922	100	71	86,150
2.....					95		
3.....	5	4,884			90	5	4,884
4.....			2	1,938	85	2	1,938
5.....	4	3,820	10	9,772	80	14	13,592
6.....			4	4,887	75	4	4,887
7.....	9	7,634	17	14,220	70	26	21,854
8.....	1	780	3	2,442	65	4	3,222
9.....	6	4,038	13	13,864	60	24	17,902
10.....	4	3,471	1	660	55	5	4,131
11.....	30	19,629	42	25,703	50	72	45,332
12.....	2	1,026	2	891	45	4	1,917
13.....	16	7,944	30	14,224	40	46	22,168
14.....	5	2,688	17	7,434	35	22	10,122
15.....	22	7,794	54	20,268	30	76	28,062
16.....	16	4,155	64	20,235	25	80	24,390
17.....	38	8,700	142	33,708	20	180	42,408
18.....	22	3,942	119	22,554	15	141	26,496
19.....	90	10,734	191	23,260	10	281	33,994
20.....	46	2,763	180	11,288	5	226	14,051
Total.....	337	118,230	946	289,270	.....	1,283	407,500

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 42.—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1942.
BY BRANCH OF SERVICE

Class	Navy		Army		Air Force		Degree of Disability %	Total	
	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability	Number	Annual Liability		Pensions	Annual Liability
		\$		\$		\$			\$
1.....	8	9,528	55	68,642	8	7,980	100	71	86,150
2.....							95		
3.....	3	2,430	2	2,454			90	5	4,884
4.....			2	1,938			85	2	1,938
5.....			13	12,872	1	720	80	14	13,592
6.....			4	4,887			75	4	4,887
7.....	1	2,910	21	18,104	1	840	70	26	21,854
8.....	1	1,155	3	2,087			65	4	3,222
9.....	1	828	22	16,480	1	594	60	24	17,902
10.....			5	4,131			55	5	4,131
11.....	5	3,366	63	39,458	4	2,508	50	72	45,332
12.....			4	1,917			45	4	1,917
13.....	4	1,800	40	19,336	2	1,032	40	46	22,168
14.....			20	9,009	2	1,113	35	22	10,122
15.....	7	2,520	66	24,408	3	1,134	30	76	28,062
16.....	3	1,050	75	22,815	2	525	25	80	24,390
17.....	5	1,188	168	39,612	7	1,608	20	180	42,408
18.....	5	1,161	135	25,155	1	180	15	141	26,496
19.....	13	1,428	263	31,990	5	576	10	281	33,994
20.....	5	360	219	13,553	2	138	5	226	14,051
Total.....	64	29,724	1,180	358,828	39	18,948	.....	1,283	407,500

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 43.—DISABILITY PENSIONS IN FORCE AT MARCH 31, 1942 BY THEATRE AND BRANCH OF SERVICE GROUPED ACCORDING TO STANDARD MORBIDITY CODE, SHOWING TOTAL DISEASES IN EACH CLASS

Code Class	Medical Condition	Navy			Army			Air Force			Summary		
		Canada	Outside	Total	Canada	Outside	Total	Canada	Outside	Total	Canada	Outside	Total
1	Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	8	5	13	24	36	60	13	.....	13	45	41	86
2	Cancer and other tumours.....		1	1	4	8	12	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13
3	Rheumatic diseases, diseases of nutrition, endocrine glands and other general diseases.....	1	12	13	22	146	168	6	.....	6	29	158	187
4	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
6	Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.....	.....	4	4	17	86	103	1	1	2	18	91	109
7	Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1	16	17	22	103	125	7	.....	7	30	119	149
8	Diseases of the respiratory system.....	3	5	8	44	208	252	4	.....	4	51	213	264
9	Diseases of the digestive system (cancer excepted).....	2	16	18	45	350	395	5	2	7	52	368	420
10	Diseases of the genito-urinary system (tumours excepted).....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	30	1	.....	1	6	25	31
12	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.....	.....	1	1	4	10	14	.....	.....	.....	4	11	15
13	Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.....	.....	2	2	4	41	45	.....	.....	.....	4	43	47
18	Ill-defined causes.....	.....	1	1	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
40	G.S.W. only on service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
50	Accidents and injuries on service.....	2	10	12	105	169	274	5	1	6	112	180	292
51	Accidents and injuries on service not G.S.W.....	.....	.....	.....	27	33	60	3	.....	3	30	33	63
55	Diseases resulting in amputations.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total number of separate injuries or diseases.....		18	73	91	327	1,245	1,572	45	4	49	390	1,322	1,712
Pensions in force March 31, 1942.....		16	48	.....	286	894	.....	35	4	.....	337	946	.....
		64	.....	.....	1,180	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	1,283	.....	.....

NOTE.—The difference between the total number of separate injuries or diseases and the pensions in force is due to multiple conditions in the same person.

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 44.—MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY

	Number of Pensions Affected	Benefici- aries	Liability
			\$
<i>Increase—</i>			
Medical re-examination.....	42		11,385
Children—first time.....	46	61	2,133
Children—reinstated after age expiry, Sec. 22 (1) (b).....	5	5	312
Wife also wife and children.....	317	317	34,368
	(Wives Children)	453	
Wear and tear of clothing.....	2		76
Helplessness.....	1		480
Mother.....	7	7	387
Miscellaneous.....	2		95
Total Increase.....		843	49,236
<i>Decrease—</i>			
Medical re-examination.....	40		8,202
Child age expiry.....	22	22	768
Wife or wife and children (reasons other than death, expiry or marriage).....	2	2	
	(Wives Children)	1	54
Child (discontinued reasons other than death, expiry or mar- riage).....	2	2	27
Mother (discontinued other than death).....	1	1	36
Wear and tear of clothing (disc. Sec. 26 (3) (4)).....	1		54
Total decrease.....		28	9,141
<i>Former Rate—</i>			
Medical re-examination.....	204		
Pension made permanent.....	32		
Pension made temporary.....	8		

DEPENDENT

<i>Increase—</i>			
Pension to widow (child already on).....	2	2	1,296
Children—first time.....	22	26	4,080
Children reinstated after expiry, Sec. 22 (1) (a).....	1	1	144
Children reinstated after expiry, Sec. 22 (1) (b).....	10	10	1,692
Mother added.....	2	2	360
Parents (both).....	1	2	360
Parent or person in place—reviewed and increased.....	10		1,320
Sec. 11 (3) or 12 reviewed and increased.....	4		1,020
Total increase.....		43	10,272
<i>Decrease—</i>			
Child age expiry.....	23	24	3,548
Child (discontinued reasons other than death, expiry or mar- riage).....	1	1	144
Remarriage of widow (continued to others).....	4	4	2,520
Widow cancelled Sec. 39 (continued to others).....	1	1	396
Parent or person in place—reviewed and decreased.....	2		240
Total decrease.....		30	6,848
<i>Former Rate—</i>			
Father deceased—continued to mother.....	1		
Parent or person in place—reviewed.....	12		

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 45.—DISCRETIONARY AWARDS IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1942

	Section 11-3		Section 12-A		Section 21	
	No.	Liability	No.	Liability	No.	Liability
		\$		\$		\$
<i>Disability</i>	36	22,833				
<i>Total</i>	36	22,833				
<i>Dependent—</i>						
Widows.....	79	49,713	7	4,952	2	1,620
Mothers.....	5	1,800	2	660		
Parents (both).....	4	1,080				
Orphans.....	3	1,584	1	240		
Children.....	5	1,920				
<i>Total</i>	96	56,097	10	5,852	2	1,620
<i>Grand Total</i>	132	78,930	10	5,852	2	1,620

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 46.—DEPENDENT PENSIONS AT MARCH 31, 1942, BY: (A) RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED; (B) BRANCH OF SERVICE; (C) THEATRE OF SERVICE

Relationship	Canada				Outside Canada				Canada and Outside Canada					
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	R.C.A.F.—R.A.F.	Total
Widow.....	19	129	62	210	103	220	11	76	410	122	349	73	76	620
Mother.....	1	15	20	36	39	24	4	25	92	40	39	24	25	128
Father.....					1	4		1	6	1	4		1	6
Parents (both).....	1	7	5	13	17	17		12	46	18	24	5	12	59
Orphan children.....		5	1	6		4			4		9	1		10
Children.....		7	2	9	5	8			13	5	15	2		22
Sister or brother.....					1	1			2	1	1			2
Total.....	21	163	90	274	166	278	15	114	573	187	441	105	114	847

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 47.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1942

Age in 1942	Disability Pensioners	Dependent Pensioners					Grand Total
		Widows	Parents and Grand-parents	Brothers and Sisters	Children	Total Dependents	
1.....					1	1	1
2.....					1	1	1
3.....					2	2	2
5.....					1	1	1
6.....					3	3	3
7.....					4	4	4
8.....					1	1	1
9.....					2	2	2
10.....					3	3	3
11.....					1	1	1
12.....					1	1	1
13.....					2	2	2
14.....					1	1	1
15.....					1	1	1
16.....					4	4	4
17.....		1		1	2	4	4
18.....		1			2	3	3
19.....		3				3	3
20.....	4	14				14	18
21.....	42	21				21	63
22.....	45	24				24	69
23.....	37	33				33	70
24.....	48	23				23	71
25.....	41	43				43	84
26.....	58	40				40	98
27.....	51	32				32	83
28.....	55	28				28	83
29.....	39	25				25	64
30.....	53	26				26	79
31.....	54	30				30	84
32.....	38	23				23	61
33.....	53	16				16	69
34.....	46	19				19	65
35.....	49	23				23	72
36.....	36	18				18	54
37.....	39	9				9	48
38.....	50	9				9	59
39.....	40	16	2			18	58
40.....	40	13	1			14	54
41.....	46	16				16	62
42.....	46	14		1		15	61
43.....	58	17	1			18	76
44.....	40	7	3			10	50
45.....	43	9	7			16	59
46.....	39	11	3			14	53
47.....	42	8	6			14	56
48.....	14	7	1			8	22
49.....	7	7	3			10	17
50.....	1	6	4			10	11
51.....	4	1	5			6	10
52.....	7	3	9			12	19
53.....	7	4	8			12	19
54.....	1	3	8			11	12
55.....	4	4	5			9	13

TABLE 47.—AGES OF DISABILITY AND DEPENDENT PENSIONERS IN YEAR 1942
—Concluded

Age in 1942	Disability Pensioners	Dependent Pensioners					Grand Total
		Widows	Parents and Grand-parents	Brothers and Sisters	Children	Total Dependents	
56.....		2	11			13	13
57.....	1	3	6			9	10
58.....	1	1	9			10	11
59.....	2		7			7	9
60.....	1	2	11			13	14
61.....		2	16			18	18
62.....		2	8			10	10
63.....	1		8			8	9
64.....			8			8	8
65.....			9			9	9
66.....		1	7			8	8
67.....			5			5	5
68.....			2			2	2
69.....			3			3	3
70.....			4			4	4
71.....			2			2	2
72.....			1			1	1
73.....			2			2	2
74.....			2			2	2
75.....			1			1	1
76.....			1			1	1
77.....			2			2	2
78.....			2			2	2
Total.....	1,283	620	193	2	32	847	2,130

The average age of disability pensioners in 1942 is 34.5 years.

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 48.—DEPENDENT PENSIONERS, RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN FORCE MARCH 31, 1942

Relationship to deceased soldier	Number of pensions	Additional main dependent	Children with main pensioner	Other relatives in addition to main dependent	Number of beneficiaries	Annual Liability
Widow.....	620		802		1,422	\$555,241
Mother.....	128			13	141	51,480
Father.....	6				6	1,440
Parents (both).....	59	59		6	124	19,560
Orphan children.....	10		15		25	5,688
Children.....	22		20		42	8,316
Sister or brother.....	2				2	600
Total.....	847	59	837	19	1,762	642,325

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 49.—DEATHS DURING FISCAL YEAR

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

			Number	Total
Pensioners—				
Death related to service.....			2	
Death not related to service			3	
Death, relationship to service not decided.....			1	
			6	
Wives of pensioners.....				
Children of pensioners.....				
Other relatives receiving allowances (mother).....				
Other relatives receiving allowances (father).....				6
DEPENDENT PENSIONERS				
	Pensions cancelled	Pensions continued to other dependents		
Widows.....				
Mothers.....				
Fathers.....		1	1	
Children.....				
Brothers or sisters.....				
Grandparent.....				
		1		1
Grand total.....				7

Funeral grants in respect of disability pensioners

Grant approved : none
Grant refused : none

TABLE 49.—PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF DECEASED DISABILITY PENSIONERS (Cont'd)

SECTION 22 (8) PENSION ACT

One year's pension for children who are not entitled to pension after death of father.

Number of children
none

Amount
none

SECTION 38 PENSION ACT

One month's pension to dependents on death of a disability pensioner with 50 to 100 per cent disability.

Relationship and number affected

Amount

Widows..... 2
Children.....

Total..... 2

\$167

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 50.—MARRIAGES OF DEPENDENT PENSIONERS DURING FISCAL YEAR

Widows remarried—Pensions for children continued.....	4
Widows remarried—With no pensionable children.....	11
Mothers remarried.....	
Children.....	
Total.....	15

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 51.—PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND REASONS THEREFOR, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number	Total
DISABILITY		
Death.....	6	24
Disappearance of disability.....	10	
Gratuities (disability less than 5%).....	4	
Imprisonment (Section 17).....	2	
Miscellaneous.....	2	
DEPENDENT		
*Widows remarried (Section 40-1).....	11	16
*Misconduct (Section 39).....	3	
Miscellaneous.....	2	
Total.....		40

* In addition to these totals, 4 widow's pensions were discontinued on remarriage and 1 widow's under Section 39 Pension Act, but the children's pension allowances remained in payment.

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 52.—DISABILITY PENSIONS DISCONTINUED AND CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER OF ALLOWANCES AFFECTED THEREBY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

	Number of pensions	Number of allowances
Pensions.....	24	19
Wives.....		
Children.....		
Mothers.....		
Fathers.....		
Widowers' allowances (Sec. 22-9).....		1
Helplessness.....		
Wear and tear of clothing.....		
Total.....	24	35

PRESENT WAR
TABLE 53.—SUMMARY OF CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION DECISIONS ON APPLICATIONS 1-9-39 TO MARCH 31, 1942
 DISABILITY OR DEATH—ENTITLEMENT

	Theatre of service						Grand total		
	Canada			Outside Canada					
	Granted	Not Granted	Total	Granted	Not Granted	Total	Granted	Not Granted	Total
<i>Nature of application—</i>									
(a) Injury or disease.....	678	22,915	23,593	1,539	1,649	3,188	2,217	24,564	26,781
(b) Death—Post discharge.....	4	83	87	9	7	16	13	90	103
On service (Canada).....	205	339	594	1	1	2	206	389	595
On service outside Canada.....				2	3	5	2	3	5
Total.....	887	23,387	24,274	1,551	1,659	3,210	2,438	25,046	27,484
<i>Type of application—</i>									
(a) First hearings.....	667	22,156	22,823	1,451	1,484	2,935	2,118	23,640	25,758
(b) Second hearings.....	108	997	1,105	80	164	244	188	1,161	1,349
(c) Other than 1st or 2nd hearings.....	112	234	346	20	11	31	132	245	377
Total.....	887	23,387	24,274	1,551	1,659	3,210	2,438	25,046	27,484
<i>Branch of service—</i>									
Navy.....	51	575	626	79	80	159	130	655	785
Army.....	654	21,303	21,957	1,455	1,563	3,018	2,109	22,866	24,975
Air Force.....	179	1,497	1,676	11	15	26	190	1,512	1,702
R.C.M.P. special constable, P.C. 32/1391.....	3	9	12				3	9	12
Merchant seamen, P.C. 10/4209.....		3	3	6		6	6	3	9
Aux. services, P.C. 197/4417.....					1	1		1	1
Total.....	887	23,387	24,274	1,551	1,659	3,210	2,438	25,046	27,484
<i>Applications dealt with in addition to the above—</i>									
<i>Section 11-3 P.A.—</i>									
Navy.....	1	1	2				1	1	2
Army.....	47	15	62				47	15	62
Air Force.....	9	1	10				9	1	10
Total.....	57	17	74				57	17	74
<i>Section 16 A P.A. (supplementary)—</i>									
Navy.....									
Army.....									
Air Force.....				4		4	4		4
Total.....				4		4	4		4

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 54.—FIRST HEARINGS

Applications for Second Hearing (Accepted).....	3,811
90 Days Expired no Application for Second Hearing.....	19,150
90 Days not expired.....	1,853
Request to renew claim after 90 days expired—	
Granted.....	281
Not granted.....	8

SECOND HEARINGS

Appeals lodged after second hearing.....	616
90 Days expired after second hearing.....	428
90 Days not expired after second hearing.....	288
Leave to renew claim after 90 days expired—	
Granted.....	29
Not granted.....	none

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 55.—APPEAL BOARD

Appeals lodged after second hearing.....	616
Referred re basis or entitlement.....	16
Basis of entitlement not referred and appealed.....	1
Total appeals lodged.....	633
Decisions rendered—	
(A) Entitlement—	
Favourable to applicant.....	65
Unfavourable to applicant.....	225
(B) Basis of entitlement—	
Changed.....	11
No change.....	1
Total decisions rendered.....	302
Appeals remaining unheard at 31-3-42.....	331
Leave to renew claim after Appeal Board decision—	
Granted.....	2
Not granted.....	2
Total.....	4

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 56.—DEPENDENT PENSION APPLICATIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1942

NATURE OF APPLICATION	Theatre of Service							
	Canada			Outside Canada				Total
	Granted	Not Granted	Total	Granted	Not Granted	Total	Granted	
(A) Widow.....	218	20	238	429	10	439	647	677
(B) Mother.....	39	14	53	98	27	125	137	178
(C) Father.....	.....	2	2	11	4	15	11	17
(D) Main applicant child, orphan child, sister or brother.....	15	1	16	18	.....	18	33	34
(E) Parents jointly.....	15	29	44	48	50	98	63	142
Total.....	287	66	353	604	91	695	891	1,048
BRANCH OF SERVICE								
Navy.....	29	2	31	161	36	197	190	228
Army.....	85	17	102	287	23	310	372	412
Air Force.....	78	23	101	15	1	16	93	117
R.C.A.F. R.A.F.....	.....	.....	.....	58	14	72	58	72
Navy (Section 11-3 Pension Act).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Army (Section 11-3 Pension Act).....	78	21	99	.....	.....	.....	78	99
Air Force (Section 11-3 Pension Act).....	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	15	18
Section 46a Pension Act (Supplementary)—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navy.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2
Army.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	2
Air Force.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	18	17	18
P.C. 10/4205 Merchant Seamen.....	.....	.....	.....	52	16	68	52	68
P.C. 87/5204 Merchant Seamen (Supplemented)	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	6
P.C. 196/4417 Civil Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	3
P.C. 197/4417 Auxiliary Services.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1
Total.....	287	66	353	604	91	695	891	1,048

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 57.—MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1942

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications
(A) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	39	1	40
(B) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	18	3	21
(C) Assessment.....	7	1	8
(D) Retroactive pension.....			
Total.....	64	5	69

DISABILITY PENSIONERS

Nature of Application	Granted	Not Granted	Total Applications
(A) Child (other than for sickness or education).....	10		10
(B) Child's extension for sickness or education.....	5		5
(C) Wife, or wife and children together.....	13	1	14
(D) Wear and tear of clothing allowance.....	5		5
(E) Helplessness allowances.....	2	1	3
(F) Mother, father.....	21	11	32
(G) Retroactive.....	3	1	4
(H) Assessment.....	4	8	12
Total.....	63	22	85

PRESENT WAR

TABLE 58.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1942

1. DISABILITY PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Decisions					Total
	Changed Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	No Change	Referred to A.B.	Aggravation Assessed	
(A) Entitlement.....		2	28	16		46
(B) Review of degree of aggravation.....	1	2				3
(C) Degree of aggravation (assessed on new award).....					13	13
(D) Assessment.....	3	1	3			7
Total.....	4	5	31	16	13	69

2. DISABILITY PENSIONS—ADDITIONAL AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

Nature of Review	Changed Reduced or Cancelled	No Change	Total
Entitlement—			
(A) Wife, child, person in lieu of wife.....	4		4
(B) Parents—one or both.....	1		1
(C) Helplessness and clothing allowances.....			
Total.....	5		5

TABLE 58.—SUMMARY OF REVIEW OF PENSIONS BY THE CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MARCH 31, 1942—*Concluded*

3. DEPENDENT PENSIONS

Nature of Review	Changed Reduced or Cancelled	Increased	Opportunity To Appeal	No Change	Total
Entitlement—					
(A) Two parents, father, mother, sister or brother.....	1	5	.....	12	18
(B) Widow, child or orphan child	26	2	.....	2	30
Total.....	27	7	.....	14	48

WAR VETERANS' ALLOWANCE BOARD

The Honourable IAN MACKENZIE, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith report on the work of the War Veterans' Allowance Board for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942.

The War Veterans' Allowance Act as amended in April, 1938, enables the Board to pay a living allowance to any veteran who,

- (a) has attained the age of sixty years,
- (b) not having attained the age of 60, is permanently unemployable because of disabilities,
- (c) cannot qualify under (a) or (b), yet is in the opinion of the Board, *incapable and unlikely to become capable* of maintaining himself because of disabilities combined with *economic handicaps*.

With respect to classes (a) and (b), the Act provides that the veteran must have served in a theatre of actual war, or if he did not so serve, be in receipt of a pension or have received a final payment in lieu of same for a disability of 5% or more. Class (c) however, which was introduced by the amendments of April, 1938, only applies to those who served in a theatre of actual war. During the fiscal year 1941-42, allowances were granted under this latter section to 656 veterans, making a total of 9,550 since the amendment.

The maximum allowances payable are \$20.00 and \$40.00 per month to single and married veterans respectively. A widower with dependent children is treated on a married basis. The maximum income permitted, including the Allowance, is \$365.00 and \$730.00 per annum for single and married veterans respectively.

In addition to the maximum allowance payable under the Act, Order in Council P.C. 113/9400 dated December 3, 1941, provides that a Supplementary Allowance up to \$10.00 per month in the case of a married veteran, and up to \$5.00 per month in the case of a single veteran, may be paid where in the opinion of the Board the veteran is incapable of augmenting his income by earnings, and where his total income from all sources, including War Veterans' Allowance and the Supplementary Allowance, does not exceed \$50.00 in the case of a married veteran and \$25.00 in the case of a single veteran. To March 31, 1942, 1911 Supplementary Allowances have been granted.

The benefits of the Act are available to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and those members of the Forces of His Majesty and His Majesty's Allies who were domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment. The amendment of 1938 also extended the benefits of the Act to those who left Canada to serve in the South African War and so served during hostilities. Allowances have so far been granted to 439 veterans in this category.

During the fiscal year 1941-42 new applications for War Veterans' Allowance in the number of 2,777 were dealt with. In addition, the cases of 21,811 veterans already receiving the allowance were reviewed, making a total of 24,588 cases handled by the Board. These reviews were necessary because of change in circumstances which necessitated an increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of the allowance.

Since September, 1939, many of our recipients have obtained work, some have been taken on Guard Duty and some have enlisted. In this connection the allowances of 1,081 veterans have been suspended for the reason that they are, for the time being at least, self-supporting.

However, some of these veterans have not been able to stand up under their various tasks, and have been reinstated on allowances as a result. The total reinstatements in this connection have been 487, leaving a total of 594 suspensions.

The following table represents the number of applications approved and the expenditure by fiscal years since the inception of the legislation in 1930:

Year	Cases approved in each year including re- instatements	Expenditure	
		\$	cts.
1930-31.....	2,260	318,029	22
1931-32.....	2,034	1,039,551	25
1932-33.....	1,582	1,388,708	15
1933-34.....	1,582	1,646,313	63
1934-35.....	2,034	2,017,074	80
1935-36.....	2,265	2,531,488	77
1936-37.....	3,197	3,178,616	18
1937-38.....	2,794	3,898,768	91
1938-39.....	7,717	5,308,097	89
1939-40.....	4,336	7,028,029	79
1940-41.....	2,139	7,333,669	60
1941-42.....	1,617	7,139,999	16
Total.....	33,557	42,828,347	35

Cancellations for all reasons from Sept. 1, 1930, total 9,197, leaving the number of recipients as at March 31, 1942, at 24,360.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Chairman,

OTTAWA, June 22, 1942

War Veterans' Allowance Board.

TABLE 1.—AWARDS AND REINSTATEMENTS MADE FROM INCEPTION OF LEGISLATION TO MARCH 31, 1942

	Over Sixty	Under Sixty	Total
Allowances approved and reinstated from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1941.....	12,952	18,988	31,940
Awards April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942.....	497	1,015	*1,512
Reinstatements April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942.....	62	43	*105
Total awards and reinstatements to March 31, 1942.....	13,511	20,046	33,557
Cancellations for all reasons, by death, etc., from September 1, 1930 to March 31, 1942.....			9,197
Total number of veterans in receipt of allowances to March 31, 1942.....			†24,360

* Including 656 awards and 32 reinstatements made as a result of the 1938 Amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

†† Of this number, 759 are in receipt of the married supplementary allowance and 1,152 are in receipt of the single supplementary allowance granted under Order in Council P.C. 113/9400.

TABLE 2.—DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Number of applications dealt with by the Board during the fiscal year ending		
March 31, 1942.....		2,777
Approved.....	1,617	
Declined.....	994	
Ineligible.....	112	
Withdrawn.....	54	
Total.....		2,777

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS DECLINED DURING FISCAL YEAR

Reasons	60 Years and Over	Under 60 Years	Totals
Under 60 years of age and not considered incapable of maintenance.....		752	752
Not in necessitous circumstances or income in excess of amount permissible under W.V.A. Act.....	90	82	172
Veteran deceased before case dealt with.....	11	15	26
Maintained at the expense of the Department in Government Institutions.....		2	2
Miscellaneous.....	14	28	42
Totals.....	115	879	994

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL LIABILITY

	Number of cases	Annual Liability
Payments in force March 31, 1941.....	24,024	\$7,737,332
Awards during fiscal year.....	*1,512	507,521
Reinstatements.....	*105	28,397
Increase due to change in rate.....		165,916
	25,641	\$8,439,166
Cancellations on account of death, etc., during fiscal year.....	1,281	385,645
Payments in force, March 31, 1942.....	24,360	\$8,053,521

* Including 656 awards and 32 reinstatements with an annual liability of \$213,361 and \$8,295 respectively made as a result of the 1938 Amendments to the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

TABLE 5.—DOMICILIARY DETAIL AND ANNUAL LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF RECIPIENTS AT MARCH 31, 1942

Resident in Province of	Veterans		Dependents		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.....	1,339	447,825	16	6,630	1,355	454,455
New Brunswick.....	735	241,114	14	5,190	749	246,304
Quebec.....	2,449	837,628	49	21,760	2,498	859,388
Ontario.....	8,270	2,814,558	173	73,654	8,443	2,888,212
Manitoba.....	2,219	711,342	43	18,388	2,262	729,730
Saskatchewan.....	1,416	446,031	8	3,720	1,424	449,751
Alberta.....	1,957	586,597	30	11,748	1,987	598,345
British Columbia.....	5,975	1,968,426	74	30,818	6,049	1,999,244
Totals.....	24,360	8,053,521	407	171,908	24,767	8,225,429

TABLE 6.—APPROXIMATE AGE OF RECIPIENTS IN THE YEAR 1942

Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.	Years of Age	No.
97.....	1	68.....	895	44.....	244
91.....	1	67.....	1,085	43.....	123
90.....	4	66.....	1,149	42.....	41
89.....	1	65.....	1,180	41.....	12
88.....	2	64.....	1,176	40.....	5
87.....	2	63.....	1,267	39.....	1
86.....	5	62.....	1,344		
85.....	4	61.....	1,211		24,360
84.....	13	60.....	1,109		
83.....	21	59.....	990		
82.....	37	58.....	973		
81.....	46	57.....	840		
80.....	52	56.....	791	60 years and over.....	14,920
79.....	94	55.....	649	Under 60 years.....	9,440
78.....	100	54.....	634		
77.....	160	53.....	552	Total.....	24,360
76.....	216	52.....	490		
75.....	240	51.....	457		
74.....	353	50.....	483		
73.....	431	49.....	447		
72.....	562	48.....	469		
71.....	603	47.....	412		
70.....	753	46.....	427		
69.....	803	45.....	400		

TABLE 7.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RECIPIENTS

Country	Number	Country	Number
Canada.....	9,765	China.....	2
England.....	8,895	Czecho-Slovakia.....	9
Scotland.....	2,522	Denmark.....	61
Ireland.....	925	Finland.....	12
Wales.....	254	France.....	185
Newfoundland.....	104	Germany.....	9
India.....	68	Greece.....	4
Channel Islands.....	59	Holland.....	24
Isle of Wight.....	20	Iceland.....	40
Isle of Man.....	17	Italy.....	63
South Africa.....	17	Japan.....	12
British West Indies.....	25	Jugo-Slavia.....	4
Malta.....	4	Lithuania.....	1
Gibraltar.....	3	Mexico.....	2
British Guiana.....	1	Montenegro.....	4
Arabia.....	1	Norway.....	74
Egypt.....	1	Persia.....	1
Australia.....	32	Poland.....	35
New Zealand.....	18	Roumania.....	7
Madagascar.....	1	Russia.....	189
United States.....	692	Serbia.....	5
Argentina.....	4	Sweden.....	86
Austria.....	2	Switzerland.....	13
Belgium.....	72	Syria.....	4
Brazil.....	3	Turkey.....	4
Bulgaria.....	1	Ukraina.....	2
Canary Islands.....	1	Unknown.....	1
		Total.....	24,360

TABLE 8.—FORCES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

	Number
Canadian Expeditionary Force.....	23,321
British Forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	851
Allied Forces, domiciled in Canada at time of enlistment.....	188
Total.....	24,360*

* Including 439 recipients who served in the South African War.

TABLE 9.—THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH RECIPIENTS SERVED

Country	Number	Per cent
(a) France.....	21,456	88.08
Siberia.....	93	.38
Galipoli.....	11	.04
Palestine.....	8	.03
Mesopotamia.....	39	.16
High Seas.....	321	1.32
Others.....	121	.50
South Africa.....	439	1.80
Total.....	22,488	92.31
(b) Recipients who served in Canada and/or England only, but who qualify by virtue of being pensioners—		
Country—		
England.....	1,524	6.26
Canada.....	348	1.43
Total.....	24,360	100.00

TABLE 10.—DOMESTIC STATUS OF RECIPIENTS

Status	Number	Per cent
Married.....	13,447	55.20
Single.....	6,247	25.65
Widower.....	2,266	9.30
Separated.....	2,143	8.80
Widower with dependents.....	188	.77
Separated with dependents.....	69	.28
Total.....	24,360	100.00

NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

The Honourable IAN A. MACKENZIE, K.C., M.A., LL.B.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following report of the activities of the Health Branch for the fiscal year 1941-42.

R. E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.,
Deputy Minister.

JUNE 30, 1942.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

From the time of the outbreak of war, special care and attention have been paid by the National Health Branch of the Department to the health and conservation of the people of the country and especially in regard to those engaged in the field of industry. One of the immediate problems was the adoption of special measures for the prevention and control of tuberculosis that might be caused through an influx of people into industries of a hazardous nature and into overcrowded offices. It was known that there was an increase in mortality from tuberculosis although it was not definitely shown that this increase was associated with the war effort.

Special efforts to control hazards associated with industrial diseases relating to war necessitated the expansion of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department. During the year, the work conducted in the laboratory of industrial hygiene in regard to the study of toxic substances relating to war industries was markedly increased and that associated with special methods of analysis of T.N.T., which were developed in the preceding year, was continued. The studies connected with methods of ventilation used in spray painting to prevent the absorption of benzol solvent were continued, as was the study of masks used by welders in the construction of corvettes. Chemical engineers of the Division of Industrial Hygiene were given special training in the conservation of health of persons engaged in munition plants and, for this purpose, through special arrangement, the courtesy of visiting plants in the United States was extended to the officers of the Division by the United States Government. Advice and assistance were afforded war contractors with a view to eradicating occupational diseases caused by handling toxic substances.

The activities of the Public Health Engineering Division were increased through the necessity of providing the Armed Forces with advice, assistance and inspection services in connection with the provision of pure water supplies for camps and for the disposal of sewage.

During the year all branches of the Laboratory of Hygiene were actively engaged and especially in the field of vitamins and hormones. Help was afforded the western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in connection with the outbreak of encephalitis, and all of the Provinces were kept informed in regard to the incidence of poliomyelitis as well as encephalitis. It was suggested to the Department of Agriculture that an embargo be placed on the importation of, and interprovincial traffic in, psittacine birds due to an outbreak of psittacosis in Ontario. The Kamloops Laboratory, which is a branch of the

Laboratory of Hygiene, again discovered rodent plague in Alberta for the third successive year. The work in connection with Rocky Mountain spotted fever was continued, as was the rat survey in the City of Vancouver.

Advice in respect of vitamin control was provided the Food and Drugs Division. In view of the exploitation of vitamins by manufacturers of foods and drugs, it was considered advisable to define by Order in Council claims which might be made for vitamins, the nature of the claims and the number of units which would constitute a reasonable daily intake of the various vitamins.

One of the problems which confronted Canada during the war was the provision of large supplies of bacon for the Old Country. Sometimes delay in shipment caused deterioration. This was obviated by borating the bacon and, as such a process was prohibited in Canada, it was necessary to pass an Order in Council under the War Measures Act to permit the use of boric acid as a preservative in bacon shipped to England.

Another problem, and one of considerable concern, was the shortage of tin. This materially affected the amount available for packaging foods and it became necessary to pass a regulation, after consultations with other departments of the Government, indicating the percentage of tin that might be used in tin cans used for packaging food. In some cases a lighter coating of tin was permitted. Variation in tin content was allowed on the basis of the contents of the can, such as fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, fruit juices, fish products, meat and meat products, etc.

A regulation was made by Order in Council defining Vitamin B White Flour (Canada Approved) and Vitamin B Flour (Canada Approved), Vitamin B White Bread (Canada Approved) and Vitamin B Bread (Canada Approved). The object of this regulation was to provide the people of Canada with flour and bread containing a maximum of Vitamin B Complex contained in wheat. In some countries the use of synthetic vitamins for the purpose of fortifying flour is permitted, but it was thought in Canada that this procedure would lead to dosing flour with excessive amounts of vitamins which would create a chaotic condition due to rivalry among flour manufacturers and bakers. There is a desire on the part of some manufacturers to dose foodstuffs with vitamins. Some would like to add vitamins to all foodstuffs which are capable of carrying them, irrespective of the effect upon the health of the public. Through excessive advertising the public have been stampeded into a demand for vitamins that is not justified. The studies which have been carried out under the Canadian Council on Nutrition indicate that generally there is a lack of Vitamin B, calcium and iron in the diet of the Canadian people, but it does not follow that on this account people should be dosed with these substances.

There has been a persistent demand on the part of manufacturers of corn sugar (dextrose) to induce this Department to permit the use of this product on the same basis as cane sugar and beet sugar (sucrose). Discussions took place with the manufacturers of both interests during the course of the year but the matter has not been definitely settled. In view, however, of the shortage of cane and beet sugar, an Order in Council was passed permitting the use of corn sugar (dextrose) to the extent of 25% in combination with 75% cane or beet sugar (sucrose).

A number of Orders in Council have been passed modifying the standards of foods set up under the Food and Drugs Act for the duration of the war; for example, the fat content of ice cream has been reduced.

A Director of Nutrition Services, with a staff trained in the field of nutrition, was installed in the Department as part of a campaign to improve the nutrition of the people of Canada and to educate the public regarding the nutritional value of foods. The creation of the Nutrition Services has the four following objects in view:

- (1) To inspect and confer with those maintaining cafeterias, canteens, etc., in industrial plants, with a view to checking the nutritional value for the workers and to suggest improvements where possible.
- (2) To assist the public generally to maintain and improve nutrition in Canadian homes by advising as to purchase, choice and preparation of foods.
- (3) To provide expert opinion and information on nutrition for the Information Bureau of the Department of National War Services and for other Departments as requested.
- (4) To conduct or sponsor such investigation or research in nutrition as may seem desirable for the information and protection of the Canadian public.

Manufacturers generally are strongly in favour of providing facilities for making adequate diets available. They are interested from two standpoints: from that of the improvement in the health and well-being of their employees, and from that of the increase in production which is associated with well-fed healthy workers. Health officers believe that the provision of an adequate diet for the nation will be accompanied by a reduction of communicable diseases and particularly of tuberculosis. The co-operation of employers of labour in Canada is being received in increasing measure as the knowledge of the importance of good nutrition is being disseminated.

The Health Branch co-operated with the Canadian Medical Association in the formation of a "Committee on Epidemics" appointed by that Association. It was believed that, inasmuch as it would be necessary to organize all of the doctors, hospitals, nurses, welfare and other health workers in Canada, this could best be done under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association.

During the epidemic of influenza of 1918, there were 30,000 deaths in Canada which may be attributed in some measure to the season of the year in which the epidemic occurred but chiefly to unpreparedness and lack of organization. Special precaution is being taken at our ports to prevent the entrance of disease and plague in particular. Vessels entering the maritime ports of Canada are obliged to undergo fumigation for the destruction of rats, and rat surveys are being conducted in the maritime ports. It is obligatory to place rat-guards upon hawsers of all vessels from abroad to prevent rats getting ashore. It is not anticipated that plague or other quarantinable diseases will be introduced into the country. No cases of typhus found their way into the country during the last war. Special consideration is given to the possibility of the entrance of cholera into our ports in view of the existence of this disease in the Eastern area of conflict. No cases of smallpox have been brought into the country since the outbreak of war. We do not know what possibilities exist for the transmission to Canada of yellow fever mosquitoes by means of long-distance aeroplanes which may have come from infected countries as it is difficult to visualize what the future may be in this field; nevertheless, the possibility is not neglected by the Chief of the Division of Quarantine.

The sum of \$50,000 was voted by Parliament for distribution to the Provinces for the provision of arsenical preparations used in the treatment of syphilis. Reports from the Provinces indicate that this disease has not markedly increased since the outbreak of war.

The campaign for the control of narcotics was carried on with undiminished activity and it is conceded that the illicit importation of narcotic drugs has practically ceased, and there has been a corresponding decrease in the number of addicts.

In the field of drugs and patent medicines, a special effort was made to control false, misleading and grossly exaggerated statements contained in advertisements. As the reports of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division and the Food and Drugs Division indicate, large numbers of samples were procured and examined from the standpoint of labelling and drug contents.

Education in the field of reduction of child and maternal mortality was carried on actively during the year by means of lectures and conferences by the Director of the Division and the nurse-sociologist. A Departmental committee was formed to co-operate with the Director of the Division of Child and Maternal Hygiene for the purpose of suggestion and adoption of measures for the reduction of infant and maternal mortality.

Activity in the field of publicity and health education was carried on as intensively as during the pre-war period, as it was considered that the health of the people should not be neglected during war. The educational campaign was conducted by means of the distribution of pamphlets and booklets and National Health Radio Notes which are being broadcast by 74 stations throughout Canada. Several posters were produced during the year for distribution to industrial plants. *The National Health Review*, a publication of the Department distributed to all the doctors in Canada, was published quarterly. This Review comprises current public health information that is considered to be useful to the medical and allied professions.

Two meetings of the Dominion Council of Health were held during the year. Among the subjects discussed were a Standard Milk Ordinance, the viability of typhoid in cheese, and the sale of hypnotic drugs. A regulation was passed prohibiting the direct sale of these drugs to the general public; they may now be sold only by means of doctors' prescriptions. Special thought was given to the standardization of public health literature for which a committee was formed. Particular attention was also given to a plan for the reduction of infant and maternal mortality. The prevention of blindness as a public health problem was given recognition by the Dominion Council of Health and steps taken in the direction of control.

At the last meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, a considerable amount of discussion was given to post-war public health and medical care. In June, 1941, the subject of public health and medical services was discussed at a meeting of the Dominion Council of Health at which were present representatives of the medical profession and voluntary health organizations. It was agreed at this meeting that studies should be conducted with the object of formulating a Plan of Post-War Public Health and Medical Care. As the studies progressed, the interest of the medical and allied professions was aroused with the result that committees representative of medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, hospitalization and public health were created to study their respective professions, to ascertain what part each might play in any scheme that might eventuate. In addition, lay committees representing labour, industry, agriculture, and women's urban and rural organizations were formed. To correlate and co-ordinate the work of these committees and to provide specialized knowledge in relation to the population of Canada, cost of illness at the present time, and probable cost of medical care if provided for all of the people of Canada, an Advisory Committee on Health Insurance, composed of Government officials, was established by Order in Council.

As it had been evident for a number of years to the health officials of the Department of Pensions and National Health that physical defects prevail to a considerable extent among young people of the country, and particularly in rural areas, and as this knowledge had been crystallized by the rejection of many recruits, it was felt that a special study should be made of physical fitness. The officials of the Department were not unaware of the activities in this line in European countries; the physical fitness measures of Great Britain and the more recent Australian Physical Fitness Act were carefully studied. These studies are continuing. The fullest co-operation has been received from all health agencies—Provincial, municipal and voluntary—and, although each month brings new health problems, their solution is generally achieved through the co-operative effort of all health agencies in the country.

FOOD AND DRUGS DIVISION

A study of the work carried out by the Food and Drugs Division during the past year in the midst of world-wide war shows little difference from what is done in the days of peace. This fact may be adduced as evidence of the essential character of the service rendered by the Division in peace as well as in war. Naturally there have been some changes, noticeably a falling off in imports owing to the stoppage of intercourse with so many countries and to shortages in shipping space. But the lightening of work in this direction has enabled the analysts to pay greater attention to other fields of activity. The subjoined table gives a review of the samples examined during the year 1941-42:

TABLE 1.—SAMPLES EXAMINED IN FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORIES

Source of Samples	Laboratories						Total
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver	
From							
(a) Inspectors of Food and Drugs—							
(1) Domestic.....	1,243	1,971	3,756	943	1,181	1,237	10,331
(2) Imports.....	509	776	177	1,356	1,354	3,418	7,590
(b) Department of Agriculture.....	41	85	155	2,806	260	895	4,242
(c) Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	161	30	13	108	52	253	617
(d) Other Departments of Government.....	37	424	111	.....	40	18	630
(e) Miscellaneous sources...	2	11	699	.....	25	21	758
Total.....	1,993	3,297	4,911	5,213	2,912	5,842	24,168

Advertising material relating to products coming within the control of the Food and Drugs Act was again reviewed in considerable volume during the fiscal year 1941-42. This part of the work was done chiefly at Ottawa. The number of radio script submissions for both foods and drugs, examined and passed upon during the fiscal year, was 1,951. This work is a co-operative effort carried out by arrangement and under the terms of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (1936). A great many personal interviews were afforded during the year to manufacturers (advertisers) or their agency representatives, who came to obtain interpretations of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations applicable to their particular products, their labels or other advertisements.

Two important Orders in Council, establishing new Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, were passed during the year. One of these deals with flour and bread and the other with meat and meat products. As a sequel to many conferences held during the past year between the milling and baking interests and officers of the Department of Agriculture and of this Department, standards have been established defining Flour and Bread, including "Vitamin B White Flour (Canada Approved)", "Vitamin B Flour (Canada Approved)", "Vitamin B White Bread (Canada Approved)" and "Vitamin B Bread (Canada Approved)". Another Order in Council defines the cereal which may be used in meats and also places the maximum limit of five per cent upon the cereal content of all meat by-products. The sixty per cent limit of moisture in sausage meat has also been extended to cover other manufactured meat by-products containing cereal. A further paragraph in this Order in Council defines sausage binder, sausage filler and meat binder and provides that every package thereof shall bear directions for use and that such directions shall be consistent with those prescribed by the regulations for the cereal content of manufactured meats and manufactured meat by-products.

In presenting the following table, which lists the more important foods examined during the year, a word of explanation seems to be necessary. The casual reader may perhaps be struck by the percentage of adulterated and misbranded samples and so it seems expedient to point out two things:

- (a) That Inspectors in the course of their rounds pick up specimens they believe to be in need of correction. Where there is no apparent need of correction, the Inspector does not take a specimen unless he is either told to do so or has any reason to suspect adulteration. Before taking any action on a misbranded sample, a Dominion Analyst legally must pass upon it and thus it is that so many samples appear to be at fault. Where the vendor is the manufacturer, the Inspector is in many cases well within his rights in pointing out the fault to the manufacturer on the spot but where the vendor is only an agent for the manufacturer, as for example in the case of a Dominion-wide brand of goods, the manufacturer himself has to be approached and that is done after a Dominion Analyst has seen the sample and the matter is taken up either from regional or Dominion headquarters. At the same time, mere inspection will not reveal adulteration and so where adulteration is suspected an analysis has to be made in order to establish the facts. Furthermore, when surveys are made, the Inspectors are instructed to pay greater attention to brands which are more likely to be poor in quality.
- (b) That, in the matter of import shipments, the Inspector has the responsibility of deciding whether a laboratory examination is required and, if he thinks fit, he is authorized to detain entry of a shipment until the analyst's certificate is forthcoming. Where no laboratory examination is deemed to be necessary, the Inspector may pass the goods on the spot.

This should clear up any misunderstanding as to why so large a proportion of the goods examined are found to be misbranded or adulterated.

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Alimentary pastes (macaroni, noodles, spaghetti, etc.)		74	21	3	3		101	31
Bakery products	70	35	26	26	10	52	219	127
Baking materials (baking powder, etc.)	10	63	28	1	28	63	193	44
Beverages, beverage materials, food beverages, etc.	190	738	218	219	169	106	1,640	751
Bread		39	123	2	11	5	180	102
Butter	9	24	7	184	6	12	242	23
Cereals	11	26	44	8	22	58	169	49
Cheese and cheese products		22	5	8	2	4	41	11
Cocoa, cocoa beans and cocoa products	1	16	13	29	7	5	71	13
Coffee, coffee beans, coffee products and coffee substitutes	34	80	17	55	60	246	492	56
Confectionery	39	34	21	124	17	42	277	103
Dessert powders—jelly powders, custard powders, gelatine, etc.	33	14	23	56	86	34	246	107
Dyes, food	6	7	5	46	5	1	70	6
Fish, shellfish, etc.	19	13	25	16	5	66	144	27
Flavours, flavouring extracts and essences, etc.	115	56	73	17	101	56	418	163
Flour	5	35	21	4	16	10	91	32
Fruit juices	37	82	45	145	35	73	417	33
Fruit, dried and canned	125	55	34	120	90	673	1,097	25
Fruit, fresh and canned	38		23	47	6	822	936	27
Honey and honey products	26	2	29	1	3		61	19
Ice cream, sherbet, etc.		2	3	12	49	1	67	13
Jam, jelly, etc. (fruit products)		1	22	443	10	140	617	34
Liquors, wines, ales	160		12	8	40	87	307	13
Meat and meat products (including sausage)	186	200	465	264	369	778	2,262	618

TABLE 2.—SAMPLES OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FOODS EXAMINED—*Concluded*

Article	Laboratories						Total	Adulterated or Misbranded
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver		
Milk.....	10	2	126	2	8	24	172	24
Mustard, prepared mustard, etc....	1	17	42	18	.....	2	80	42
Nuts.....	31	205	11	141	6	30	424	64
Oils, edible.....	125	218	1,502	69	96	71	2,081	459
Preservatives.....	1	1	16	1	3	2	22	8
Sandwich spreads.....	1	1	10	2	5	7	26	8
Sauces, relishes, pickles, etc.....	3	13	33	73	19	29	170	32
Sausage cereals, meal, fillers and binders.....	8	4	.....	.....	1	73	86	0
Shortening.....	.....	2	2	1	1	15	21	5
Soups.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	37	50	2
Special foods (infants', invalids', etc.).....	2	1	100	.....	2	.....	105	53
Spices and seasonings.....	59	184	85	72	151	206	757	130
Sugar.....	3	1	2	3	5	2	16	4
Syrups and molasses.....	23	21	45	2	.....	6	97	32
Tea.....	5	1	18	5	113	112	254	4
Tomato products.....	.....	.....	7	1,787	.....	18	1,812	1
Vegetables and vegetable products.....	39	12	25	56	6	25	163	38
Vinegar.....	10	9	49	12	4	5	89	23
Water.....	25	1	25	.....	14	15	80	5
Miscellaneous food products or specialties.....	.....	31	26	10	11	19	97	51

Work on many samples included in Table 2 was routine and calls for no special mention but the following notes deal with a few of the more important features of the work on foods carried out during the year.

Bakery Products.—A review of 219 samples, of which 127 were adulterated or misbranded, revealed that the faults were practically all misbrandings. The net contents were omitted from the labels and in some cases the name and address of the manufacturer, whilst corrections were indicated with regard to claims for vitamins. It is pleasing to be able to report a substantial improvement in this line from previous years. In 1941, 144 samples out of 191 were in error and in the previous year 220 out of 293.

Baking Materials (baking powder, etc.)—Analysis showed as a general rule that the quality was satisfactory and the products themselves were free from adulteration. However the 44 misbranded products, representing about 22 per cent of the collections, showed slack fill and defects in labelling. Warnings have been issued where irregularities were found but in view of war conditions a certain leniency has been exercised over the containers with the idea of endeavouring to avoid the destruction of material that was usable.

Beverages, Beverage Materials, etc.—The term "beverages" is used to include not only what the public generally recognizes as soft drinks but such things as chocolate dairy drink and other food beverages. It is however the soft drinks that give the greatest trouble. One thousand six hundred and forty samples were examined during the year, 751 of which were adulterated or misbranded, but it is pleasing to be able to report that the number of those found to be adulterated was substantially less than 5 per cent of the total samples examined. In the majority of cases, the adulteration resided in the use of saccharin in so-called soft drinks. The infractions of the Act were followed up by warning or prosecution, whichever was found to be appropriate, and several substantial fines have been imposed. In the matter of soft drinks, the requirement for placing on the label the list of ingredients is not insisted upon and, where sugar can be saved by the substitution of glucose, honey, or other similar sweetening agent, no objection is raised, but the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar is not tolerated in any case because of possible harm which may ensue through continuous use.

Cocoa Beans.—One large shipment of 1,000 bags was found to be unfit for use and was refused entry. It was later discovered that this same shipment had been condemned in the United States. In spite of an acute shortage of cocoa butter, appeals for release of these beans for the purpose of extracting the fat were positively refused. This fact is mentioned to emphasize the point that the function of this Division is to protect the public from filthy food.

Dessert Powders—*jelly powders, custard powders, etc.*—Here again a large proportion, about 40 per cent, of the samples examined were found to be misbranded. The main faults were failure to list ingredients or to declare net contents and slack fill was also found in a number of cases. In variable products such as these, it is obligatory to list ingredients conspicuously on the label in descending order of their importance and the general guide is that the container must not be any larger than $4\frac{1}{8}$ cubic inches for each ounce of this class of product packed therein.

Flavours and Flavouring Extracts.—There has been a slight improvement in this class of goods during the past year but again about 40 per cent of the samples examined have been found to be misbranded. There are few cases of adulteration, the principal faults being the failure to describe as artificial an extract which is prepared from synthetic materials. It is very true that vanilla beans are at the moment in exceedingly short supply and that a larger amount of artificial extract made from vanillin and coumarin has to take the place of the true. The law permits this so long as the word "artificial" appears on the label in type of the same size as the rest of the name.

Fruit Juices.—Practically all the samples examined were citrus fruit juices. As a general rule the quality was satisfactory although sometimes the proportion of vitamin C found was either insignificant or below that claimed. The 33 samples reported as misbranded or adulterated were mainly misbranded, the trouble being due to ignorance or to misinterpretation of the vitamin regulations.

Meat and Meat Products.—This is about the largest group handled by the laboratories and it has caused a great deal of difficulty and trouble in the years past but the situation is improving as the following figures show:

Year	Samples Examined	Adulterated or Misbranded	Per cent Adulterated or Misbranded
1938-39.....	1,385	456	32.9
1939-40.....	1,631	614	37.6
1940-41.....	2,160	675	31.2
1941-42.....	2,262	618	27.3

Nuts.—Unfortunately the quality of nuts coming into Canada has fallen noticeably, owing to the war and delayed transportation. It has been necessary to refuse entry to many shipments because of worm and weevil infestation. Whenever possible, reconditioning has been allowed but in all cases the product has been satisfactory before being finally released.

Oils, edible.—Last year considerable adulteration of olive oil was discovered and traced to importing houses in Montreal and Toronto. By the time the discovery was made, much of this oil had filtered into the smaller arteries of retail commerce and was difficult to trace. The large number of 2,081 samples examined during the year is evidence of the effort which has been made to eliminate this adulterated material from the market. All stocks of such material, which as a rule was sophisticated with cottonseed oil, teaseed oil or peanut oil, were seized and returned to be relabelled. In several cases the goods were disposed of either by destruction or to charitable institutions. It is now believed that practically all this material is off the market. This form of adulteration is not inimical to health but is an economic fraud.

Saltpetre.—In years past, reference has been made to the substitution of sodium nitrate for potassium nitrate in packages labelled "Saltpetre". The name "Saltpetre" belongs wholly to potassium nitrate and where the sodium salt has been substituted the product should be sold either as "Saltpetre Substitute" or as "Chili Saltpetre". The samples picked up in the city of Vancouver and in the interior of the province of British Columbia were satisfactory but half of those from Alberta and a number of those from Vancouver Island were found to be the sodium salt and not the potassium salt. In the east, there were several instances of such substitution but on the whole it was in Alberta where the most serious adulteration was disclosed. It is quite true that potassium nitrate costs more than sodium nitrate and that sodium nitrate may be equally efficient for the purpose for which it is used, but inasmuch as "Saltpetre" is the name ordinarily used to describe potassium nitrate, the sodium salt must not be described as such without some modifying term.

Spices and Seasonings.—Quite a large amount of work has been done on spices during the year in view of the necessity to maintain a strict supervision over these commodities because of limited importations and shortage of supplies. It is gratifying to be able to observe that the adulteration of pepper has been limited to only one or two cases in which starch was added. Cloves, also, included only two samples slightly low in volatile oil. Two specimens of ginger were found to be adulterated with soya bean flour in Montreal and the stocks were seized. Other spices were generally satisfactory. As a rule the misbrandings fall into two classes: (1) slack fill and (2) failure to describe a compound or mixture properly. In some cases the word "mixture" was omitted but more often the word "mixture" or "compound" was printed in type very much smaller than the name of the article. Manufacturers should be very careful about the observance of the regulations in this direction as compliance would save a great amount of trouble.

Vegetables.—A new process has been developed for canned peas. This Blair method consists in using a brine with small amounts of magnesium and calcium salts. The object is to preserve the original colour and fresh flavour of the peas. The process seems to have achieved this end. A number of determinations of vitamin C were made in comparison with peas canned by the ordinary method and showed that the Blair process had no adverse effect on this vitamin. On the strength of that, the Blair peas were allowed sale to hotels, dining cars, cafes and restaurants where they could be quickly withdrawn from use should any untoward situation arise. But, before releasing this new product to the general public, it is necessary for the Department to be satisfied that the canning process does not impair the natural vitamin B₁ content. Investigations in this direction are now proceeding and, if the results are satisfactory, there seems to be no good reason why the housewife should not have the advantage of this new development.

Table 3 furnishes a summary of the work done in drugs during the year. Compared with last year, there has been a reduction in the number of imported samples of sixteen per cent.

TABLE 3.—EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTIONS OF DRUGS

Laboratory at:	Laboratory Examinations				Passed by Inspectors at Customs	Grand Total	Adulter- ated	Mis- branded
	Domestic	Imports	Miscel- laneous	Total				
Halifax.....	274	251	3	528	341	869	67	128
Montreal.....	158	495	290	943	12,756	13,699	42	224
Ottawa.....	1,223	153	397	1,773	.....	1,773	14	574
Toronto.....	151	871	108	1,130	1,104	2,234	24	147
Winnipeg.....	211	1,075	53	1,339	4,328	5,667	31	858
Vancouver.....	233	1,409	137	1,779	2,426	4,205	109	572
Total.....	2,250	4,254	988	7,492	20,955	28,447	287	2,503

The most important legislation enacted during the year with regard to drugs has been the invoking of section three (k) of the Act for the regulation of the sale of certain potent drugs, mainly synthetic chemicals. The drugs involved include those of the aminopyrin group, the barbiturates, the benzedrine group, the cinchophen group, the dinitrophenols, the sulphanilamide group and the thyroid group. These drugs are all of a character liable to cause permanent damage to the human organism if taken indiscriminately without medical supervision; thus Order in Council P.C. 8443 was passed for the purpose of protecting the citizen from such dangers.

The department is still receiving from time to time inquiries regarding the cultivation of medicinal herbs in Canada as a war measure.

The following paragraphs discuss in detail a number of products which have received special attention during the year. It may be noted that many of these come up for special notice year after year, but experience has shown that they are the drugs which are likely to be adulterated and which require that eternal vigilance which is the price of safety. Most of them are drugs which deteriorate rapidly and which have presented problems from time to time. Where one or two samples of any drug are found to be defective in any way, the disclosure is usually followed up by a survey, either in Ottawa or in the centre where the discrepancy was found, and if that survey shows the market to be in an unsatisfactory condition supplies throughout the whole country are then reviewed. Some years ago the Department made a systematic review of a large number of preparations in the British Pharmacopoeia and, finding the great majority of these in good order, the conclusion has been reached that it is unnecessary to continue to make periodic surveys of such products.

Anaesthetics.—All supplies of ether, chloroform and ethyl chloride are examined at ports of entry. Nine hundred and twenty-one samples of ether were so examined, twelve of which were found to be adulterated by virtue of containing excessive peroxide and free aldehyds; while the several shipments of chloroform and ethyl chloride were entirely satisfactory. Several lots of procaine dental anaesthetic were also examined in the Ottawa laboratory and found to be much more satisfactory than the samples of a few years ago.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.—This preparation, which is essentially a solution of ammonia and ammonium carbonate in alcohol, is very prone to deteriorate through loss of ammonia and therefore it is not surprising that a very large number of samples are found under strength. Indeed, during the past year over 50 per cent have failed to comply with the standard. A fairly extensive survey, conducted by the Vancouver office, showed very considerable room for improvement in this drug as sold. Two points have to be carefully noted: (1) in the process of manufacture that the ammonia is up to strength to start with and that uneffloresced carbonate is used and (2) that the material is stored in a cool place in well-closed containers. If these precautions are observed and material is not kept in stock too long, there should not be a great deal of trouble with this preparation.

Camphorated Oil.—During the year under review, some 90 samples were examined; 9 were low and 3 contained less than 17 per cent of camphor; 5 were high, two of which contained over 22 per cent. On the whole therefore the results were satisfactory with an aggregate content of 18.9 per cent in lieu of 19 to 21 per cent. It has been stated in these reports that the samples examined do not always represent a cross section of market supplies for the reason that Inspectors, when making collections, are asked to procure those of poorest quality and in their ordinary rounds are expected to pick up such as they may have reason to suspect. Camphorated oil is a case in point.

The British Pharmacopoeia now permits the use of cottonseed oil as a war measure and therefore the old complaint of adulteration with this oil no

longer stands. Camphorated oil may now be prepared with cottonseed, olive, sesame or peanut oils but the use of corn oil or of mineral oil has not been authorized.

Castor Oil.—This product has not appeared in our reports very often because the intermittent sample has usually been found up to standard. Inquiries made during the past year as to the standard for Castor Oil led to the examination of the different brands available in the Winnipeg market. They were all found to be satisfactory with the exception of one, the acid value of which was 8.9 compared with a limit of 4.0. The matter was referred to its source in Toronto and all samples examined in that city were correct. High acidity sometimes occurs when the oil is extracted from the beans by means of alcohol.

Cod Liver and Fish Liver Oils.—A considerable amount of work was done during the year, in collaboration with the Pharmacological Division of the Laboratory of Hygiene, with reference to cod liver and fish liver oils. A large number of cod liver oil labels were reviewed with reference to claims based on vitamin content and the attention of many manufacturers was drawn to irregularities appearing therein.

A great deal of comparative work was done on other fish liver oils relative to analysis by the spectrophotometer and biological and colorimetric methods. This was done in association with the Pharmacological Division with very satisfactory results. Moreover a collaborative report was prepared with the Laboratory of Hygiene and other laboratories on the spectrophotometric technique, standardization of instruments and methods for determining the vitamin A content of Canadian standard cod liver oil.

Fowler's Solution.—A survey was made in the Toronto laboratory of which 4 samples out of 13 were found to be low, containing respectively 0.87, 0.89, 0.92 and 0.94 per cent of arsenious oxide. The pharmacopoeia prescribes one per cent. These low results can be attributed only to lack of care in manufacture.

Headache and Pain Tablets.—As a rule these tablets contain acetylsalicylic acid, phenacetin, acetanilid or antipyrin, and combinations of them. The great majority, however, consist almost wholly of acetylsalicylic acid.

Considerable work was done during the year on acetylsalicylic acid tablets. The Montreal station made quite an extensive survey of 34 samples, reporting a mean content of 5.02 grains per tablet for nominal 5-grain tablets, the range being 4.7 to 5.65 grains. Allowing a tolerance of 6 per cent, this shows that none fell below that and, as a matter of fact, only about two were above the limit. All the samples examined in the Vancouver station fell within the above named tolerance.

On long storage, acetylsalicylic acid is liable to decompose with liberation of free salicylic acid which has a tendency to irritate the alimentary tract. The Montreal group of samples, which are quite representative of the trade, showed an insignificant amount up to 0.25 per cent of free salicylic acid which compares with a maximum of 1.23 per cent found in a survey in 1934 and 0.7 per cent found in 1924.

Labels for Pharmaceutical Products.—In 1939, the Toronto laboratory made a very valuable and extensive examination of labels of pharmaceutical products and, in over one-third of these, violations of the provisions of the Act or Regulations in one way or another were found. During the past year these were reviewed again at the same station, over 2,000 labels having been examined, and those which were found in violation of the law were forwarded to Ottawa for confirmation. The infractions were then brought to the attention of the respective manufacturers who have shown extremely commendable co-operation in amending their errors. Such a review as this is exceedingly useful because now most, if not all, of the labels coming from the city of Toronto will be found to be in accordance with the official requirements.

Lime Water.—Some time ago the Halifax laboratory made a survey of Lime Water from druggists' stocks throughout the Maritimes which disclosed a rather unsatisfactory situation. This was followed up in 1940 by a review in which 9 samples out of 19 were still deficient. During the past year the Superintendent of the Halifax laboratory very wisely made a further survey and found only one sample wrong out of 17 examined. This is a striking example of the effect which the administration of the Act has upon the quality of drugs sold.

Oriental Medicines.—A large number of medical products is imported each year from the Orient and most of these come through the port of Vancouver. Over 1,200 of these have been examined in the past year, some 800 in Vancouver and 400 in Winnipeg. Whilst one is liable to associate such preparations with narcotics, it is note-worthy to remark that only two were found to be so adulterated, but over one-third were misbranded in one way or another. In the first place, the Regulations require food and drug products to be labelled in English or French with the ingredients stated by their own names. Now, most of these Chinese and Japanese preparations come in labelled in the mother-tongue of the Oriental without any translation, so that the analyst is unable to tell what the ingredients are and therefore cannot pass satisfactorily upon the preparation. Furthermore, many extravagant and unwarranted claims are made for these medicines but the most serious complaint concerns the recommendations made for the treatment of serious ailments listed in the schedule to Section 6A of the Act. The fact that this is so common renders it imperative that English or French renderings of the Oriental labels should be supplied, in order that analysts may know what is in the medicine and for what it is to be used. Sales are not strictly limited to Chinese and Japanese, and the pertinent regulations designed for the protection of the public must be observed.

Seidlitz Powders.—Examinations during the past year show that manufacturers are conforming satisfactorily with the new regulations regarding the packaging and labelling of Seidlitz Powders. On the whole, weights of the various powders have been kept within reasonable limits, but a new difficulty has recently made itself apparent. This is the drying-out of the Rochelle salts. Rochelle salt crystallizes with 4 molecules of water and may lose up to 26 per cent of its weight on heating. Thus the drying-out phenomenon is not at all surprising. In examining the blue powders, it was found that the proportion of bicarbonate of soda had risen from 25 to 28 per cent in some cases and the Rochelle salt from 75 to 81. This led to a survey of available supplies of Rochelle salts in Ottawa in bulk and package form. The bulk samples were taken from the casks on the "dry floor" of wholesalers and were found to be in perfect order but packaged materials all seemed to have dried out. This survey is being extended to other cities. It may be in order to refer here to packaged Epsom salts, several samples of which, during the year, have been found to be effloresced.

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide.—Readers of these reports year by year will notice how frequently the references to this product show that a strict surveillance is necessary because of its perishable nature. The product for household and medicinal use is a 3 per cent solution which has been prepared by breaking down a concentrated product. One hundred and thirty-seven samples were examined during the year and indicated a mean content of 2.87 per cent of H_2O_2 which is well within the margin of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent and very near the correct figure of 3. Three samples which were picked up by inspectors were found to be completely decomposed and one was as high as 4.09. In one case a trace of barium was found, which originated from the barium peroxide from which the strong solution is prepared.

Solutions of Iodine.—These, too, are rather perishable products. On long storage there is liable to be reaction between the free iodine and traces of moisture in the liquid with a slowly increasing amount of combined iodine. Two solutions are in general use:

1. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution.—This is the British Pharmacopoeia standard solution. During the year, 76 samples were examined and showed that on the average the iodine content was 2.50 which is absolutely correct. So far as can be remembered, this is the first time this correct figure has been attained. Usually it is slightly low. Potassium iodide gave an average of 1.88 per cent which compares rather unfavourably with the requirements of 1.50. In the old Pharmacopoeia of 1914, potassium iodide was present in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Either there is some of this old material still on the market, or, what is more likely, manufacturers have not revised their formulae. In any case it may be pointed out that 1.5 per cent of potassium iodide is ample for keeping the iodine in solution and therefore anything used above that is wasted.
2. 5 per cent solution.—This solution, containing 5 per cent of iodine and 3.3 per cent of potassium iodide, is official in the Canadian Formulary and it is widely used for the household medicine cabinet. Twenty-seven samples were examined with a mean content of 4.80 per cent iodine and 3.33 per cent potassium iodide. These figures are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Two other preparations, Churchill's and Colourless Tincture, do not call for much comment.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.—Like Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, this is a preparation which is liable to lose strength on keeping. The pharmacopoeia recognizes this fact by allowing a wide range of from 1.25 to 2.5 per cent of ethyl nitrite. In spite of this, the results obtained in various parts of the country and particularly in British Columbia have been unsatisfactory. One cannot emphasize too strongly the need for care in manufacturing by cooling the alcohol with which the strong ethyl nitrite solution is to be diluted, and the storage of the finished material in small bottles, well stoppered and in a cool place. The product should be tested before being sent out and should be purchased by retail stores in small amounts.

Miscellaneous.—Many miscellaneous drugs, too numerous to mention, were analyzed.

INSPECTION SERVICE

Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act and the Regulations give any Inspector the right to examine any customs entries of imports of food or drugs into Canada. In this work the Department has had the full and helpful co-operation of the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue and the arrangement is working very smoothly indeed. Where a report is required from a Dominion Analyst, it is usually forthcoming within 24 hours, thus causing no embarrassment to the importers and interfering very little with the Customs machinery.

TABLE 4.—IMPORTATIONS INSPECTED

	Number of import samples examined at customs and released on inspection	Number of import samples examined in laboratory	Adulterated or Misbranded
Halifax.....	2,376	509	92
Montreal.....	19,574	776	225
Ottawa.....		177	52
Toronto.....	1,976	1,356	160
Winnipeg.....	6,038	1,354	792
Vancouver.....	3,350	3,418	595
Total.....	33,314	7,590	1,916

A great number of seizures were found to be adulterated, or misbranded, and appropriate disposal was ordered.

During the year proceedings have been instituted in 133 cases. In 104 of these the issue was adulteration of meats, including sausages. The remaining 29 covered the other branches of food and drugs, and 11 of these concerned soft drinks. This total number of 133 represents less than one-half of one per cent of the samples examined in the laboratories. The Act provides that, in the case of first offences, the Minister may accept a voluntary payment out of Court and, during the past year, 101 such voluntary payments were made and 32 convictions were registered. No cases were dismissed by the Courts.

NARCOTIC DIVISION

GENERAL

The narcotic situation during the past year has been characterized by the practically complete absence of all illicitly introduced manufactured drugs, such as Morphine, Heroin and Cocaine, in all parts of Canada. Opium, however, has continued to be available in British Columbia, although in reduced quantities, as has been indicated by the absence of "supplies" on the market for days at a time and the extraordinarily high prices obtainable. "Decks" containing five or six grains of Opium are selling at the all-time high price of \$5.00 each, while a five-tael ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) can of reasonably high-grade quality Opium has fetched between \$600 and \$700. Prices such as these place Opium completely in the luxury class so far as the retention of a regular habit is concerned, and considerable numbers on the Pacific Coast, both Oriental and Occidental, can only afford sufficient quantities as to almost render the term "addict" a misnomer, and certainly in many instances there is no slavery to the drug. It may also be assumed with reasonable certainty that the practical disappearance of the habit of smoking Opium and its replacement by hypodermic injection thereof has been largely influenced by the price factor and the necessity for getting the more complete effects obtainable by the use of the hypodermic needle.

The above comment applies solely to illicit narcotics smuggled in from abroad, and by no means indicates that addiction has become a negligible factor. On the contrary, Canada's experience since the outbreak of war has been precisely that of the United States, namely that it has been necessary to combat a tremendous increase in the number of attempts, successful and otherwise, to obtain narcotics, particularly Morphine and Heroin, from legitimate channels. Prices quoted above in relation to illicit Opium pale into insignificance when compared with those paid in illicit circles for the high-powered legitimate drugs. Some indication of this may be gathered from the fact that in more than one locality there has been a steady demand for one-quarter grain Heroin tablets at \$3.50, and recently at \$4.00 each. At the latter price, an ounce of Heroin legally obtained by members of the authorized professions has an illicit retail value of slightly less than \$7,000.00, which perhaps naturally accounts for the heavy increase in the number of cases of armed holdup, burglary, or thefts by other means from wholesale and retail drug stores, the forgery of narcotic prescriptions and concerted efforts to obtain any kind of narcotic drugs from physicians by fair means or foul. These range from thefts from doctors' offices or emergency bags to the simulation of medical conditions resulting in prescriptions being obtained from a number of physicians over the same period of time. The campaign it was necessary to wage against the latter type of attempt was considerably strengthened by a number of convictions for illegal possession, it being held by the Courts that the possession of a narcotic furnished in good faith by physician No. 2 was illegal when it was shown that he had no knowledge of the fact that the same medical condition, simulated or otherwise, had been the reason for physician No. 1 supplying narcotics on the previous day.

It has also unfortunately been our experience that a small number of physicians have been willing to cater to these gentry and drastic action has been necessary in that regard. Insofar as retail druggists are concerned, the necessity for the safeguarding of their narcotic supplies and the careful scrutiny of all narcotic prescriptions has been amply demonstrated.

The number of addicts in Canada has undoubtedly continued to decrease. An estimated reduction in numbers from 8,000 to 4,000 in the past decade has been previously reported and, while it is obviously impossible to quote exact figures in a matter of this kind, it is safe to say that the ratio of reduction in numbers still obtains and that the figure today is considerably less than 4,000. Whether this reduction will be continued or held with the return of peace-time conditions, with its much greater facilities for the movement of illicit narcotics internationally, is a question for the future. In any event, the Narcotic Division has had a very busy year; the number of convictions obtained under the Narcotic Act itself (165) is only slightly less than that of the two preceding years and equal to the average number for the years 1934-38, while there has been a considerable increase in convictions under the War Measures Act Regulations and the Criminal Code. However, as above indicated, this year's cases involve to a much greater extent narcotics diverted from the legitimate trade, are in most instances difficult of detection and necessitate extensive and painstaking investigation in order to penetrate the screen of false names and addresses and other precautions taken to keep secret the valuable source of supply.

The Regulations issued under the War Measures Act in 1939 have proved beneficial in reducing the consumption of Codeine and preparations containing that drug, as also Paregoric. These Regulations, although designed primarily from the conservation angle, have also had social results which are generally regarded as beneficial, ensuring as they do that nothing of a narcotic nature or content shall reach the public except on prescription. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in ensuring the necessary compliance insofar as the telephoning of prescriptions to drug stores and the proper signing of prescriptions is concerned but, although Court proceedings in a number of instances have been necessary, such compliance has, in the main, been effected by means of extensive correspondence, and it is safe to say that today both physicians and retail druggists have a more complete realization of the scope of these Regulations, the necessity therefor and the resulting and natural determination of the Department to ensure that they are properly and fairly enforced.

There has, perhaps for that reason, been a tendency on the part of certain sections of the public to switch to other types of drugs such as the Barbiturates, and some which it is perhaps inadvisable to advertise, and the inclusion of a considerable number thereof in an Order in Council issued under the Food and Drugs Act requiring their issuance only upon prescription has undoubtedly had some effect.

The International Bodies established by League of Nations Conventions to control the production and international movement of manufactured narcotics have continued to function at Washington in a manner which has completely justified their temporary removal from Geneva. In some respects these functions have become more extended, as certain countries, debarred by war conditions from their normal source of supply in Europe and elsewhere, have found it impossible to fill their needs from the North American Continent without subscribing to these Conventions, which only permit of transactions between adherents thereto.

Insofar as Canada is concerned, the replenishment of stocks has continued to occasion a certain amount of anxiety. With approximately fifty percent of the normal imports cut off by the invasion of Belgium and Holland and the advent of increased military requirements, it was indeed fortunate that Great Britain was able and willing to fill the gap to a considerable degree. The balance

Of the 165 convictions, 71 were in British Columbia, 53 in Ontario, 16 in Quebec, 9 in Manitoba, 8 in Alberta, 4 in Saskatchewan, 2 in Nova Scotia and 2 in New Brunswick.

The drugs involved in these cases were—

Opium.....	62
Opium Powder.....	1
Opium in Tincture and Oil.....	11
Opium in Tincture.....	3
Opium Poppy Heads.....	2
Morphine.....	36
Heroin.....	22
Cocaine.....	2
Codeine.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	9

There were no convictions in relation to Marihuana. It was found growing on five premises in Quebec and two in Ontario, under conditions which did not indicate an intentional breach of the law. Action was limited to the destruction of the crop and the issuance of a warning as to the illegality of Marihuana cultivation.

In addition to two convictions involving Opium Poppy Heads which had been grown in Canada, numerous seizures were made both in British Columbia and Ontario in circumstances not warranting prosecution, such as growth by people of Eastern European birth for the seed and oil which they, when in Europe, were accustomed to use domestically. In such instances a warning, destruction of the crop and subsequent inspection of the premises were found sufficient.

An Order in Council was passed on December 9, 1941, changing the definition of the Opium Poppy in the Schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, so as to include in its terms any plant which contains Morphine, or any part of such plant, excepting the seed of the Poppy plant.

All shipments of Chinese medicines from the Orient were analysed for narcotic content and, in the event of discovery thereof, entry into Canada was refused.

For the third year in succession no convictions were registered in connection with race-track activities. Saliva tests were continued at a number of race-tracks under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and three horses were found to have been stimulated with narcotics. In another instance stimulation with Caffeine was detected. Appropriate action was taken by the Racing Associations, resulting in the suspension of owners, attendants and horses.

Sixteen aliens were deported after serving sentences for breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, as compared with thirty in the preceding calendar year. Fourteen of these were Chinese. In the latter part of 1941, war conditions rendered it impossible to effect the deportation of a number of other aliens eligible therefor. These men are temporarily remaining in Canada, under bond with the Immigration Department.

One thousand three hundred and nine aliens have now been deported after serving sentences for narcotic offences since this useful provision was incorporated in the Narcotic Act in 1921.

LEGAL TRADE IN NARCOTICS

We have been fortunate enough to continue to obtain sufficient supplies of narcotics from abroad to take care of current Canadian consumption without serious impairment of stocks, although the situation cannot be described as normal.

The necessity for the conservation methods designed to keep consumption down to a figure considerably less than pre-war in relation to such drugs as Codeine has been very apparent, as it would have been out of the question to expect that supplies on a normal scale would continue to be available.

Figures in relation to imports during the calendar year 1941 will be found in Table 3, but these, based upon an arbitrary date, are likely to be misleading, dependent as they are on whether one or more shipments arrive a few days before or after the end of the calendar year. However, it can be stated that, during that period, imports of Morphine were slightly less, and Heroin and Codeine considerably less, than our consumption, while sufficient Cocaine and Opium were received to somewhat increase our stocks, which had been reduced in the previous year.

Canadian consumption, plus quantities supplied to the West Indies and Newfoundland, remain precisely the same as in the previous year in relation to Morphine; the consumption of Cocaine was smaller, while there were increases in relation to Heroin and Codeine.

With regard to Codeine, imports and consumption of which exceed all other manufactured drugs combined, there was a continued decrease in the amounts of the straight drug supplied to physicians, hospitals, drug stores, etc., more than offset, however, by the increased manufacture of Codeine preparations. Such manufacture, however, is under close control by means of periodical licences, and is susceptible of practically immediate adjustment as and when the supply situation renders such a course necessary.

The cross check of sales of straight Codeine to retail druggists in the first six months of each calendar year was continued, and the following figures show how consistently the prescription requirement has reduced consumption, which now approximates our available imports:

SALES OF CODEINE—JANUARY-JUNE
(to Retail Druggists only)

Province	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	9	15	15	18	14	18
Nova Scotia.....	98	77	109	123	153	113	121
New Brunswick.....	206	110	153	159	170	108	114
Quebec.....	3,674	1,331	1,466	1,473	1,310	415	502
Ontario.....	2,982	2,413	2,241	1,783	1,650	1,255	1,130
Manitoba.....	195	194	179	178	198	161	130
Saskatchewan.....	148	143	124	125	135	116	103
Alberta.....	476	234	205	214	192	129	134
British Columbia.....	2,222	275	307	296	282	202	228
Total.....	10,011	4,786	4,799	4,366	4,108	2,513	2,480

The same results were discernible in relation to Paregoric, the following figures showing that Canadian civil consumption has decreased from 5,876 gallons in 1938 to 1,389 gallons in 1941. The decrease in consumption in large urban centres such as Montreal and Toronto is very significant, as compared with the days when supplies were available on individual demand instead of, as at present, medical discretion:

SALES OF PAREGORIC IN GALLONS

Year	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1938.....	5,876	1,701	1,355	81	340
1939.....	5,056	1,340	1,075	72	388
1940.....	1,800	210	135	22	51
1941.....	1,389	192	106	19	44

Exports of narcotics were practically all to Newfoundland and the West Indies. While the figures in relation to the calendar year 1941 will be found in Table 4, there has been a marked increase in the requests for exports in the subsequent three months. These will continue to be supplied to the best of our ability, although the availability of supplies from abroad and military and civil needs at home are factors which obviously have to be taken into consideration. During the calendar year 364 export licences were issued, as compared with 164 in the preceding twelve months.

The scarcity of narcotics illicitly entering Canada has had its repercussions in the legal trade channels, in that prices paid for legitimate narcotics in underworld circles assume fantastic proportions. With one-quarter-grain Heroin tablets, for example, worth a few cents each in a drug store, yet commanding a comparatively ready price of \$3.50 or even \$4.00 each in less legitimate markets, it is obvious that such drug stores, as well as physicians, would be more and more subject to attempts on the part of both addicts and traffickers to get possession of a supply. In 1938, for example, there were 46 thefts of narcotics from 27 physicians, 18 druggists and one hospital. In 1939 the figure had risen to 51 thefts, involving 24 physicians, 21 druggists, one dentist and 5 hospitals. By 1940 the total figure was 57, and the figure in relation to druggists, 31, exceeded that involving physicians, 22, with 4 thefts from hospitals.

In 1941 the total was 79 thefts, 46 from physicians, 29 from druggists and 4 from hospitals. In addition, there was a burglary of the premises of a licensed narcotic wholesaler which resulted in the theft of a considerable stock.

Every effort has been made to effectively cope with this remunerative angle of crime. Many convictions for theft or resulting illegal possession were obtained. One man was sentenced to 15 years for a series of armed hold-ups of drug stores in Alberta and British Columbia, subsequent to which he was acquitted of the murder of a druggist operating another store. In Winnipeg a well-known criminal was sentenced to four years and ten lashes for the armed hold-up of a drug store in that city.

Another theft, not occurring in Canada, was in relation to a shipment of Pantopon which left Switzerland for this country in May 1940. It disappeared en route and was considered as lost due to war conditions then existing. About a year later it was located at Martinique, and eventually arrived in Montreal via New York, when it was found that some 20,000 tablets and 300 ampoules had been pilfered therefrom. There is every reason to believe that the pilferage had taken place before arrival in New York.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in some centres in creating a realization of the fact that, while the War Measures Act Regulation requiring prescriptions for everything with a narcotic content had a definite social angle, conservation was the overriding factor, and that making drugs available to the public without the actual production and verification of a proper prescription by the retail druggist concerned could not be tolerated. Innumerable individual warnings were issued in that regard to both physicians and retail druggists, and in a certain number of instances prosecutions had to be undertaken before it was understood that the law was necessary and was being enforced. Welcome co-operation was received from a number of professional bodies, and it is felt that the corner has been definitely turned in that regard.

The transactions, books and stocks of the licensed narcotic wholesalers, numbering 118, were audited by our Narcotic Auditors, who are chemists, while the narcotic registers and prescriptions of the retail druggists were checked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on behalf of this Department. Periodical reports of sales were received from both wholesale and retail druggists.

PROVINCIAL SURVEY

Insofar as concerns the *Maritime Provinces*, the experience of previous years was repeated, in that little trouble was encountered. There were two convictions in Nova Scotia and two in New Brunswick, each Province having one case of illegal possession and one of obtaining narcotics from more than one physician.

In *Quebec* there were 16 convictions as compared with 28 in the previous years. Six of these were obtained by Municipal Police and ten by Federal Officers. Five cases involved selling or distributing narcotics and eleven the illegal possession thereof. One retail druggist was convicted under the War Measures Act Regulations. Illicit narcotics were exceedingly hard to obtain, and practically all of those encountered in trafficking circles had been filched or otherwise obtained from legitimate channels.

In *Ontario* there were 53 convictions as compared with 69 in the preceding year, resulting in British Columbia resuming the lead in that regard after Ontario had occupied that unenviable position for two consecutive years. Sixteen of these convictions were the result of action on the part of Municipal Police Forces, twelve being in Toronto, and one each in Guelph, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Sudbury. The remaining 37 were the result of Federal action; 24 in Toronto, 2 each in St. Thomas, Ottawa and Niagara Falls, and one each in Brantford, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Owen Sound, Whitby and Windsor. Forty-four cases involved illegal possession, many in circumstances which disclosed trafficking, two transportation, two obtaining narcotics from more than one physician, and five were cases against professional men, three physicians and two druggists. In another instance a physician was convicted of aiding and abetting, under the Criminal Code, and a physician and a druggist for conspiring to fabricate and fabricating evidence.

Thirteen cases involved Opium, 21 Morphine, 9 Heroin, 2 Codeine and one an undetermined drug. During the latter part of the year, and not included in the statistics for the judicial year ending September 30, 1941, there were 4 additional convictions of druggists and one of a physician.

In *Manitoba* there were 9 convictions as compared with 7 in the previous year. Eight were for illegal possession, three in relation to Morphine and five Heroin; in addition one physician was convicted. Three of these cases were initiated by the Winnipeg City Police.

During the latter part of the year two men were convicted and sentenced to penitentiary terms for trafficking. A case against a professional man believed to be involved in the same set of circumstances has not yet been tried. It was also necessary to prosecute another physician in relation to the illegal supplying of drugs. A sentence of eighteen months was imposed, in circumstances which might fairly be described as aggravated.

In *Saskatchewan* there were four convictions, all for illegal possession, three involving Opium and one Heroin. One of these cases was handled by a Municipal Police Force. There had been six convictions in the preceding year.

In *Alberta* there were 8 convictions as compared with 11 in 1940. Seven of these were for illegal possession and one involved a physician. Opium was the drug in two cases, Morphine in four and Heroin in one.

In *British Columbia* there were 71 convictions as compared with 60 in the previous period under review. Fifty-eight of these involved Opium, two Opium Poppy Heads, five Morphine, one Cocaine and one an undetermined drug.

Sixty-three convictions were for possession, four for selling or distributing, two for frequenting an Opium den and one for sending drugs by mail, while one case involved a retail druggist. In addition, two druggists were convicted under the War Measures Act Regulations. Four of these cases were handled by Provincial and Municipal Police Forces.

While the great preponderance of convictions were in relation to Opium, the smoking of that drug was very infrequently encountered—the almost universal habit being the hypodermic injection, both by Chinese and Occidentals and of both sexes. This habit is far too prevalent on the Pacific Coast, in spite of a number of deterrent factors, such as the high price (a deck selling for \$4.00 and recently as high as \$5.00) and the imposition of a considerable number of heavy sentences on traffickers.

A satisfactory solution was evolved in relation to the situation referred to last year concerning the participation of women in the physical transportation of Opium from place to place, and especially in the actual delivery thereof. Penitentiary sentences were imposed upon two such women, although this has not completely deterred others from following the same methods.

The greatest credit continues to be due to the Narcotic Squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Vancouver. They encounter difficulties and circumstances in relation to the illicit traffic which are probably unique in Canada, yet these they combat with an industry and intelligence which is most praiseworthy.

TABLE 1A.—DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT FOR THE JUDICIAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30th, 1941

Province	Nature of Offence									Total
	Possession of Drugs	Selling or Distributing	Importing without Licence	Transporting Drugs	Smoking Opium	Frequenting Opium Den	Possession of Pipes, etc.	Sec. 13 Sending Drugs by Mail	Obtaining Drugs from more than one physician		Professional cases under Sections 5, 6 and 9 of Act and Sec. 8 of Regulations
Prince Edward Island.	.....								
Nova Scotia.....	1								1	2
New Brunswick.....	1								1	2
Quebec.....	11	5								16
Ontario.....	44			2					2	53
Manitoba.....	8									9
Saskatchewan.....	4									4
Alberta.....	7									8
British Columbia.....	63	4				2		1		71
Total	139	9		2		2		1	4	165

TABLE 1B.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 to 1941
Nature of Offence

Year	Possession of Drugs	Selling without Dis-tributing Licence	Importing without Licence	Trans-posing Drugs without a Licence	Cultivat-ing, Gathering or Producing Opium, Poppies	Smoking Opium	Fre-queuing Opium Den	Possession of Pipes, Drums, etc.	Sec. 13 Selling Drugs by Mail	Obtaining Drugs from more than one physician	Professional Cases under 5, 6 and 9 of Act and Sec. 8 of Regulations	Not defined	Total	Details of Sentence	
														Given Option of a Fine	Failed with no Option
1925.....	381	55	.....	.....	.....	139	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	(a) 835	546	280
1926.....	302	33	.....	.....	.....	149	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	(b) 743	474	263
1927.....	163	37	.....	.....	.....	85	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	(c) 490	327	159
1928.....	183	52	.....	.....	.....	69	69	28	.....	.....	.....	23	430	190	240
1929.....	150	38	1	.....	.....	103	223	47	.....	1	4	.....	567	375	192
1930.....	166	32	2	.....	.....	47	155	46	.....	5	5	.....	458	255	203
1931.....	173	45	3	.....	.....	42	39	24	.....	.....	7	.....	333	110	223
1932.....	138	45	4	2	.....	71	51	25	.....	3	1	.....	340	144	196
1933.....	111	39	5	.....	.....	17	42	24	.....	1	1	.....	240	82	158
1934.....	101	29	4	.....	.....	8	44	26	.....	10	4	.....	226	91	135
1935.....	91	18	5	3	.....	11	18	13	.....	2	2	.....	163	44	119
1936.....	113	16	2	.....	.....	9	14	11	.....	1	2	.....	168	35	133
1937.....	123	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	161	11	150
1938.....	127	21	1	2	.....	1	3	4	.....	1	2	.....	162	8	154
1939.....	148	26	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	183	5	178
1940.....	137	28	.....	3	4*	.....	1	2	.....	6	1	.....	182	10	172
1941.....	139	9	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4	8	.....	165	11	154

*These 4 convictions were the first obtained for this charge under the legislation which became effective August 1, 1938. There were other previous and subsequent convictions involving Poppy Heuts or Poppy Heat Brew obtained under charges of possession, selling and transporting as follows, which are included in the foregoing figures under such classifications:—

TABLE 1B.—CONVICTIONS—YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 to 1941—*Concluded*

Year	Possession	Selling or Distributing	Transporting	Total
1934.....	3			3
1935.....				
1936.....				
1937.....	2			2
1938.....	2			2
1939.....	10		1	11
1940.....	2	1		3
1941.....	2			2
Total.....	21	1	1	23

(a) Includes: Sentence deferred, 9.

(b) Includes: Sentence deferred, 6.

(c) Includes: Sentence deferred, 4.

TABLE 2A.—NUMBER OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1941

Country imported from—	Number of licences issued
Brazil.....	1
Great Britain.....	27 (a)
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	1 (b)
Switzerland.....	1
U.S.A.....	81 (a)
	111

(a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

(b) Licence covered return of goods to Canada.

Country to which exported—	Number of licences issued
Antigua, B.W.I.....	4
Bahamas, B.W.I.....	10
Barbados, B.W.I.....	18
Bermuda.....	8
British Guiana.....	14
British Honduras.....	1
Cuba.....	2
Dominica, B.W.I.....	1
Egypt.....	1
Greenland.....	2
Jamaica, B.W.I.....	78 (a)
Newfoundland.....	98 (b)
Republic of Panama.....	1
St. Kitts, B.W.I.....	1
St. Lucia, B.W.I.....	3
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1
Trinidad, B.W.I.....	121 (a)
	364

(a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

(b) 2 licences cancelled at request of wholesaler.

TABLE 2B.—NUMBER OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' LICENCES ISSUED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941 UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT.

Wholesale.....	118 (a)
Retail.....	14

(a) 1 licence cancelled at request of wholesaler.

TABLE 2C.—NUMBER OF SPECIAL QUARTERLY LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT REGULATIONS TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SPECIAL ANNUAL LICENCES TO RETAIL DRUGGISTS PERMITTING THE MANUFACTURE OF CODEINE PREPARATIONS

To wholesale firms.....	214
To retail druggists.....	5

TABLE No. 3.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919 TO 1928; AND FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 31, 1928; AND FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1929 TO 1941, INCLUSIVE.

	Cocaine	Morphine	Crude opium
	ozs.	ozs.	lbs.
1919.....	12,333	30,087	34,262
1920.....	6,968	28,198	13,626
1921.....	3,310	12,214	2,953
1922.....	2,952	8,774	1,700
1923.....	3,330	10,998	1,373
1924.....	1,561	7,092	845
1925.....	1,589	7,424	655
1926.....	2,633	8,651	810
1927.....	2,659	8,873	1,020
1928.....	2,967	6,926	970
1928 (April 1 to December 31).....	1,530	4,553	629
1929 (Calendar year).....	2,180	7,021	1,145
1930 (Calendar year).....	2,011	6,861	1,012
1931 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,947	5,353	999
1932 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,638	4,442	615
1933 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,260	5,316	685
1934 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,120	5,476	458
1935 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,132	4,883	730
1936 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,103	5,081	485
1937 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,364	5,295	720
1938 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,198	4,326	220
1939 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	2,192	6,807	450
1940 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	819	6,421	310
1941 (Calendar year) (pure drug).....	1,671	4,997	350

NOTE.—Morphine includes diacetyl-morphine (heroin) and ethyl-morphine. Statistics now prepared by calendar years and, commencing with calendar year 1931, cocaine, morphine and heroin are shown in terms of pure drug (alkaloids) instead of salts and alkaloids combined, as was the case in former years, to conform with requirements of the International Conventions.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1941

Country imported from	Opium				Morphine		Heroin		Cocaine	
	Crude	Powder	Preps. (tinctures and extracts)	Alkaloids of opium (non- morphine)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)	Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)
Brazil.....	lb.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....	5,600-00	8,167-17	6,865-80	7-93	3,218-00	31-94	880-00	.....	1,076-07	1-77
Peru.....										
Switzerland.....				3-40	96-83	0-68				
U.S.A.....				100-00		6-31			497-00	6-26
Totals.....	5,600-00	8,167-17	6,865-80	138-90	3,314-83	38-93	880-00	.....	1,573-07	8-03

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.

Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE No. 3A.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IMPORTED INTO CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941.—*Concluded*

Country imported from	Cocaine (crude)	Eucaine	Coca Leaves	Cannabis Sativa contained in Galenical preps. of tr. and extract of Cannabis Sativa	Cannabis Sativa (herb)	Ethylmorphine		Codeine Str. (pure drug)	Dilaudide Str. (pure drug)
						Str. (pure drug)	Prep. (pure drug)		
Brazil.....	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Great Britain.....		0.46				763.83		16,119.78	
Peru.....	*100.00								
Switzerland.....									
U.S.A.....									9.23
Totals.....	*100.00	0.46				763.83		16,119.78	9.23

NOTE.—*Straight* indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

*Pure cocaine content—90 ozs.

TABLE No. 4.—SUMMARY OF NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORTED FROM CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1941

Country Exported to	Medicinal Opium (Pdr.)	Opium contained in Tincture, Extract, Pills, etc.	Morphine		Ethylmorphine		Cocaine		Cannabis Sativa contained in Galenic preps. of Tr. and Ext. of Cannabis Sativa	Codeine		Coca Leaves (Prep.)
			Str. (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)	Str. (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)	Str. (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)		Str. (Pure drug)	Prep. (Pure drug)	
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Antigua, B.W.I.....		2.49										
Bahamas, B.W.I.....	0.46	41.65	3.67	2.87			4.50			8.62	11.33	
Barbados, B.W.I.....			4.76	0.30			1.80			1.88	6.59	
Bermuda.....		1.69	2.49	0.19			3.60			2.40	7.10	
British Guiana.....		2.40									37.49	
British Honduras.....		1.61								0.20		
Cuba.....											7.68	
Dominica, B.W.I.....		8.00	0.28	0.06						0.02		
Greenland.....	6.86	0.34										
Jamaica, B.W.I.....		79.79	2.26	0.79								
Newfoundland.....	16.00	29.58	17.93	0.66		11.37	14.40		1.20	1.61	27.19	25.60
Panama, Republic of.....									0.83	61.82	103.26	
St. Kitts, B.W.I.....		0.80									1.32	
St. Lucia, B.W.I.....		9.60	0.14								0.03	
St. Pierre and Miquelon...										1.40	1.11	
Trinidad, B.W.I.....	1.00	33.85	2.46	2.53		0.54	1.00				0.37	
Total.....	24.32	211.80	33.99	7.40		11.91	25.30		8.84	84.06	250.25	11.70
												37.30

NOTE.—Straight indicates narcotic drug not combined with other substances.
Preparation indicates narcotic drug combined with non-narcotic substances.

TABLE 5.—AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS SEIZED OR RECEIVED FROM ILLICIT CHANNELS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1941

<i>Opium—</i>			
Opium, smoking.....	.....	1 oz.	120 grs.
Opium, powder.....	.....	.....	85 grs.
Opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	.....	1 oz.	124 grs.
4 tins (1½ ozs. each, 2 partly filled only) smoking opium.....	.....	3 oz.	391 grs.
Opium, water.....	2 lbs.	9 oz.	59 grs.
*Decks of smoking opium.....	1,157		
*Decks of opium, seconds (Yen Shee).....	5		
Pills of smoking opium.....	39		
Tablets, opium powder.....	100		
<i>Morphine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Morphine.....	.....	.....	135 grs.
Tablets of morphine.....	2,121		
Tablets pantopon (1/6 gr. morphine each).....	9		
*Decks of morphine.....	7		
Capsules of morphine.....	33		
Bottles of Loy Tin Yat cholera mixture, each bottle 1/7 ounce (morphine anhydrous 0.084 per cent).....	1,123		
<i>Cocaine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Cocaine.....	.....	.....	141 grs.
Tablets of cocaine.....	1,066		
<i>Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) (Salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Heroin.....	.....	.....	365 grs.
*Decks of heroin.....	25		
Capsules of heroin.....	220		
Tablets of heroin.....	1,487		
Heroin preparations.....	.....	.....	1 gr.
<i>Poppy Heads—</i>			
Poppy Heads.....	105 lbs.	1 oz and 3 sacks.	
<i>Codeine (Salts and alkaloid combined)—</i>			
Codeine.....	.....	.....	184 grs.
Tablets of codeine.....	714		
*Decks of codeine.....	7		
Capsules of codeine.....	81		
Codeine preparations.....	.....	.....	6 grs.
<i>Alleged Drugs (Miscellaneous, including: Morphine, Heroin, Cocaine and Codeine)—</i>			
Drugs, alleged.....	1 lbs.	10 oz.	268 grs.
Capsules of alleged drugs.....	76		
Tablets of alleged drugs.....	1,709		
<i>Paraphernalia—</i>			
Opium lamps.....	42		
Opium smoking pipes.....	5		
Opium pipe bowls.....	4		
Opium pipe stems.....	2		
Opium pipe scrapers.....	8		
Opium decking tools.....	1		
Opium tins, empty.....	5		
Yen Hooks (needles).....	12		
Toy tins, jars, etc., empty.....	45		
Hypodermic Syringes.....	91		
Hypodermic cases (metal, etc.).....	8		
Hypodermic needles.....	159		
Bowls (glass and china).....	3		
Spoons (used for dissolving drugs).....	50		

*Deck is a small package containing from 2 to 5 grains.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE DIVISION

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act was first placed on the statute books of Canada in 1908, prior to which date there was no Canadian federal law which regulated the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines. This Act dealt with medicinal preparations designed solely for the internal use of man and provided a system of registration whereby the manufacturer received a number which applied to all of his output of prepared medicines for internal use sold under trade names. In 1919, the Act was amended and the method of

registration changed so as to require that a separate registration number be assigned each medicinal and to include external, as well as internal, medicines; consequently, the present system of registering and licensing secret formula, nonpharmacopoeial prepared medicines for the internal and external use of man has been in operation since 1919.

During the past fiscal year, this Division continued to direct its efforts towards giving the public the maximum protection afforded by the provisions of the law with the least embarrassment to those concerned with the manufacture, importation and sale of proprietary medicines. Special attention was given to the recommendations made for such products on labels, wrappers, radio announcements, newspaper and other forms of advertisements, having particular regard to the clauses of the Act which regulate the use of potent drugs and prohibit all false, misleading and exaggerated claims. Much time was spent in assisting manufacturers, through interviews and correspondence, in the preparation of labels, radio and newspaper advertisements.

A large number of samples were procured on the open market and examined for labelling and scheduled drug content. Variations found in formulae did not exceed one per cent.

A survey was made of registered medicines containing mercury, and each formula was specially reviewed. The manufacturers of a number of preparations were required to reduce the mercury content of their formulae in order to meet new limitations fixed by the Advisory Board. It may be explained that no medicine for internal use containing mercury or any of its salts is now registrable under this Act.

Due to the war manufacturers have found it difficult to obtain various medicinal ingredients and, consequently, have been obliged to make many substitutions in formulae. In the circumstances, these changes have been approved without re-registration.

The Department continued to investigate the action and uses of various drugs and combinations of drugs and in some cases prohibited, or imposed restrictions on, their use. Investigation is still proceeding in this regard.

Complaints respecting the use of medicinals on the market have been given careful consideration and a number of formulae previously approved have been reviewed in the light of new knowledge respecting the value and uses of drugs present in their composition. Total revision of some formulae was found necessary.

During the period under review, 280 preparations were assigned registration numbers under The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. The registration of 4,963 previously registered products was reviewed and a total of 5,243 licences issued.

The Advisory Board approved the medication of 18 preparations as being sufficient to unfit them for use as alcoholic beverages, and rejected the medication of 4.

Approval was given to 59 medicinals containing mercury, and 12 were rejected. Registration of 38 preparations was refused for various valid reasons, and 420 registrations were cancelled.

Review was made of 2,834 radio announcements, 393 newspaper advertisements, 1,816 labels and, where deemed necessary, manufacturers were requested to make revisions.

The following statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1940, being the latest available, will indicate the extent of the industry in medicinals and pharmaceuticals in Canada. In this statement are included medicinals which are sold subject to the provisions of The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act:

Production by the manufacturing plants in Canada which were engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities, was valued at \$29,571,468 at factory prices in 1940 compared with \$27,184,262 in 1939 and \$24,536,474 in 1938.

Of the 167 factories in this group in 1940, 91 were located in Ontario, 63 in Quebec, 7 in Manitoba, 1 in British Columbia, 1 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Alberta and 1 in New Brunswick. Capital employed in manufacturing was reported at \$28,158,494 of which \$7,986,466 was the value of land, buildings and equipment, \$8,940,742 was the value of inventories and \$11,231,286 was cash and other operating capital. The average number of employees in 1940 was 4,550 compared with 4,388 in the previous year and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$6,293,759 as against \$5,906,891 in 1939. Plants in Ontario produced 59 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 32 per cent.

The concerns in this industry make medicinals and pharmaceuticals as their *main* products but they also manufacture other lines, such as toilet preparations, as a secondary part of their business. On the other hand, some companies which have been classified to other industrial groups make some medicinal preparations as minor products. The total Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals from all industries amounted in value to \$20,816,692 in 1940 compared with \$19,191,562 in 1939 and \$17,447,328 in 1938.

Imports into Canada of drugs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals during 1940 were valued at \$4,337,292 of which \$2,893,418 came from United States, and \$865,661 from the United Kingdom. In 1939 the value of imports was \$3,991,883. Exports were appraised at \$1,312,958 in 1940 and \$1,499,593 in 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIVISION

The fiscal year was the busiest the staff of this Division has had, due to a tremendous increase of work incident to co-operation with the Defence Forces of Canada with regard to safe water supplies for ships forming the convoys to Great Britain, as well as for Naval vessels. A careful check has been maintained on all water boats which supply drinking water to convoy vessels.

Co-operative work with the many branches of the Department of National Defence (including Army, Navy, Air Force and Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps) by the engineers of the Division has occupied more than three-fourths of their time since the outbreak of war. This is but an expansion of co-operative activities with the Department of National Defence which were inaugurated ten years ago.

The engineers have not only examined areas where it was proposed to develop Army Concentration Camps, Airports, Naval Barracks, etc., and advised in regard to the location and construction of water supply systems and sewage and wastes disposal works; they have advised in regard to the design of such water works and sewage and wastes disposal schemes. This work has included a check-up of water supply sources for camps and concentration areas from the Atlantic to the Pacific as well as in the extreme far North. Sanitation of unsewered areas, likely to be widely and rapidly extended, is very important.

Many concentration areas are well away from the nearest municipal water works or sewage disposal systems, and the designs of facilities for these areas are comparable to the designs of similar public utilities for small cities, and include both the health and economic aspect. Methods of domestic and industrial sewage disposal from newly developed concentration areas need careful consideration to avoid acute health and nuisance hazards to nearby civilian population groups. The feeding and housing of camp construction labour, camp followers, military forces or industrial workers create excessive demands on local sanitation facilities, as well as on food handling and serving establishments.

The check-up in regard to water supply sources for the Defence Forces has included sources of water for drinking and culinary purposes intended to be used aboard troop trains as well as aboard ships of the convoys and Naval vessels. As they became available, reports in regard to such water supply sources for troops en route were furnished to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the development and operation of water supply systems, sewage and wastes disposal works in connection with the various Munition Plants throughout Canada, as well as Enemy Alien Camps, Work Camps for Refugees and Japanese Work Camps.

The ordinary activities of this Division are carried out by virtue of statutory authority and include practically every phase of Public Health Engineering.

Swimming pool sanitation is included in the group of activities concerned with environmental cleanliness. Public swimming pools and bathing places have been developed in most of the National Parks of Canada. Along with such other matters of environmental sanitation as water supplies and sewage and wastes disposal, these public swimming pools and bathing places are subject to the supervision of the Sanitary Engineers of this Division.

The supervision of drinking water and ice supplies intended to be used aboard common carriers, including commercial airships, is a duty of the Division. The examination of passenger trains is carried on in conjunction with the supervision of dining car sanitation which includes conditions in the kitchens and places where food is stored and prepared, and also the sources from which ice is obtained and how it is subsequently handled. The number of railway water supply sources examined was 170, and ice supply sources, 123. As will be appreciated, the quality of water available at such water supply points is of various qualities; some supplies are comparatively soft, clear and odourless, and without marked tastes, whereas in other districts, the water is definitely hard and alkaline, although usually of a very palatable nature. A check is also maintained with regard to sanitation in passenger train terminals and railway coach yards. Examinations were made of milk supplies used by common carriers in interprovincial and international traffic.

The supervision and control of the sanitary quality of drinking and culinary water supplies in use aboard common carriers is maintained by a co-operative arrangement with the various Provincial Departments of Health and the United States Public Health Service. During the year 1941, the transportation companies that are engaged in common carrier service reported to this Division the source from which they desired to obtain water intended to be used on their equipment and in turn were supplied with the most accurate data available regarding such sources of water supply.

Much attention is being given to the safeguarding of public water supplies against back siphonage and to the elimination and control of cross connections. Just how important this service is can be estimated by the fact that, during the season of navigation of 1941, steamships operated into Canadian ports whose water supplies are under the supervision of this office carried 9,961,561 persons, in addition to the thousands of men who are regularly employed aboard these vessels. This does not include persons aboard vessels of the Royal Canadian Navy or the vessels of the convoys, although the sources of water supplies for such vessels were regularly checked by the engineers of this Service.

Throughout the season of navigation, as a check on the quality of the drinking water supplies on the said vessels, water samples were collected and forwarded to the nearby Public Health Laboratories for examination.

Co-operation with the United States Public Health Service in regard to matters arising from the pollution of boundary waters and other matters of international public health engineering affecting mutual interests, as well as in connection with the examination and certification of supplies of drinking and

culinary water in use aboard common carriers engaged in international traffic, was continued. So also examinations were made of dining cars of passenger trains and dining rooms of passenger vessels operated in international traffic between Canada and the United States.

The increase in Lake traffic is well indicated by the number of vessel passages at Sault Ste. Marie canals; thus, during the season of 1940, the total vessel passages amounted to 20,837, while for the season of navigation of 1941, the vessel passages were 25,865. The total number of passengers carried by lake vessels through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1941 was 89,824, being an increase of 36,695 over the previous year. Twelve cases of typhoid fever were reported among the crews and passengers of vessels during the fiscal year, six cases having developed on vessels operating on the Atlantic Coast and six cases on vessels operating on the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes.

The importance of railway sanitation in Canada is emphasized by the fact that in 1941 the number of passengers carried totalled 22,583,388 persons. Examinations totalling 247 were made of coach yards, terminals and watering points. In addition, 1,358 samples were collected for analysis from the drinking and culinary water supplies available for the use of passengers. The kitchens and pantries of 103 dining cars were examined under operating conditions when members of this staff were en route, and 141 trains were completely checked from the standpoint of sanitation.

In co-operation with officials of the Department of Munitions and Supply, work was done in connection with the construction of safe water supply systems and sewage disposal works, as well as the living, dining and sleeping quarters for the persons employed at all of the larger munition works at various points throughout Canada.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT AND REGULATIONS

This legislation was applied during the fiscal year in regard to the construction camps in connection with the development of airports and other Federal activities across Canada. Special investigations made in connection with the Public Works Health Act, numbered twelve.

SANITATION IN NATIONAL PARKS

Special attention was given by representatives of this Division, who annually visit the National Parks, to such matters of sanitation as water supply, sewage and wastes disposal, bathing places, swimming pools, etc.

Not only is the proper disposal of sewage of vital importance, but the supplying of safe milk, food and water, the maintenance of safe bathing facilities and sanitation in National Parks, all impose unusual problems for solution in regard to matters of sanitation.

Sanitary examinations of the sources of water supply, and sewage and wastes disposal methods, were made at each of the National Parks of Canada, and only when the construction of the water supply system, with respect to sewage and wastes disposal, methods of such disposal, and laboratory tests of the water supply were found to be satisfactory, was a "Safe Certification" statement made available.

Each Sanitary Engineer of this Division is supplied with standards for water supplies, water carried sewage disposal, garbage and wastes disposal, food handling, milk supplies, etc., for recreation camps and bathing places, in order to determine whether such resorts can be approved or whether they are in need of sanitary improvements.

The importance of sanitation in the National Parks of Canada is emphasized by the tourist registrations of 1,000,563 and, of this number, many were citizens of the United States.

SHELLFISH SANITATION

As a matter of co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, sanitary surveys were carried out in 33 shellfish-producing areas. These surveys consumed a considerable period of time in the field and a corresponding amount of office work on the compilation of memoranda and the preparation of sketches to illustrate the locations of such shellfish areas and the positions of the sources of pollution by sewage.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Public Health engineering service in co-operation with other Departments of the Federal Government has taken considerable time and this has been very much increased within the past fiscal year. This includes examinations of the various phases of sanitation in certain buildings in which members of the staff of the Federal Government are employed.

The working environment in various Government buildings was surveyed by representatives of the Public Health Engineering Division in collaboration with the Chief Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works and, where improvements were indicated, the necessary work was carried out by the latter Department.

Since the outbreak of war, the Division has co-operated to the fullest extent with the various branches of the Department of National Defence.

Matters of International Public Health engineering affecting mutual interests in Canada and the United States were handled in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service.

In addition, work was done in collaboration with various Provincial Departments of Health regarding Public Health engineering problems of mutual concern, and considerable assistance was given to those Provincial Departments that were not provided with their own Public Health Engineering staffs.

QUARANTINE SERVICE

This service, the oldest health activity of the Dominion Government, is designed and operated for the purpose of preventing the entry of infectious disease into Canada from without, through traffic arriving by water, air or at the inland boundary. Its authority is "An Act Respecting Quarantine" and the "Quarantine Regulations".

It has operated under war time conditions by providing inspection of vessels on arrival, by day and night, without advance notice.

No cases of the major quarantinable diseases, smallpox, typhus, yellow fever, bubonic plague and cholera, were found on board vessels on arrival at Canadian ports, although present in ports and countries from which many of these vessels sailed.

Of a total of 506 vessels inspected from the rat infestation standpoint, there were 83 from plague-infected ports, including 4 with grain cargoes. Four of these vessels were fumigated in cargo before unloading—all at their own request, to avoid trouble at subsequent ports of call. No vessels were fumigated a second time after unloading. From approximately the same number of vessels, the rats recovered totalled 1,356, as compared with 336 the previous year. One hundred and three rats were recovered after fumigation, from one vessel.

A total of 17 cases of minor infectious disease was reported as arriving on vessels and hospitalization or other disposal arranged. Also, 15 deaths were reported as occurring on board from non-infectious diseases and accidents.

The duplicate pratique arrangements with the United States Quarantine Service continued throughout the year. Officers of the Department granted 9 such certificates on the St. Lawrence and 20 at William Head. The United

States Quarantine Service at Port Townsend and Port Angeles, Washington, reported granting 10 such certificates to vessels ultimately destined to Canadian ports.

Vessels granted pratique by radio numbered: Halifax, 1; Saint John, 2; Quebec, 0; and William Head, 4.

The local customs officer acts as quarantine officer at unorganized maritime and inland places of entry. They report the entry of 23 vessels. Especially on the West coast, where the danger is greatest, advice is given by the quarantine medical officer at William Head to the respective customs officers regarding each of these vessels.

During the year, a total of 5,784 vessels, having on board 375,780 people, was inspected by the medical officers of this service. Details are shown in tabulated form. This is an increase in total traffic of approximately 14 per cent over the preceding year.

William Head, Victoria, B.C.

Although the total traffic inspected at this station was much reduced, yet the station buildings and equipment were used extensively throughout the year for purposes directly associated with the general war effort. Of a total of 277 vessels boarded, 160 were inspected during the day and 117 at night. One hundred, or 36 per cent were of Norwegian registry; 65, or 23 per cent United States and 44 or 16 per cent British; 148, or 53 per cent were from North and South American ports, and 57, or 20 per cent from ports in Asia. The destination of 203, or 73 per cent was Vancouver. One hundred and twenty-eight, or 46 per cent of the total were from ports showing quarantinable diseases.

Vancouver, B.C.

Special visits and inspections were made on 101 vessels scattered as to location over Vancouver and New Westminster waterfronts. A total of 125 rats was recovered, 104 on vessels fumigated on remand and 21 on vessels done on request. The largest number found on one vessel was 25.

Adult rats were identified by species and examined for evidence of plague infection, with negative results.

The rat-guarding of vessels from infected ports and with rat-attractive cargo was enforced through the kind co-operation of the harbour master.

Physical examinations were made of 30 pilots.

Quebec, P.Q.

Of a total of 879 vessels granted pratique on the St. Lawrence, 751 were inspected at Quebec. Of these, 724 were boarded in the stream.

Of this total, 15 were passenger vessels, 115 were freighters with a few passengers, and 749 were ordinary freighters. Nationalities: 376 or 42 per cent British; 176 or 20 per cent Norwegian; 89 or 10 per cent Greek. Origins: 557 or 63 per cent North Europe; 306 or 34 per cent North and South American, including the West Indies.

The medical staff assisted with Immigration Medical work as follows: Two trips to Montreal for examinations en route, 16 freighters boarded for examination of passengers. Nine civil servants were examined. Three hundred and twenty-five sick mariners were treated at the dispensary, of whom 111 were sent to hospital.

Other branches of the Civil Service have rendered generous and welcome co-operation, notably the officers of the Immigration branch, Marconi Station and Signal and Pilotage Services, and the Naval Control.

Montreal, P.Q.

Special visits were made during the year to 130 vessels for the purpose of issuing pratique, inspecting for vermin infestation and arranging for the disposal of cases of infectious disease. Following fumigation, 547 rats were recovered, the largest number of rats from one vessel being 87.

The usual sanitary supervision over the harbour and inspection at different dates showed that the port was kept very clean and no marked evidence of rat infestation was found.

Special supervision was exercised over vessels from infected ports. The rat-guarding of vessels was carried out with the kind assistance of the harbour master.

Saint John, N.B.

The evacuation of Partridge Island was completed during the year, Quarantine activities now being carried out in buildings erected on the mainland.

Of the total of 299 vessels granted pratique, 236 were dealt with during the day and 63 during the night. Two were granted radio pratique.

Halifax, N.S.

The total number of vessels, 3,488, cleared through quarantine, shows an increase of 1,276 or 58 per cent over last year. Of these, 2,466 were cleared in day time and 1,022 at night. Two hundred and forty-six vessels came from quarantinable disease infected ports. Of the total: 2,232 or 64 per cent were of British registry; 609, or 17 per cent, Norwegian; and 211 or 6 per cent, Dutch; 2,192, or 63 per cent were from North American ports, including the West Indies; 705 or 20 per cent from North Europe; and 235 or 6.7 per cent from South America.

The quarantine detention buildings were used throughout the year as a convalescent hospital by the Department of National Defence.

When considered necessary, advice and supervision regarding the disinfection and supplying of a clean, safe water on board vessels was given by our Medical Officers.

The medical officers carried out a very valuable work in rendering treatment to sick mariners. Details can be found in the report of that service.

Sydney, N.S.

Due to the considerable number of vessels arriving from foreign ports, the Collector of Customs was given the assistance of two full time medical officers for quarantine and sick mariners' work. A full time boarding launch was chartered for use through the year, boarding 841 vessels for quarantine inspection and 1,665 for the treatment of sick or injured members of the crew. On one vessel, 24 out of a total of 31 crew members were ill, on arrival, from acute staphylococcal food poisoning. All recovered within 48 hours.

The following table indicates the number of ships boarded during the fiscal year 1941-42, also total personnel on board, divided into their respective groups:—

SHIPS BOARDED BY QUARANTINE OFFICERS

Station	Vessels inspected	Personnel Inspected						
		Passengers				Crews	Cattlemen, stowaways, distressed seamen, etc.	Port Totals
		First class	Cabin and second class	Tourist third	Third class and steerage			
Halifax, N.S.....	3,488	6,990	8,956	8,600	59,526	184,349	939	269,360
Sydney, N.S.....	841	.....	141	.....	.....	32,964	202	33,307
Saint John, N.B.....	299	578	1,018	38	619	13,704	60	16,017
Quebec, P.Q.....	879	.....	2,058	109	383	36,240	506	39,296
William Head, B.C....	277	369	3,428	82	713	13,208	.....	17,800
Totals.....	5,784	7,937	15,601	8,829	61,241	280,465	1,707	375,780

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT BENTINCK ISLAND, B.C.

There was one admission and one discharge during the year. Routine care and treatment of patients and maintenance of equipment has been carried on. Relative information follows:

Patients remaining from last year.....	3
Admitted during the year.....	1
Died during the year.....	0
Released during the year.....	1
Remaining in hospital.....	3

All three patients are Chinese males. Two of these were bacteriologically negative and one positive.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY AT TRACADIE, N.B.

Of the eight patients in hospital, five may be considered as under active treatment; three being bacteriologically positive and two negative. Five of the patients are males and three females. Three are of French Acadian origin, one of French and Scotch descent, two of Russian ancestry (one Canadian born), and two Chinese.

Particulars are as follows:—

Remaining from last year.....	7
Admitted during the year.....	1
Died during the year.....	0
Discharged during the year.....	0
Remaining in hospital.....	8

SICK MARINERS AND MARINE HOSPITALS

Part V of "An Act Respecting Shipping" has existed with various amendments since 1867. The Act provides medical and surgical treatment of all members of the crews of those vessels that pay dues under its authority. Dues are levied and collected by the Collector of National Revenue on every ship arriving in any port of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and ports in Manitoba and Ontario on Hudson Bay and James Bay, provided the ship does not come within one of the several exemptions.

A high standard of general medical practice is provided at all ports in the provinces named where there is a customs officer legally competent to administer the Act. Treatment is free for a period of one year if needed. No expense is spared in providing the best specialist medical, surgical and hospital care when required. Wherever possible a choice of hospital is provided.

Conditions under which treatment is obtained are kept as simple as possible. The sick seaman applies to the Captain of the vessel, who sends him to the local Collector of Customs with a written statement setting forth his employment period on the vessel and giving details regarding payment of sick mariners' dues. Concise forms are provided for this purpose. The Collector verifies these facts and if satisfied refers the patient to the doctor or hospital previously nominated for this purpose. Emergency cases are taken direct by ambulance from ship to hospital.

Out of a total crew membership of 141,953, treatment was given to 32,142 sick mariners.

A special hospital ship service under the War Measures Act has been given vessels lying at anchor waiting for convoy. Our medical officers boarded 4,019 vessels and gave 14,420 treatments to 13,953 sick seamen on board these vessels.

DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1941-42

General.....	9,615
Nervous System.....	598
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	2,669
Circulatory System.....	306
Respiratory System.....	1,797
Gastro-Intestinal.....	2,778
Lymphatic System.....	139
Genito-Urinary System.....	4,773
Skin.....	4,149
Injuries.....	4,396
Fractures.....	596
Dislocations.....	30
All others.....	296

32,142

DETAILS OF VESSELS, DUES AND EXPENDITURES

	Vessels paying dues during calendar year 1941	Total dues collected during calendar year	Total number of crews	Total expenditure Feb. 1, 1941 to Jan. 31, 1942	Average expenditure for each member of crew
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vessels, foreign-going.....	3,392	387,905 81	133,418	316,024 23	2 37
Vessels trading continuously between Canadian ports.....	1,615	8,663 30	8,535	56,250 25	6 59
Totals.....	5,007	396,569 11	141,953	372,274 48	2 62

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY PROVINCES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Province	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head Office.....		4,064 47
Prince Edward Island.....	421 86	1,311 70
Nova Scotia.....	311,617 31	188,708 34
New Brunswick.....	15,104 38	48,978 57
Quebec.....	48,644 92	95,165 50
British Columbia.....	24,280 70	46,841 56
Totals.....	400,069 17	385,070 14

DETAILS OF TREATMENT AND HOSPITALIZATION OF SICK MARINERS, 1941-42

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	British Columbia	Totals
Number of doctors on salary, part time.....		14	6	4	4	28
Total salaries.....		\$10,750.00	\$ 3,124.97	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 3,650.00	\$ 19,074.97
Total seamen treated.....		17,363	1,226	480	574	19,643
Total number of visits.....		48,540	4,816	1,031	1,908	56,295
Number sent to hospital.....		3,795	415	52	94	4,356
Number of doctors on fee basis (including dentists).....		75	33	60	36	216
Total fees paid.....	\$ 751.45	\$22,011.17	\$ 4,124.02	\$ 9,119.36	\$ 5,654.45	\$ 41,660.45
Total seamen treated.....	183	3,731	491	949	1,150	6,504
Total number of visits.....	282	9,655	1,523	4,504	3,166	19,130
Number sent to hospital.....	7	120	65	213	252	657
Doctors rendering profes- sional assistance.....	1	74	16	30	59	180
Total fees paid.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 7,011.45	\$ 384.00	\$ 1,127.50	\$ 6,669.00	\$ 15,196.95
Total seamen treated.....	1	850	51	81	208	1,191
Hospitals treating sick mariners.....	3	30	15	40	22	110
Total hospital costs.....	\$ 669.85	\$124,163.91	\$36,271.72	\$81,669.48	\$26,297.40	\$269,072.36
Total ward patients.....	14	1,699	620	963	530	3,826
Total hospital days.....	214	41,923	11,132	24,502	7,000	84,771
Total out-patients.....		6,514	719	2,522	146	9,901
Total out-patient treat- ments.....		9,419	1,935	6,797	1,529	19,680
Private houses used as emergency hospitals.....		18	4	4		26
Total costs.....		\$ 1,977.55	\$ 150.00	\$ 94.50		\$ 2,222.05
Total seamen treated.....		64	4	5		73
Total hospital days.....		1,216	150	71		1,437

IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

At the beginning of the year, fully qualified medical officers of the Department were stationed at London, England and Lisbon, Portugal, and, as well, at the larger Canadian ports. During the year, the examining office at Lisbon was closed. In addition, there is a roster of local part-time medical officers at 581 centres throughout the British Isles.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

<i>Canada—</i>	
Immigrants medically inspected on arrival at ocean ports.....	2,091
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a) (b) and (l)....	9
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	37
Refused permanent admission.....	17
<i>Overseas—</i>	
Prospective emigrants medically examined.....	1,888
Certified as "prohibited" under Immigration Act, Sec. 3 (a), (b) and (k)...	22
Certified as physically defective, Sec. 3 (c).....	164
Furthered from 1940-41.....	7
Refused admission.....	57

A total of 74 individuals were refused permanent admission to Canada as a result of these examinations.

No deportees were examined at the port of Montreal during the year.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES PERFORMED BY IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE MEDICAL OFFICERS

QUEBEC—SAVARD PARK IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants and other passengers admitted.....	.....	.....
Sick Mariners.....	143	1,166
Department of National Defence.....	774	12,337
Totals.....	917	13,503
Laboratory specimens examined—		
Immigration.....	0	
Sick mariners.....	401	
Civil servants and pilots.....	60	
Military service.....	2,562	
Radiographic examinations.....	833	
Evidence before civil boards of inquiry.....	4	
Examinations of civil servants, pilots and stowaways.....	30	
Visits to city hospitals, civil detention quarters and prisons for immigration purposes.....	16	

MONTREAL

Visits to ships for immigration purposes.....	116
Examinations for immigration purposes.....	3
Stowaways, crews and non-immigrants.....	53
Medical reports.....	0
Civil servants.....	103
Treatment of civil detentions for minor ailments.....	136

HALIFAX—IMMIGRATION HOSPITAL

	Patients	Hospital days
Immigrants, civil detentions and sick mariners (In-patient treatment).	53	448
Civil detention, Dispensary treatments.....	896	
Treatments		
Sick mariners (Clinic treatment).....	6,232	8,407
Basin Service.....	8,378	8,602

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

The normal control activities of the Laboratory of Hygiene have been maintained. Satisfactory advances have been made in the study of new methods of assay for certain drugs and biological products.

Collaboration with other Government agencies, especially Provincial Departments of Health, has shown satisfactory increase.

A total of 43 licences for the manufacture of biological products has been issued during the year. Of these, 12 were issued to Canadian firms, 22 to United States firms, and 9 abroad.

The following is a very brief summary of the activities of the three divisions of the Laboratory:

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL DIVISION

Haemolytic Streptococcus Investigations—

The programme undertaken during the previous year was continued and more than 1,700 cultures were received for typing. Grouping sera were distributed to all Provincial laboratories. All of the work has been carried out through the kind co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health of Ottawa and the Superintendent of the Strathcona Hospital, Ottawa.

Serodiagnosis of Syphilis—

The survey of the efficacy of serodiagnostic methods employed by the Provincial laboratories was completed. Plans are being completed whereby standard reagents may be supplied to the Provincial laboratories and other assistance granted with the objective of securing uniformity of results.

Dysentery—

Many typing sera have been produced and are being refined and standardized for distribution to the Provincial laboratories. This project has not progressed as rapidly as desired due to the shortage of trained personnel.

Shellfish—

The following shellfish producing areas were surveyed during the year:

Prince Edward Island.

Alexandra (or Squaw) Bay, North Lake, Diligent Pond, South Lake, Orwell River, Fortune River, Boughton (or Grand) River, Charlottetown and adjacent rivers; lobster canneries on western end of Island.

New Brunswick:

Caraquet Bay, Shippigan Bay and Harbour, Upper Shippigan Bay, Lamek Bay, Saint Simon Inlet, Bathurst Harbour.

Efforts have been made to bring the control of shellfish in British Columbia in conformity with that existing in the Maritimes. The Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries and the Senior Bacteriologist of this Laboratory were detailed to discuss the matter with the British Columbia Government. It is anticipated that the plans submitted will be agreed to by all concerned.

Following an outbreak of typhoid fever at Bathurst, N.B., the New Brunswick Department of Health requested a special survey of the local clam-producing areas. A complete and detailed study was conducted and, as a result, this whole area has been closed to the taking of shellfish for human consumption.

Tetanus Toxoid—

Antigenic tests, both British and American official methods, were studied and more than 40 different commercial toxoids were examined by both methods. Since it was found that neither of these two methods was entirely satisfactory, new methods are under investigation.

Pathogenic Anaerobes and their Antitoxins—

Experimental batches of toxin have been prepared and standardized. Eight different toxins have been prepared and most of them are available in the dried form. The gas-gangrene antitoxins offered for sale in Canada have been examined for potency and were found to contain the labelled declaration of potency. In co-operation with the Armed Forces, a number of human sera have been tested for tetanus antitoxin.

Vaccine Virus (Smallpox Vaccine)—

The vaccine virus offered for sale in Canada has been tested for potency and bacterial content in accordance with the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act.

Sterility of Biological Products—

More than 300 different products intended for parenteral administration were tested for sterility and found to be satisfactory.

Typhoid Vaccine and Typhoid Fever—

The studies undertaken last year are continuing and requirements for the potency of typhoid vaccine have been prepared. This work has been conducted in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service. A number of cultures have been submitted by various Provincial laboratories for phage typing.

Disinfectants—

The routine work of the previous year has continued with the examination of 137 disinfectants. A few products have been found to be less efficient than declared on the label and appropriate action has been taken.

Miscellaneous—

At the request of the R.C.A.M.C., the staff have assisted in courses of instruction given to the officers of the R.C.A.M.C.

Laboratory assistance and advice have been given to the Ottawa Red Cross Blood Donors Clinic both during and prior to its formation.

Encephalomyelitis—

During the past year, a severe epidemic of equine encephalomyelitis and poliomyelitis occurred in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Two of the staff were detailed to render any possible assistance. A programme of research has been prepared and will be followed out during the coming year.

KAMLOOPS DIVISION

The Kamloops Division continued to work in close co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Health of Alberta and British Columbia in field surveys and laboratory investigation. Special attention was directed to Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularaemia and sylvatic and urban plague. The International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation supported the Provincial Departments in carrying out their portion of the joint programme.

The known plague-infected area in southeastern Alberta was extended thirty-three miles by the finding of an infected Richardson's ground squirrel in a new district. Plague-infected ground squirrels are now within 120 miles of a rat-infested city.

No plague was found in British Columbia. Rats in an urban centre were found infected with *Pasteurella pseudo-tuberculosis*. Rat and rat flea surveys in the coastal districts were extended and information of particular wartime value was compiled.

At the request of the Provincial Department of Health of Saskatchewan, arrangements were made to include that Province in the plague survey investigations.

Ticks in southern Alberta were again found infected with *Pasteurella tularense*, further confirming the widespread distribution of this infection in the areas under survey.

No new areas of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were found but a species of *Rickettsia*, not previously encountered, was isolated from ticks from Alberta. Studies on this *Rickettsia* are in progress.

A tabulation of the specimens submitted to the laboratory during the 1941 season follows.

	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Ground Squirrels.....	1,869	2,120	3,989
Ground Squirrel Fleas.....	1,883	5,700	7,583
Other Rodents.....	17	17	34
Other Rodent Fleas.....		83	83
Drag Ticks.....	11,369	14,328	25,697
Host Ticks.....	1,862	629	2,491
Rats (Norv.).....		595	595
Rats (Ratus).....		2	2
Rat Fleas.....		346	346
Tissue Specimens (Spleen, liver, lungs, and lymphatic glands)....	142	5	147
Totals.....	17,142	23,825	40,967

Members of the staff visited the provincial collection crews noting their methods of operation and discussing field problems with them. Mounted pathological specimens of guinea pigs infected with plague and tularaemia were demonstrated to the field crews, and a set of these specimens was supplied to the Department of Pathology at the University of Manitoba.

A pathological condition occurring in native deer was investigated for the British Columbia Game Department and found to be *Corynebacterium ovis* infection or Caseous lymphadenitis. The investigation was detailed in a paper, "Some Observations on Corynebacterial Infections, with Particular Reference to their Occurrence in Mule Deer, *Odocoileus hemionus*, in British Columbia", presented before the Pacific Northwest Veterinary Medical Association, and published in the Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine in February, 1942.

Other pathological conditions were occasionally investigated, if and when time permitted. At the request of the city veterinarian, a diseased condition somewhat resembling tuberculosis in a cow, butchered for one of the local meat markets, was examined. The condition was found to be pulmonary aporotrichosis. So far as can be determined, this is the first time this disease has been found in the bovine species. The findings were extremely interesting and a brief note describing them is being prepared for publication. On another occasion a bacteriological examination was carried out, for a local physician, on a specimen taken from a suspected case of anthrax in a woman. The patient had been in contact with sick sheep and some suspicion of anthrax arose. No evidence of anthrax, however, was found.

Before starting the season's tick work each member of the laboratory staff received at least two injections of Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine supplied through courtesy of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana. No prophylactic inoculations against plague and tularaemia have been given, but the need of extreme cautiousness when working around or handling infected animals and material has been stressed assiduously and the year's work has again been completed without any member of the staff contracting infection.

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIVISION

During the year, 467 samples have been examined. Most of these have been assayed or analysed, the rest have been examined for infractions of the regulations in regard to labelling.

Arsphenamines—

The laboratory has determined the toxicity of all batches of nearsphenamine, sulpharsphenamine and arsphenamine offered for sale in Canada. Wherever the toxicity of these preparations was greater than that permitted under the Regulations, they have been refused sale.

Digitalis—

An examination of imported digitalis leaf preparations and market samples was conducted. Sub-standard material was removed from the market.

The laboratory collaborated with the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee on the frog and the cat methods of assay of digitalis and in the preparation of the new digitalis standard which is to be used in Canada and the United States.

A collaborative study with the Department of Therapeutics, New York University, on the embryonic chick heart method of assay is under way.

A comparison was made between the cat and the overnight frog methods on tinctures of digitalis and powdered leaf sold in Canada. A study of the toxicity to mammals of purified preparations of digitalis is under way at the present time.

Ergot—

Methods of chemical and biological assay of crude ergot are being studied in co-operation with a United States Pharmacopoeial Committee on Ergot.

Market samples of epinephrine, pituitary extract (posterior lobe) and thyroid were checked for potency.

Vitamins—

Vitamin A: Routine survey of market samples has been continued. A collaborative study of methods of assay instituted last year has been completed.

Vitamin B₁: Routine survey of market samples has been carried on. Assistance has been given to the millers in developing high vitamin flour. A survey of the vitamin content of bread has been started. Further work has been carried on to establish the new biological method of assay for Vitamin B₁ developed in the laboratory. Collaborative assays have been conducted with several other laboratories. A study of the Vitamin B₁ content of dried food products has been instituted in collaboration with the National Research Council.

Vitamin B Complex: Methods of assay of various members of the Vitamin B Complex are being studied. Riboflavin potencies of a number of commercial products have been determined.

Vitamin C: The routine examination of market samples was continued. Collaborative work on standardization of assay methods has been carried on.

Vitamin D: Commercial preparations claiming Vitamin D potency were assayed.

Fish Oil Survey: Some preliminary work was carried out on the vitamins A and D potency of the oils obtained from Shad and Mackerel. This work was completed and a report published.

In collaboration with the Department of Fisheries a survey of the vitamins A and D potency of the liver oil of cod fish landed in the Maritime Provinces, begun last year, was continued. The purpose of this work is to obtain some authentic data on Maritime cod liver oil.

Research was carried out on factors influencing the saponification procedure in the colorimetric method for vitamin A.

A series of review articles on Vitamins is being published.

Sex Hormones—

Market samples of sex hormone preparations were assayed, including oestrogen, gonadotropic, androgenic, and progestational products. Desiccated ovary products and a desiccated testis product were found to contain no activity

in amounts prescribed for a daily dose for humans. Some of the gonadotropic products dispensed in aqueous solution lost considerable potency on storage.

Research was carried on on factors influencing the dosage response curve of oestrogens and androgens as well as some exploratory work on the method of assay for progesterone. Preliminary work on oestrogen assays was reported.

Some preliminary work has been carried out on the vaginal smear method for the assay of vitamin A.

DIVISION OF CHILD AND MATERNAL HYGIENE

One of the most important undertakings of the year was the field work carried on in the Province of Quebec by both the Director of the Division and the nurse-sociologist.

In a six weeks' itinerary beginning early in July, the Director contacted 17 groups of doctors in practice throughout the Province. These meetings were organized by the Medical Officers in charge of the Health Units under the general direction of the Department of Health of Quebec. The main topic dealt with was prenatal care and the need for co-operation by the Medical Profession in encouraging mothers to obtain the required care. In many instances these meetings were instrumental in having the medical men of a county organize a local society. The interest manifested by the Profession towards the Health Units is worthy of note, for, although some of the doctors had to travel as far as 100 miles to a conference, the attendance averaged about 80 per cent of all doctors in the locality. In addition to addressing these medical meetings, the Director of the Division took part in a Symposium for public health nurses at Amos and Rouyn.

The nurse-sociologist of the Division carried on field work for five months in Quebec. She visited 21 counties, held 111 meetings with a total attendance of 5,687 mothers and prospective mothers. Her talks dealt with the hygiene of pregnancy, postnatal care and care of the baby. Demonstration materials consisted of a home-confinement setup, baby care equipment, and a display of enlarged photographs and posters. Maternal and child care literature was distributed. During her itinerary talks were given to the pupils in some training schools—Ecole Ménagère Regionale—in the counties visited. Similar field work was done in March in the eastern counties of Ontario. A series of four lectures was given in each place with a total attendance of 472.

The Canadian Mother and Child.—The first edition of the French book came out about July 1st, and the supply of 30,000 copies was exhausted by the end of the first month. Ten thousand copies were sent to the Health Department at Quebec for distribution to the Health Units. The second edition of 20,000 copies was ordered in September and was available for distribution in January. At this time there were requests on hand for more than twice as many copies as had been ordered.

Ninety thousand copies of the English book were printed in September, 1940, and this stock was exhausted by August, 1941. The second edition, 38,000 copies, came into stock about November 15, 1941, and was distributed in about three and a half months' time, mostly in response to individual requests.

Many tributes to the usefulness of this book have been received from doctors, public health officials and nurses. Both French and English editions have been given much publicity by the Press, and the subject matter has been brought to the attention of many parents through this means. A questionnaire in French has been provided for groups of young people, in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec, who are basing a course of study on maternal and infant care on the French edition—*La mere canadienne et son enfant*.

Articles in Publications.—Two articles in French by the Director of the Division were published in the National Health Review—"Que Faites-vous de l'Enfant?" and "Development d'un Programme d'Assistance maternelle au Canada." An article on "Child Care" was contributed to "L'Education" and one on "Nutrition in the School-Age Group" was published in "L'Enseignement Secondaire au Canada."

Charts Showing Maternal and Infant Statistics.—In collaboration with the Chief of the Division of Vital Statistics, a number of charts with an analysis of maternal and infant mortality have been prepared, and will be made available to medical students and to doctors throughout the country.

Films.—During the course of the year the Division has given much attention to developing a film service for educational purposes. Two films are on hand—*Bobby Goes to School* and *Around the Clock with You and Your Baby*. This service has been used in Ottawa for the benefit of Home and School Groups and groups of nurses on five occasions. It is felt that films of this nature are a valuable means of influencing the public regarding hygiene.

Film—"The Birth of a Baby."

An analysis of some 10,000 of the 22,000 reports of the Manitoba Pregnancy Survey has revealed that only 25 per cent of the mothers received the recognized minimum of prenatal care and, in view of this, it is felt that the public has not been sufficiently impressed with its value and need. A more striking approach would seem necessary, and it is considered that the film—*The Birth of a Baby*—which has been sponsored in the United States by the American Committee on Maternal Welfare, would be highly effective in stirring up interest towards prenatal care. However, before sponsoring the public showing of this picture, the reaction of the public was secured through three screenings in Ottawa, one to the Medical Profession and the Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Hygiene, another to the Dominion Council of Health, and a third to 250 local persons representative of practically all organizations in the city, including welfare organizations, the nursing profession, church groups of all kinds, workers among young people, service clubs, teachers, trustees, and prospective parents. Questionnaires completed by those seeing the picture were strongly in favour of using this film in Canada. The Dominion Council of Health endorsed the proposal.

Scientific Advisory Committee.—All members of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Hygiene convened in Ottawa on January 8th and 9th, 1942. The following items comprised the field of study and discussion:

1. The Manitoba Pregnancy Survey.
2. Standards for Hospital Maternity Services, Standing Orders.
3. Adoption of standards for prenatal clinics.
4. Refresher courses for medical and nursing staff of clinics.
5. Stillbirths—practicability of present definition.
6. Premature infants, standards of care, incubator services, human milk depots.
7. Thymus gland study.
8. Film—*The Birth of a Baby*.

The Recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Maternal Hygiene were presented to the March meeting of the Dominion Council of Health. The Council passed a resolution recommending the provision of not less than 200 incubators for premature babies to be placed in locations deemed by the Provincial Health authorities to be most readily available for care at home, for transportation to hospital, or for care in a hospital not equipped with an incubator.

Also, the Dominion Council of Health directed that the Chief of the Division make further inquiries and obtain additional information concerning a standard form for prenatal care, a standard for hospital maternity services, refresher courses for doctors and nurses conducting clinics, and utilizing the services of Provincial laboratories for urinalysis for confinement cases.

Stillbirth Registration.—Much time has been devoted to the finding of a practical classification of the causes of stillbirths, and since the appointment of the Chief of the Vital Statistics Division, conferences have been held respecting this problem.

The Maternal Situation.—The maternal mortality rate for 1940 was 4.0 per 1,000 live births, representing 973 deaths of mothers. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for Canada. The lowering of the rate from 5.7 in 1926 (the first year for which figures for all nine Provinces are available) to 4.0 means that if the rate of 1926 had prevailed in 1940 there would have been 400 more fatalities. However, it is considered that a further reduction in the rate is possible of accomplishment. This assertion is based on the experience of a number of agencies, some of which have attained the low rate of 2.5 per 1,000 live births. Also, an analysis of the causes of deaths makes it evident that a reduction is possible. Sepsis, toxæmia and hæmorrhage accounted for about 69 per cent of all maternal deaths in 1940. These are conditions which could be prevented with adequate medical care, or are amenable to treatment.

The need for stressing prenatal care is shown by the findings of the Manitoba Pregnancy Survey where only 25 per cent of the mothers received the recognized minimum of prenatal care.

The Infant Situation.—The infant mortality rate in 1940 was 56 per 1,000 live births, in which year we lost 13,754 infants in the first year of life. This, also, is a record low rate for Canada. The rate of 56 for 1940 as compared with 101 for 1926 means a reduction of about 45 per cent, or a saving (had the 1926 rate applied in 1940) of nearly 11,000 babies. Our rate of 56 is some 25 per cent higher than the United States' rate for 1940—47 per 1,000 live births.

The chief cause of infant deaths is prematurity which accounts for about 40 per cent of the deaths in the first month of life. In our endeavours to save infant lives, the problem of prematurity deserves prime consideration.

Pneumonia is the second most frequent cause of death in the first year of life. These figures reveal the importance of stressing the need for protecting infants from contact with people suffering from respiratory diseases. To render babies more resistant to infection, it is wise to consider the early addition to the diet of orange or tomato juice, cod liver oil and vegetables.

Diarrhoea and enteritis accounts for a large number of fatalities in infancy and childhood. This condition is always an index of the application of hygienic measures in the home. The quality of the milk served to the public is an important factor. Pasteurization of all milk would go a long way to reduce infant deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis.

In 1940, congenital debility caused 989 deaths of infants. We have good reason to believe that proper nutrition in the prenatal period (as revealed by the nutrition survey carried out in Toronto) would effectively improve the physical condition of babies at birth, and reduce mortality from this cause to some extent. The city of Brantford has deemed nutrition of such importance as to vote a special appropriation in order that all expectant mothers may be provided with a proper diet.

Diphtheria.—During 1940 there were 212 deaths from diphtheria, and 2,335 cases were reported. It seems incredible that we should have to report this large number of fatalities from a condition which is absolutely preventable, and

for which a toxoid has been readily available for some 16 years; moreover, wide-spread publicity has been given to the benefits of toxoid year after year.

The Preschool-age Group.—The state of health of children on entering school has always been of concern. Little attention has been given to the preschool-age child. In view of this situation, it is with much interest that this Division notes the establishing of some 23 preschool clinics in the city of Toronto.

It has been estimated that malnutrition accounts for about 80 per cent of the defects suffered by Canadian children. The present emphasis on the influence of proper nutrition on health and development should soon bear fruit, and a much higher standard of physical fitness among our youth should result.

General.—During the year many requests for information and specific advice have been dealt with. Much material in the fields of maternal and child health is referenced, and this service proves most useful in filling requests for bibliographies and other data.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

The activities of this Division followed along the same lines as those undertaken during the past two years, although an anticipated increase in the number of inspections of factories and work arising therefrom became apparent as the fiscal year drew to a close. To meet the need of this, two chemical engineers and two chemists were added to the staff and are at present engaged in post-graduate study, especially in regard to air analyses and the technical problems with which industry, and particularly war industry, are concerned. These, with the present technical staff of a chemist and laboratory assistant, may be expected to assist in offsetting chemical hazards or aid in their solution, should such arise.

Routine examinations, including air analyses, continued in the central laboratory during the past year. A simplified colorimetric test is being devised for carbon tetrachloride, which work is still being conducted. A preliminary report on this subject is in the course of preparation.

It was felt desirable, owing to the distance from Ottawa to the West Coast, to equip a laboratory in Vancouver, in order better to serve the growing industrial needs of the western Provinces. A chemical engineer has been delegated to fill this position, co-operating with the Provincial health authorities and the Vancouver branch of the Division of Public Health Engineering of this Department.

Industrial plants were made easy of access by virtue of the health clause appearing in all war contracts and implemented latterly by an Order in Council holding such plants responsible to the Minister of the Department in all matters pertaining to the health of the worker. Co-operation with Provincial Departments and the Allied War Supplies Corporation has been consistently aimed at and in a large measure achieved in carrying out regular visits. The important nature of the work of plants concerned in the manufacture of munitions and other war materials has been given every consideration so as not to interfere in the slightest degree with production.

Hitherto, Ontario and Quebec alone of the Provinces had established Divisions of Industrial Hygiene on a full-time basis, although Manitoba has indicated greater interest by the engagement of a full-time medical officer, assisted by a sanitary engineer and laboratory personnel. Other Provinces are cognizant of the importance of industrial hazards and have shown their sympathy with the need for more adequate supervision of the worker and his environment. It is to be hoped that further progress will be made so that a uniform degree of protection may be extended eventually to industrial workers all over the country.

Apart from the investigation and report of hazards arising out of routine inspections, a special effort has been made to acquaint owners and managers of plants, and especially those who had been refractory, with the need of medical supervision in addition to the varying degree of first aid service presently employed. Emphasis was laid upon the advantage to the plant, as well as to the worker, of a pre-employment medical examination with periodical check-ups and appropriate laboratory tests. Attention was especially directed to the increasing number of female workers engaged in industry, their proneness to fatigue and their greater susceptibility to chemical hazards. By such medical care, one of the fundamental causative factors in industrial fatigue will be eliminated.

Besides acting in an advisory capacity to the larger industries with respect to medical supervision, this Division has sought to impress upon smaller plants their need for some form of part time-medical service. In this respect, small plants at the present time are almost totally lacking in any form of medical or nursing service. This is not covered by the provision of dressings and hospitalization at the expense of the workman.

During the early part of 1942, a preliminary survey was completed of twenty-four plants employing from 150 to over 4,000 workers.

Advantage is being taken of the special opportunities provided to exploit to the fullest the accumulated knowledge of diseases in industry and industrial hazards, not only for themselves, but as a further contribution to adult health.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

CIVIL SERVICE PERSONNEL

Sick leave certificates scrutinized.....	18,246
Forms 118 completed at Head Office.....	1,746
Examinations and interviews at Head Office.....	2,709
Examinations at outside points by Medical Officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health, authorized by Head Office.....	973

The discrepancy between the number of examinations on Civil Service Form 118 completed at Head Office in the fiscal years 1940-41 and 1941-42 was due to a decision to dispense with the examinations of certain of those taken into the service in a purely temporary capacity.

In spite of the great expansion in the Civil Service personnel due to the war, the health of the Service as a whole has remained satisfactory, as shown by the fact that there has been a slight drop (516) in the number of certificates of illness below the preceding year, although the population of the Service has increased.

CIVILIAN BLIND

SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR

Total applications for pension.....	1,016
†Accepted without examination.....	142
*Rejected without examination.....	8
Total number not examined.....	150
Total accepted for examination.....	866
Referred for examination.....	867
Referred for re-examination.....	231
Total referred for examination or re-examination.....	1,098
*Total number rejected after examination or re-examination.....	352
†Total number accepted after examination or re-examination.....	811
*Total number rejected on pathology.....	360
†Total number accepted on pathology.....	953
Total number of rejected applications up to March 31, 1942.....	1,972
Total number of pensions under payment as at March 31, 1942.....	6,258

CIVILIAN BLIND—*Concluded*

PAYMENTS MADE TO AUTHORIZED AND OCCASIONAL OCULISTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 105 00
Nova Scotia.....	480 00
New Brunswick.....	745 00
Quebec.....	2,370 00
Ontario.....	480 00
Manitoba.....	5 00
Saskatchewan.....	210 00
Alberta.....	5 00
British Columbia.....	40 00
Total.....	\$ 4,440 00

RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
Population 1941 Census	Province	Number on Pension	Rate per 1,000 Population (Pensioners)	Not Eligible	Total of Columns 3 and 5 Pensioners and not Eligible	Rate per 1,000 Population of Column 6
453,377	New Brunswick.....	754	1-661	612	1,366	3-004
93,919	P.E.I.....	115	1-256	29	144	1-565
573,190	Nova Scotia.....	620	1-076	170	790	1-364
3,319,640	Quebec.....	2,054	0-617	785	2,839	0-850
722,447	Manitoba.....	353	0-479	29	382	0-518
3,756,632	Ontario.....	1,506	0-398	247	1,753	0-463
819,203	Br. Columbia.....	327	0-397	57	384	0-465
887,747	Saskatchewan.....	314	0-350	25	339	0-376
788,393	Alberta.....	215	0-270	18	233	0-270
11,404,548	Totals.....	6,258	0-546	1,972	8,230	0-716

6,258 pensioners at \$240.00 per annum = \$1,501,920.00.

It is estimated from information supplied by examining oculists that 25% of the pensioners (Column 3) could have useful vision restored by treatment.

Column 5 (Not Eligible) are those who have applied for pension but have been refused because they were not found to be sufficiently blind to qualify under the Act. Most of them will qualify in a few years. They are partially blind and their earning power is low. These 1,972 individuals, if left untreated, will, within a short period of time, add another half million to the present pension budget. This is apart from the usual annual increase arising out of new applications. It has been estimated that approximately 70% of the "not eligibles" could have their blindness delayed, or its possibility removed, by treatment.

Columns 6 and 7.—The pensioners and potential pensioners are added together and a rate struck in order to obtain a broader idea of the total problem of blind and near blind.

The Province of New Brunswick has the highest rate for both blind and near blind, followed by Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, in order of importance.

The 612 applicants found "not eligible" in New Brunswick may be considered excessive when compared to the 754 approved for pension.

Since the underlying causes for excessive rates of blindness and potential blindness, in certain localities, are unknown, steps are being taken to study the situation more closely with a view to the application of preventive measures at an early date.

It is expected that the first effort towards a solution will be a study of Nutritional levels in certain areas.

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD, BANK OF CANADA

WORK DURING FISCAL YEAR

Total applications perused.....		4,331
<i>Distribution by classes—</i>		
Class 1—Refused on Pathology.....	1,575	36.38
Class 2—Refused on Pathology.....	598	13.82
Class 3—Recommended.....	745	17.18
Class 4—Approved.....	1,413	32.62
	4,331	100.00
Memoranda to Foreign Exchange Control Board requesting further information..		398
<i>Requests for reconsideration—</i>		
Unchanged from former Classes 1 and 2.....	286	
Changed on further medical evidence to Class 3 and 4....	121	
Total reviewed.....	407	407
<i>Explanation of the Classes as shown above—</i>		5,136
Classes 1 and 2—Refused on Pathology.		
Class 3—Recommended—These were cases which could not be approved on pathology alone, but where other circumstances such as old age, small amount of money, special family circumstances, etc., permitted Recommendation.		
Class 4—Straight Approval on Pathology.		

NUTRITION SERVICES

In November, 1941, the Department established the Nutrition Services to aid in the war effort by helping to maintain and improve the nutrition of the Canadian people. The operation of Nutrition Services was set forth as follows:—

1. To visit, inspect and confer with those maintaining cafeterias, etc., in industrial plants, with a view to improving the nutrition of the workers.

2. To assist the public generally to maintain and improve Nutrition in Canadian homes by advising as to suitable purchases of food, and methods of preparation.

3. To make available expert opinion and information on nutrition for the Department of Public Information, and for other Departments as desired.

4. To conduct such investigations or research into dietary and nutrition problems as may be deemed necessary for proper information and protection of the public.

In $4\frac{1}{2}$ months of operation, Nutrition Services visited larger war industries from coast to coast to the number of 143, comprising about 200,000 workers. Advice on menus for cafeterias and many practical pointers have been given. Leaflets on lunches, etc., have been distributed.

Nutrition Committees, under the Department of Health in each Province, are being set up to represent all organizations interested in nutrition and to advise on the methods and needs for each Province.

About six communities in Canada were already operating nutrition campaigns, and these have been contacted. In addition, about fifty others have been started with the direct help of Nutrition Services. This work is extending with the advice of the Provincial Health Departments, and forms an important part of our Canadian Nutrition Programme. Further interest is created by frequent radio talks, speeches, weekly news releases about food values, and pamphlets. Material for printing is being prepared in great diversity, with definite regard to what is already available in Canada, but none had appeared up to the end of the fiscal year.

Hundreds of requests for nutritional information have been answered, or passed along to proper places. These came from all over Canada, showing the widespread interest in, and need for, a nutrition service.

PUBLICITY AND HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

Wartime stress and strain has placed increased responsibility on the shoulders of those whose duty it is to acquaint the people with the value of health, for at no time in our history has the health of every man, woman and child been of such paramount importance. On the other hand, financial outlays for the weapons of actual warfare take first place in a nation engaged in total war and the forces of health education must achieve their aim of increased service to the people without increasing their expenditures.

This, Publicity and Health Education has sought to do by means of the *National Health Review*, radio notes, press releases, posters and the distribution of health literature, while plans for the production of motion pictures on health subjects have been shelved for the duration and health exhibits at exhibitions, fairs and conventions have been discontinued for the time being. It is hoped that these latter projects will be taken up again when peace returns.

The service has also co-operated with the Department of National Defence in providing several thousand booklets on health topics for distribution to members of the armed forces.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERIES

The National Health Series consists of 27 booklets in English and 21 in French, all of which are available at no cost upon request. These are brought to the attention of the public by means of press and radio. During the year a total of 318,660 booklets were distributed, 217,235 in English and 101,425 in French.

The most popular book in both languages was *The Canadian Mother and Child*, of which it was impossible to keep an adequate stock to meet the public demand. Several thousand names have been filed by the Division awaiting receipt of the next printing. The next most popular booklets in English were *Information for Men, Middle Age—Your Arteries and Heart* and *The Common Cold*, while in French they were *Information for Men, How to build Sound Teeth* and *Information for Parents*.

The only new booklet to be published during the year was *Vitamins*, by the director of the newly-formed Nutrition Services, which is expected to have a large distribution.

Over 15,000 copies of *Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhoea* have been made available to Army Military Districts and the Royal Canadian Air Force, which have also received numerous copies of other publications.

For purposes of economy, when requests for booklets in the National Health Series are received as a result of press or radio publicity, unless the title of the booklet desired is specifically stated, a list of the publications available is first forwarded. In this way correspondents are not sent booklets that will not be useful to them.

OTHER HEALTH PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the booklets comprising the National Health Series, booklets and pamphlets prepared by other Departmental divisions, as well as reprints of important articles from the *National Health Review* have been distributed. These have included pamphlets on benzol poisoning, skin protection for tetryl workers, T.N.T. poisoning, nitrous fume poisoning, control of welding hazards in defence industries, a study of health services provided by Canadian employers, the Canadian Dietary Standard, and a reprint entitled *How Blood Donors Help*.

Several thousand copies of *Food for Health in Peace and War*, prepared by the Canadian Medical Association and found very valuable in connection with the National Nutrition Campaign, have also been distributed.

REQUESTS

A large part of the time of the staff is spent in handling, sorting and acknowledging the hundreds of requests for health literature which pour in every day in response to the National Health Radio Notes and press publicity. Some idea of the extent of this correspondence may be gleaned from the fact that during the year 96,285 requests, an average of 264 per day, were received. Each request is acknowledged either personally, when necessary, or by means of a form letter.

NATIONAL HEALTH REVIEW

The *National Health Review*, a quarterly publication appearing in January, April, July and October, is distributed to every medical man in Canada, as well as to hundreds of social and public health workers. Its circulation averages in the neighbourhood of 12,000 copies each issue. It has gained an enviable place among public health publications and its contents are quoted in medical and health journals in various parts of the world.

The four issues published during the year have given ever-increasing space to articles dealing with health aspects of the war effort, such as "Medical and Nursing Care of Evacuee Children," "Control of Malaria in Wartime," "Aspects of Health and Safety Control in the Aircraft Industry," "Hospitals in the Post-War Period," "Wartime Control of Tuberculosis," "The War's Effect on Proprietary Medicines and the Drugs Used in Their Composition," etc.

Several articles on nutrition have brought the National Nutrition Campaign to the attention of doctors and public health workers, while a series of articles, entitled "Vitamins: A Review of Present Knowledge," has been bringing the most recent knowledge in this ever-changing field to the attention of readers. Another interesting feature has been a series of short articles relating the war work of each Division in the Department.

NATIONAL HEALTH RADIO NOTES

Through the generous co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and most of the private broadcasting stations throughout Canada, the words "Here's a National Health Note" have become familiar to thousands of households in the Dominion. These Notes endeavour to bring some pertinent health fact to the attention of the listener and are followed by a brief announcement that health publications are available free of charge from this Department. Once a month, Notes for each day in the month are forwarded to all co-operating stations. During the latter part of the year, particular stress was laid on nutrition items as a tie-up with the National Nutrition Campaign.

At the present time, 74 of the 84 broadcasting stations in Canada are carrying these Notes, 15 stations having been added during the year. Sixty-one of these stations broadcast in English, while 13 are French-language stations. This service was begun in October, 1938, and has been carried on entirely without cost to the government, as far as the use of radio facilities is concerned, the broadcasters accepting and using the National Health Notes as a worthwhile public service.

PRESS

The Department continued its policy of releasing to the Canadian Press items of interest in connection with the meetings at Ottawa of various advisory bodies to the Department, such as the Dominion Council of Health, the Advisory Committees on Maternal and Child Hygiene, the Technical Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene, etc. Other items of importance concerning both the Pensions and National Health Branches, such as announcements of new legislation, surveys conducted by Departmental officials and information concerning

various topical matters were released either to the Canadian Press for distribution to its member newspapers or were forwarded directly by mail to all daily newspapers in the country.

Representatives of newspapers and periodicals frequently requested aid and suggestions in the preparation of articles bearing on national health subjects, and such aid was always gladly given.

Clippings on health topics from newspapers and magazines are sorted and distributed to Departmental officials periodically as an aid in keeping abreast of current problems and opinions. Such clippings, after being circulated, are filed for reference.

POSTERS

In collaboration with the Division of Industrial Hygiene, several posters urging workers to guard their health and take precautions against certain industrial hazards were prepared and distributed to some 12,000 industrial plants during the year. Some of these have proved particularly attractive and helpful and further quantities have had to be ordered. The posters deal with such subjects as cutting oils, spray painters, tetryl workers and T.N.T. workers. A new poster stressing the importance of wearing goggles while engaged in certain industrial operations is in course of preparation.

STAFF—NATIONAL HEALTH BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFF AT MARCH 31, 1942

	Staff			Salaries (Annual Rate)		
	Perm.	Temp.	Total	Perm.	Temp.	Total
				\$	\$	\$
Head Office.....	84	58	142	199,080	74,430	273,510
"A" Province of Quebec....	22	43	65	53,540	46,414	99,954
"B" Province of Nova Scotia.....	17	35	52	34,940	55,960	90,900
"D" Province of Ontario....	12	4	16	22,500	7,020	29,520
"G" Province of Manitoba....	6	3	9	13,920	3,000	16,920
"H" Province of Saskatchewan.....	1	.....	1	1,740	.....	1,740
"I" Province of Alberta.....	2	.....	2	3,480	.....	3,480
"J" Province of British Columbia.....	22	23	45	45,840	29,850	75,690
"K" Province of New Brunswick.....	12	9	21	21,975	13,100	35,075
"M" Overseas.....	7	.....	7	21,970	.....	21,970
Total.....	185	175	360	418,985	229,774	648,759

Seasonal employees \$6,020. (During the navigation season, 7 persons were employed whose annual period of service does not include the end of the fiscal year.)

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON NUTRITION

One meeting of the Canadian Council on Nutrition was held during the fiscal year—on November 28, 1941. This meeting considered the program of the newly-established Nutrition Services of the Department, with special reference to methods of operation in conducting a Canadian Nutrition Program. The Chief of Nutrition Services became Secretary of the Council.

The Executive Committee met in June, 1941, with representatives of national organizations to lay a foundation for a method of improving the nutrition of Canadians.

The Scientific Advisory Committee met representatives of millers and bakers on July 30, 1941, to discuss methods of increasing the B vitamins in flour.

The Committee on Dietary Surveys met in June, 1941, and recommended particularly that rural nutrition surveys should be carried out to complete a knowledge of Canadian nutrition. A full report of the Dietary Surveys of 1939-40 has not yet been prepared.

The Committee on Food Analyses met in September, 1941, and made recommendations for supporting work in certain laboratories.

KING GEORGE V SILVER JUBILEE CANCER FUND FOR CANADA

A complete report in regard to this Fund was published by the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, in the form of a supplement to the *National Health Review* of January, 1939, and covered the period from its inception to December 31, 1938.

The following is a financial statement of the Fund as at March 31, 1942—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
General Subscriptions.....	301,085	53				
Interest.....	84,203	64				
			385,289	17		
Dominion Government Grant.....			100,000	00		
Life Insurance Companies.....			50,000	00		
G. L. Coade Estate—Estimated amount not yet liquidated.....			700	00		
					535,989	17
Paid to Canadian Medical Association.....			70,000	00		
Cash at Bank.....	8,289	17				
Less cheques outstanding (none).....						
			8,289	17		
On Deposit, Department of Finance.....			457,000	00		
Coade Estate Estimate.....			700	00		
					535,989	17

The previous practice which was initiated at the request of the Canadian Medical Association has been continued in that one-half of the quarterly disbursement is paid direct to the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer (an organization which was established by the Canadian Medical Association primarily for the education of the public), and the other half to the Canadian Medical Association to assist its campaign toward improving practice in diagnosis and treatment in the hospitals throughout the Dominion and by the private practitioner.

The Board of Trustees of the Fund is composed of—

The Right Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, The Chief Justice of Canada (Chairman).

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, The Prime Minister of Canada.
Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

Mr. W. M. Anderson, Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

Dr. J. S. McEachern, Chairman, Canadian Medical Association Committee on Cancer.

Dr. T. Parizeau, Hon. Dean, Medical Faculty, University of Montreal.

Honorary Secretary—

Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.

Honorary Solicitor—

Mr. F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice.

Honorary Treasurer—

Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance.

CIVIL AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

The Honourable IAN MACKENZIE, M.A., LL.B., K.C.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending March 31, 1942.

R. J. MANION,

Director.

April 9, 1942.

During the past fiscal year the work of this branch of your Department has continued but with many changes. During the first part of the fiscal year the areas in Canada in which A.R.P. organization had already started remained the same, but on September 10, 1941, Order in Council P.C. 7147 provided treatment and compensation for A.R.P. volunteers. The same Order in Council limited the A.R.P. areas to eleven, resulting in the work in fourteen Ontario centres discontinuing to a large extent. The population in the areas under A.R.P. at that time was 2,360,992.

Order in Council P.C. 2/9660 of December 10, 1941, greatly enlarged the areas, bringing in the entire provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that portion of Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence River, the Province of Ontario to a line just West of Sault Ste. Marie and the entire coastal area of British Columbia. This increased area involved a population of 8,100,000.

Up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941, it was found very difficult to maintain the enthusiasm of A.R.P. personnel in various parts of Canada, another difficulty being the obtaining and distribution of equipment, a difficulty which we still face. To help preserve the interest of the workers frequent visits were made to the different areas where organization was being attempted and appropriate films were purchased and distributed to the Provincial Committees. But the Japanese attack of December 7 not only resulted in a rekindling of the interest of the workers in all parts of Canada, more particularly on the Pacific Coast, but it also resulted in a much greater demand for A.R.P. equipment of all kinds.

This greatly increased demand brought about a much more severe pressure upon the Federal Office of A.R.P. and on January 1, 1942, the Honourable R. J. Manion was appointed Director of Civil Air Raid Precautions. The staff was also somewhat increased to handle the much greater volume of work entailed. Since his appointment, Doctor Manion has visited and conferred with the Provincial Committees in the three Maritime Provinces, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, as well as with the committee in charge of the Federal District organization.

The combination of enthusiasm and fear inspired by the Japanese attack greatly stimulated the efforts of the Provincial A.R.P. headquarters and the number of volunteers increased very markedly. On December 15 the number of A.R.P. workers who had enrolled and received training was:—

Wardens and auxiliary police.....	59,917
Auxiliary firemen.....	7,375
Doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers and first aid workers.....	12,950
Other services.....	13,991
Total.....	94,233

